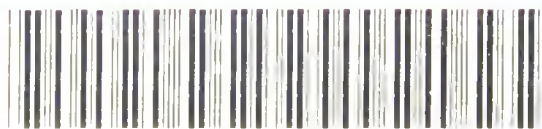






Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, including the characters "19/12".



22500189060

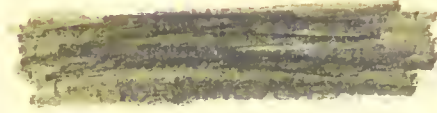


$\frac{dx}{100}$

1H. AK (2)



E. J. Foster





98507

THE  
LATIN GRAMMAR  
OF  
PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

BY  
D. H. ROBINSON, PH. D.  
PROFESSOR OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
L. E. SAYRE, PH. G.  
PROFESSOR OF PHARMACY IN, AND DEAN OF, DEPARTMENT OF  
PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

---

PHILADELPHIA  
P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.  
NO. 1012 WALNUT STREET  
1891



1777, De la Harpe's  
LATIN LANGUAGE

14. A K (2)



Copyright, 1890, by  
P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

PROBABLY all Professors in our Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine, and especially those who aim at a broad education of their students, will agree that a knowledge of Latin is essential to a thorough comprehension of the language peculiar to their work. The student, however, who looks mainly to the practical side of his subject—seeing but a remote connection between the ordinary Latin text-book and the special knowledge he requires—throws aside any systematic study of this important language, deeming it a waste of valuable time. To meet this grave objection of the special student, and yet, in a moderate degree, at least, accomplish the purpose referred to, explains the appearance of this book.

The material in the following pages has been used *in manuscript form* by my classes of the past year, and I desire to state that, in spite of this disadvantage, its use has saved much time. The student has been able to accomplish twice the amount of work, and that more thoroughly than by the ordinary method. At the same time he has been interested in the work from the beginning.

L. E. SAYRE, PH.G.,

*Dean of Department of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/b24871497>



*E. S. Frisvold*

## PREFACE.

---

THIS book is the outgrowth of experience. It was designed expressly to meet the needs of the first year pharmacy and medical students of this institution. Considerable experience in teaching such students had clearly shown that those who had not studied Latin were at great disadvantage compared with those who had acquired a fair knowledge of that language. They were found to be much slower in understanding the terminology and securing a firm grasp of the subjects presented; and, without a clear knowledge of terms, satisfactory progress was impossible. To remedy this difficulty, all pharmacy and first year medical students were required to study Latin, using the same text-books as do classical students. The result was a great improvement, but not as great as was anticipated. Something was found to be still lacking. For though the student made fair progress in learning the language, he of course made no progress in learning the peculiar terminology of his subject. Here was another difficulty. How should it be met? It was very clear that if the student, while learning his Latin, could learn, at the same time, the names of drugs and many of the formulæ for preparing medicines, a great gain would be made. This would make the study of the language practical, and bear directly upon his life-work. But how could this be done? Where could a suitable book be found? Who had published it? These were some of our inquiries. Looking dili-

gently in all directions, and searching carefully everywhere, we found to our surprise that no such book had yet been made. What should we do? Give it up and go back to the old unsatisfactory way? In our perplexity a friend suggested that we make the desired book, or at least such a book as our experience in teaching showed that the pupil required; that if we thus supplied the needs of our own students, we should probably supply the needs of thousands of others. With no guide, therefore, but our own experience and observation, we have prepared this little book for the special use of pharmacy and medical students.

The aim has been to make it as practical for these students as the philosophical unfolding of the principles of Latin grammar would permit. Our motto has been, "The minimum of theory and the maximum of practice."

In writing the exercises we have tried to avoid stiffness and formality, and make them lively and interesting, often carrying a connected thought through an entire lesson.

The questions to be answered in Latin, carried through many lessons, will be found very useful in requiring the student to master a large vocabulary early in his course. To the same end the teacher will find it profitable to require the student to recite chiefly without a book.

The book contains for translation many Latin prescriptions, and formulæ for preparing medicines, partly taken from books written recently, and partly from the old Roman writers Cato and Celsus.

We trust our "Suggestive Derivations" will also prove a valuable feature of the work, and prompt the student to much earnest study of a similar nature in the line indicated.

Our acknowledgments are due to Professor L. E. Sayre, the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy in the University of

Kansas, for valuable suggestions and assistance in pharmacy ; to Miss Adelaide Rudolph, Assistant Teacher of Latin in the same institution, for thoroughly testing the work in the class-room ; also to Ginn & Co., for permission to follow, as far as might suit our convenience, the plan of Collar & Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book."

Conscious that the book may contain many imperfections, we ask those into whose hands it may fall, to note and kindly send us such suggestions of changes as they think ought to be made, to the end that, if we are ever fortunate enough to reach a second edition, such suggestions may be utilized in making a better and more useful work.

D. H. ROBINSON,

*Lawrence, Kansas, 1890.*





# CONTENTS.

---

## CHAPTER I.

LETTERS AND SOUNDS.	PAGE
Analysis of the Alphabet . . . . .	9
Sounds of the Letters—Vowels, Diphthongs, Consonants .	9–10
Division of Words into Syllables . . . . .	10
General Rules of Quantity . . . . .	10–11
Rules of Accent . . . . .	11
Names of Cases . . . . .	11
General Rules of Gender . . . . .	11–12

## CHAPTER II.

FIRST DECLENSION . . . . .	12–13
Terminations of Cases . . . . .	13
Subject of a Finite Verb . . . . .	13
Direct Object . . . . .	13
Predicate Nominative . . . . .	13
Indirect Object . . . . .	13
Exercises . . . . .	14–16

## CHAPTER III.

SECOND DECLENSION . . . . .	16
Termination of Cases . . . . .	17
Exercises . . . . .	18
Use of Appositives . . . . .	18
Exercises . . . . .	18–20

## CHAPTER IV.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS . . . . .	20
Agreement of Adjectives . . . . .	20
Exercises . . . . .	20–21
Agent Expressed by Ablative with <i>a</i> or <i>ab</i> . . . . .	21
Exercises . . . . .	22

CHAPTER V.		PAGE
ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS . . . . .		23
Paradigms . . . . .		23-24
Exercises . . . . .		24-26
CHAPTER VI.		
IRREGULAR VERB SUM . . . . .		26
Inflection of the Verb . . . . .		26-31
Means and Instrument . . . . .		29
Interrogative Particles <i>ne, nonne, num</i> . . . . .		31-32
CHAPTER VII.		
FIRST CONJUGATION . . . . .		34
Paradigm of Verb <i>Amo</i> . . . . .		34-37
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative, and also the Present, Impera- tive and Infinitive . . . . .		37-40
CHAPTER VIII.		
FIRST CONJUGATION.		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Infini- tive . . . . .		40-42
CHAPTER IX.		
THIRD DECLENSION . . . . .		42
Consonant Stems . . . . .		42
Paradigms of Nouns with Mute Stems . . . . .		42
CHAPTER X.		
SECOND CONJUGATION.		
Paradigm of Verb <i>Moneo</i> . . . . .		47-50
CHAPTER XI.		
SECOND CONJUGATION.		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Present, Imperfect and Future Indicative, and the Perfect Infinitive . .		51-54
CHAPTER XII.		
SECOND CONJUGATION.		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative and the Perfect Infini- tive . . . . .		55-57



## CHAPTER XIII.

THIRD DECLENSION.	PAGE
Paradigms of Nouns with Liquid Stems . . . . .	57-58
Ablative of Time . . . . .	58

## CHAPTER XIV.

THIRD DECLENSION.	
Paradigms of Nouns with Sibilant Stems . . . . .	59
Ablative of Manner . . . . .	60

## CHAPTER XV.

THIRD DECLENSION.	
Paradigms of Nouns with Stems in <i>i</i> . . . . .	62, 63
Verbs of Choosing, Calling, etc. . . . .	64

## CHAPTER XVI.

THIRD DECLENSION.	
Paradigms of Nouns with Mixed Stems . . . . .	67
Rules of Gender . . . . .	68
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	73

## CHAPTER XVII.

THIRD CONJUGATION.	
Paradigm of the Verb <i>Rego</i> . . . . .	73-77

## CHAPTER XVIII.

THIRD CONJUGATION.	
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Present, Imperfect and Future Indicative, and the Present Imperative and Infinitive . . . . .	78, 79

## CHAPTER XIX.

THIRD CONJUGATION.	
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Infinitive . . . . .	80-84
Passage for Translation . . . . .	84
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	85

## CHAPTER XX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES . . . . .	87
Regular and Irregular Comparison . . . . .	88
Declension of the Comparative . . . . .	88
Comparative without <i>Quam</i> . . . . .	88

CHAPTER XXI.		PAGE
COMPARISON OF ADVERBS . . . . .		91, 92
CHAPTER XXII.		
FOURTH CONJUGATION . . . . .		94
Paradigm of the Verb <i>Audio</i> . . . . .		94-98
CHAPTER XXIII.		
FOURTH CONJUGATION.		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Present, Imperfect and Future Indicative, and Present Imperative and Infinitive . . . . .		98-100
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .		100
CHAPTER XXIV.		
FOURTH CONJUGATION.		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Infinitive . . . . .		101
CHAPTER XXV.		
THIRD CONJUGATION: <i>Verbs in io</i> .		
Paradigm of the Verb <i>Capio</i> . . . . .		103-105
CHAPTER XXVI.		
THIRD CONJUGATION: <i>Verbs in io</i> .		
Exercises Illustrating the Use of the Tenses of the Indicative, Imperative and Infinitive . . . . .		106, 107
CHAPTER XXVII.		
FOURTH DECLENSION . . . . .		108
Paradigms . . . . .		108, 109
CHAPTER XXVIII.		
FIFTH DECLENSION . . . . .		111
Paradigms . . . . .		111
Rule of Gender . . . . .		111
Ablative of Specification . . . . .		113
CHAPTER XXIX.		
SPECIAL PARADIGMS . . . . .		113, 114
Passages for Translation . . . . .		114

CHAPTER XXX.		PAGE
CLASSES OF PRONOUNS . . . . .		114
Paradigms of Personals and Possessives . . . . .		115
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .		118
CHAPTER XXXI.		
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.		
Paradigms and Exercises . . . . .		118-121
CHAPTER XXXII.		
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS . . . . .		122
Exercises . . . . .		123
Passages for Translation . . . . .		124
CHAPTER XXXIII.		
RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS . . . .		125, 126
Agreement of a Relative . . . . .		126
Duration of Time . . . . .		125
Passage for Translation . . . . .		130
CHAPTER XXXIV.		
COMPOUNDS OF SUM . . . . .		131, 132
Dative governed by compounds . . . . .		133
CHAPTER XXXV.		
DEPONENT VERBS.		
First and Second Conjugations . . . . .		135
Passages for Translation . . . . .		137
CHAPTER XXXVI.		
DEPONENT VERBS.		
Third and Fourth Conjugations . . . . .		137
Ablative with <i>utor</i> , etc. . . . .		137
Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting . . . . .		137
CHAPTER XXXVII.		
NUMERAL ADJECTIVES . . . . .		139-141
Partitive Genitive . . . . .		141
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .		143
CHAPTER XXXVIII.		
IRREGULAR VERBS . . . . .		144
Paradigms of <i>Völo</i> , <i>Mälo</i> , <i>Nölo</i> . . . . .		144, 145
Passages for Translation . . . . .		147

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

	PAGE
Paradigm of <i>Fĕro</i> . . . . .	147, 148
Passages for Translation . . . . .	150

## CHAPTER XL.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

Paradigms of <i>Eo</i> , <i>Fĕo</i> . . . . .	151
Passage for Translation . . . . .	155
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	155

## CHAPTER XLI.

PREPOSITIONS . . . . .	156
Expressions of Place . . . . .	156, 157
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	158
Passages for Translation . . . . .	159

## CHAPTER XLII.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sequence of Tenses . . . . .	160, 161
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	162
The Use of <i>Quin</i> . . . . .	161

## CHAPTER XLIII.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Purpose with <i>ut</i> and <i>ne</i> . . . . .	162
--	-----

## CHAPTER XLIV.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF <i>Eo</i> , <i>Fĕro</i> , <i>Volo</i> . . . . .	164
Verbs of Pleasing, etc. . . . .	164

## CHAPTER XLV.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Relative of Purpose . . . . .	166
Ablative of Characteristic, etc. . . . .	167

## CHAPTER XLVI.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Result Clauses with <i>ut</i> . . . . .	168
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	169

## CHAPTER XLVII.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Cum</i> Temporal . . . . .	170
<i>Cum</i> Causal and Concessive . . . . .	170
Passage for Translation . . . . .	172

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.	PAGE
Indirect Questions . . . . .	172, 173

## CHAPTER XLIX.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Wishes and Conditions . . . . .	174

## CHAPTER L.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Hortatory Sentences . . . . .	176
Commands . . . . .	177
Prescriptions for Translation . . . . .	177
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	178

## CHAPTER LI.

THE IMPERATIVE . . . . .	179
Exercises Illustrating use . . . . .	179

## CHAPTER LII.

THE INFINITIVE . . . . .	180
Subject Accusative with verbs of Saying, etc. . . . .	181
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	183

## CHAPTER LIII.

PARTICIPLES . . . . .	184
Ablative Absolute . . . . .	185
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	187

## CHAPTER LIV.

IMPERSONAL VERBS . . . . .	187
Exercises Illustrating Use . . . . .	188, 189

## CHAPTER LV.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS . . . . .	189
Future Active Participle . . . . .	190
Gerundive . . . . .	192
Supine . . . . .	193
Suggestive Derivations . . . . .	195
READING LESSONS . . . . .	196
Prescriptions . . . . .	196

	PAGE
Formulae from German Pharmacopœia . . . . .	198-200
Selections from Cato . . . . .	204
Selections from Celsus . . . . .	205, 206
SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS . . . . .	206
LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY . . . . .	209-252
ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY . . . . .	253-264
GENERAL INDEX . . . . .	265-268
VOCABULARY OF SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS . . . . .	269-273



# THE LATIN GRAMMAR

## OF

# PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

---

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

#### ALPHABET.

1. THE Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

2. Letters are divided into two classes :

I. *Vowels* . . . . . *a, e, i, o, u, y.*

II. *Consonants*,—

1. *Liquids* . . . . . *l, m, n, r.*

2. *Mutes*,—

(a) *P-mutes* . . . . . *p, b, f, v.*

(b) *T-mutes* . . . . . *t, d.*

(c) *K-mutes* . . . . . *k, c, g, q (u).*

3. *Sibilant* . . . . . *s.*

4. *Double consonants* . . . . . *x, z.*

### 3. ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

#### 1. *Vowels.*

ā is sounded like *a* in *father*.

ǣ        "        "        *a* in *half*.

ē        "        "        *e* in *they*.

ē        "        "        *e* in *them*.

ī        "        "        *i* in *pique*.

ȳ        "        "        *i* in *pin*.

ō	is sounded like	<i>o</i>	in	<i>ore</i> .
ö	"	"	"	<i>o</i> in <i>obey</i> .
ū	"	"	"	<i>u</i> in <i>rude</i> .
ŭ	"	"	"	<i>u</i> in <i>full</i> .

## 2. Diphthongs.

ae	is sounded like	<i>ai</i>	in	<i>aisle</i> .
au	"	"	"	<i>ou</i> in <i>our</i> .
ei	"	"	"	<i>ei</i> in <i>veil</i> .
oe	"	"	"	<i>oi</i> in <i>toil</i> .
eu	"	"	"	<i>eu</i> in <i>feud</i> .
ui	"	"	"	<i>we</i> .

## 3. Consonants.

Most of the consonants have the same sounds as in English; but notice the following:

c	is sounded like	<i>c</i>	in	<i>cave</i> .
g	"	"	"	<i>g</i> in <i>give</i> .
j	"	"	"	<i>y</i> in <i>yes</i> .
t	"	"	"	<i>t</i> in <i>time</i> .
s	"	"	"	<i>s</i> in <i>sin</i> .
v	"	"	"	<i>w</i> in <i>win</i> .
ch	"	"	"	<i>k</i> in <i>kite</i> .

## 4. SYLLABLES.

1. In dividing a word into syllables, make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs: *gen-ti-ā'-na*, *mor-phi-a*.

2. A single consonant is joined with the vowel following: *hu'-me-rus*, *di'-gi-tus*.

3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined to the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: *sac'-cha-rum*, *del-phī'-nī-um*.

4. In compound words the division must show the component parts: *ab'-est* (*ab*, away; *est*, he is).

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

## 5. QUANTITY.

Syllables are in quantity either long, short or common.

1. A syllable is long in quantity,—

(a) If it contains a diphthong: *ae-rū'-go*.

(b) If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *nux*, *plum'-bum*, *quas'-si-a*.

2. A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong: *olēum*.

3. A syllable is common if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *pŕi-gri*, *ă'-gri*.

The signs  $\bar{\phantom{a}}$ ,  $\tilde{\phantom{a}}$ ,  $\approx\phantom{a}$ , are used to mark quantity, the first indicating that the syllable over which it is placed is *long*; the second, that it is *short*, and the third that it is *common*.

#### 6. ACCENT.

1. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first: *eró'-cus*, *erĕ'-ta*.

2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the *Penult*, if that is long in quantity; otherwise, on the *Antepenult*: *cin-nă-mō'-mum*, *eu-phor'-bi-a*.

#### 7. CASES.

1. In Latin there are six cases: *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative* and *ablative*.

2. These cases correspond to the following English equivalents:

The nominative, to the nominative.

The genitive, to the possessive, or objective with *of*.

The dative, to the objective with *to* or *for*.

The accusative, to the objective.

The vocative, to the nominative independent.

The ablative, to the objective with *from*, *by*, *in*, *with*.

#### 8. GENDER.

The gender, in some nouns, is determined by the meaning; in others, by endings.

1. Names of males are masculine: *ÆSCULAPIUS*; *MEDICUS*, a *physician*.

2. Names of rivers, winds and mountains are masculine: *DANUBIUS*, *Danube*; *NOTUS*, *south-wind*; *APENNINUS*, *Apennines*.

- 3. Names of females are feminine : CORNELIA.
- 4. Names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine : AMERICA ; ROMA, *Rome* ; SILICIA, *Sicily* ; PINUS, *pine-tree*.
- 5. Indeclinable nouns are neuter : KINO.

The learner is supposed to be familiar with the names and meanings of the ordinary grammatical terms, such as *subject, object, predicate, case, mood, tense, voice, declension, conjugation*, etc. No explanation of these terms will, therefore, be given.

CHAPTER II.

9. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. THERE are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the case-ending of the genitive singular and by the stem characteristic, as follows :

STEM CHARACTERISTICS.		GENITIVE ENDINGS.
Dec. I.	ǎ . . . . .	ae
Dec. II.	ǫ . . . . .	ī
Dec. III.	ǝ or a consonant . . . . .	ǝs
Dec. IV.	ũ . . . . .	ūs
Dec. V.	ē . . . . .	ēi

- 2. In declension each case is formed by combining two parts,—*stem* and *termination*.
- 3. The stem is the unchanged base to which the terminations are added.
- 4. The terminations consist of case-endings joined with the final letter of the stem.

FIRST DECLENSION.

- 10. Nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender ; but see general rules (8).  
The nominative singular ends in *a* and *e*.
- 11. They are declined as follows :

## SINGULAR.

N.	pīlŭlā, a pill.
G.	pīlŭlā, of a pill.
D.	pīlŭlā, to or for a pill.
Ac.	pīlŭlam, a pill.
V.	pīlŭlā, O pill.
Ab.	pīlŭlā, from, with or by a pill.

## PLURAL.

N.	pīlŭlā, pills.
G.	pīlŭlārum, of pills.
D.	pīlŭlīs, to or for pills.
Ac.	pīlŭlās, pills.
V.	pīlŭlā, O pills.
Ab.	pīlŭlīs, from, with or by pills.

## SINGULAR.

N.	aloē . . . . . the aloe.
G.	aloēs . . . . . of the aloe.
D.	aloē . . . . . to or for the aloe.
Ac.	aloēn . . . . . the aloe.
V.	aloē . . . . . O aloe.
Ab.	aloē . . . . . from, with or by the aloe.

The plural has the same terminations as nouns in *a*.

## 12. Table of Terminations.

## NOUNS IN A.

## Singular.

N.	ā
G.	āe
D.	āe
Ac.	ām
V.	ā
Ab.	ā

## NOUNS IN E.

## Singular.

N.	ē
G.	ēs
D.	ē
Ac.	ēn
V.	ē
Ab.	ē

## Plural.

N.	āe
G.	ārum
D.	īs
Ac.	ās
V.	āe
Ab.	īs

The pupil should commit to memory this table of terminations.

13. In Latin there is no article; *pīlŭla* may be translated *a pill*, *the pill* or *pill*.

## 14. Rules of Syntax:

*The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case: Pīlŭla est parva*, the pill is small.

15. *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case: Puella hābet crētam*, the girl has the chalk.

16. *A noun in the predicate, referring to the same person or thing as the subject, is put in the same case: Quinia est bōna medicīna*, quinine is good medicine.

17. *The indirect object is put in the dative case: Nantac pīlŭlam dat*, he gives a pill to the sailor.

18.

## VOCABULARY. 1.

Alōe, es, F., *aloe*.Amāra, *bitter*.Est, (he, she it) *is*.Aqua, ae, F., *water*.Alba, *white*.Sunt, (they) *are*.Crēta, ae, F., *chalk*.Bōna, *good*.Amygdāla, ae, F., *almond*.Fluīda, *fluid*.Hābet, (he, she, it) *has*.Massa, ae, F., *mass*.Lenta, *tough, sticky*.Mistūra, ae, F., *mixture*.Parva, *small*.Hābent, (they) *have*.Puella, ae, F., *girl*.Pūra, *pure*.

## EXERCISES.

1. Pīlūla parva. 2. Pīlūlae parvae. 3. Pīlūlas parvas. 4. Aloe amāra. 5. Aloen amāram. 6. Aquae pūrae. 7. Aquas puras. 8. Aquam pūram. 9. Massae lentae. 10. Massam lentam. 11. Massa lenta. 12. Crēta alba. 13. Crētam albam. 14. Mistūrae fluīdae. 15. Amygdālae parvae. 16. Puella bona. 17. Puellas bōnas.

1. Pīlūlā est parvā. 2. Amārā est pīlūlā. 3. Pīlūlae sunt parvae. 4. Puella aloen hābet. 5. Puellae amygdālas hābent. 6. Mistūra est lenta. 7. Massae sunt lentae. 8. Mistūrae sunt fluīdae. 9. Crēta est alba. 10. Pīlūla parva est amāra. 11. Puella pīlūlam amāram hābet. 12. Puellae mistūras fluīdas hābent. 13. Crēta alba est pūra. 14. Aloē parva est amāra. 15. Puella bōna pīlūlas amāras hābet. 16. Mistūra fluīda est pūra. 17. Massa lenta est alba. 18. Puellae bōnae amygdālas parvas hābent.

Decline together *crēta pūra, bōna puella* and *massa lenta*.

## EXERCISE. 2.

1. The pills are small. 2. The aloe is bitter. 3. The water is pure. 4. The girl has an almond. 5. The mixtures are sticky. 6. The masses are tough. 7. The almonds are good. 8. The girls are small. 9. The bitter mixture is white. 10. The good girls have the chalk. 11. The little girl has the white pills. 12. The fluid mixture is bitter.

## VOCABULARY. 2.

Chartā, ūe, *paper*.Medicāta, *medicated*.

Belladonna, ae.

Multa, *much*, (pl) *many*.



Tinctūra, ae, *a tincture.*

Cornēlia, ae, *Cornelia.*

Filia,<sup>1</sup> ae, *a daughter.*

Nauta, ae (m), *a sailor.*

Quinina, ae, *quinine.*

Mēdicīna, ae, *medicine.*

Dat, (he, she, it) *gives.*

Dant, (they) *give.*

Cērāta, *waxed.*

Rubra, *red.*

Flāva, *yellow.*

Fusca, *brown, dusk, blackish.*

Ægrōta, *sick.*

Et, *and.*

Non, *not.*

20. Observe that these adjectives are in the feminine gender to agree with the nouns. *Nauta* is the only masculine noun given.

21. The particle *ne* is appended to the first word in a sentence as a sign of a question, and is not to be translated by any separate word: *Est-ne aqua pūra?* Is the water pure?

22. The dative is often used with *est* or *sunt* to indicate possession, and, when thus used, is called the POSSESSIVE DATIVE.

23.

#### EXERCISE. 3.

1. Chartāe medicātae. 2. Chartīs medicātīs. 3. Āquārum medicatārum. 4. Filia nautae. 5. Fīliābus Corneliae. 6. Chartā cērātā. 7. Chartīs eērātīs. 8. Puella mēdieīnam hābet. 9. Puellāe (dative) est mēdicīna. 10. Puellāe hābent tintetūrās. 11. Puellis sunt tinctūrae. 12. Corneliā fīliae tinctūram dat. 13. Fīliā nautāe tinctūram belladonnae hābēt. 14. Cornēlia quiniam amāram filiae aegrōtae dat. 15. Pilūlae quinīnæ sunt parvae et amārae. 16. Mistūra multārum mēdicīnārum non bōna est. 17. Cornēlia filiae pilūlas flāvas dat. 18. Cornēliae amāras pilūlas dant.

Answer the following questions in Latin. Every answer should form a complete sentence, like this: *Est-ne pilūla parva?* Pilūla est parva: (Yes)—1. Est-ne quiniā amāra? 2. Est-ne tintetūra fusca? 3. Hābet-ne puella tinctūram belladonnae? 4. Dat-ne Cornelia filiae pilūlas quinīnæ? 5. Hābent-ne multam mēdicīnam? 6. Est-ne massa lenta?

<sup>1</sup> Filia has *abus* in the dative and ablative plural.

24.

## EXERCISE. 4.

1. The medicated paper is red. 2. The tincture of belladonna is good medicine. 3. The girl has waxed paper. 4. They give pure water. 5. The girl gives bitter pills to the sailor. 6. Cornelia gives quinine pills (pills of quinine) to (her) sick daughter. 7. Are the red pills bitter? 8. The little girls have the brown tinctures. 9. The mass is sticky and bitter. 10. The good little (good and little) girls have the white pills and the red chalk. 11. They give bitter medicine to many little girls. 12. The fluid mixture is not pure.

## CHAPTER III.

## SECOND DECLENSION.—NOUNS IN O.

25. Nouns of the second declension end in *er, ir, us, os, masculine*; *um* and *on, neuter*; but see general rules for gender, 8: 3.

Syrūpus, *syrup*.Puer, *boy*.Extractum, *extract*.

## SINGULAR.

*Masculine.*

N. syrūpūs.

G. syrūpī.

D. syrūpō.

Ac. syrūpum.

V. syrūpē.

Ab. syrūpō.

*Masculine.*

N. puēr.

G. pucrī.

D. pucrō.

Ac. pucrum.

V. pucr.

Ab. pucrō.

*Neuter.*

N. extractū.

G. extractī.

D. extractō.

Ac. extractum.

V. extractum.

Ab. extractō.

## PLURAL.

N. syrūpī.

G. syrūpōrum.

D. syrūpīs.

Ac. syrūpōs.

V. syrūpī.

Ab. syrūpīs.

N. pucrī.

G. pucrōrum.

D. pucrīs.

Ac. pucrōs.

V. pucrī.

Ab. pucrīs.

N. extractī.

G. extractōrum.

D. extractīs.

Ac. extractī.

V. extractī.

Ab. extractīs.

26. Observe that although the stem ends in *o*, the *o* does not appear except in the dat. and abl. singular and in the gen. and acc. plural.

27. The vocative singular of nouns in *us* of this declension ends in *ě*; all other nouns of this declension have the vocative the same as the nominative.

28. *Terminations.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>us</i>	N. <i>um</i>	N. <i>ī</i>	N. <i>ă</i>
G. <i>ī</i>	G. <i>ī</i>	G. <i>ōrum</i>	G. <i>ōrum</i>
D. <i>ō</i>	D. <i>ō</i>	D. <i>īs</i>	D. <i>īs</i>
Ac. <i>um</i>	Ac. <i>um</i>	Ac. <i>ōs</i>	Ac. <i>ă</i>
V. <i>ě</i>	V. <i>um</i>	V. <i>ī</i>	V. <i>ă</i>
Ab. <i>ō</i>	Ab. <i>ō</i>	Ab. <i>īs</i>	Ab. <i>īs</i>

## VOCABŮLARY. 3.

## NOUNS.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Rōsa, ac, <i>rose</i> .	Mědīcus, ī, doctor, physician.	Abstractum, ī, <i>abstract, dried extract</i> .
Scilla, ae, <i>squill</i> .	Puer, ī, <i>boy</i> .	Acētum, ī, <i>vinegar</i> .
	Rūbus, ī, <i>blackberry bush</i> .	Aconītum, ī, <i>aconite</i> .
	Syrūpus, ī, <i>syrup</i> .	Rheum, ī, <i>rhubarb</i> .
		Vĕnĕnum, ī, <i>poison</i> .
		Vīnum, ī, <i>wine</i> .

*Adjectives.*

Aromaticus, a, um, *aromatic*.  
 Compositus, a, um, *compound*.  
 Doctus, a, um, *learned*.  
 Exsiccātus, a, um, *dry, dried out*.  
 Grātus, a, um, *pleasing, acceptable*.

*Verbs.*

Miscet, (*he, she, it*) *mixes*.  
 Miscent (*they mix, mingle*).

29. It will be observed that adjectives of the first and second declensions have three endings to mark the different genders; that the *feminine* is declined like a noun of the first declension, the *masculine* like a *masculine* noun of the second, and the *neuter* like a *neuter* noun of the second declension.

## EXERCISE. 5.

1. Rhei aromatici. 2. Rheum aromaticum. 3. Extractum compositum. 4. Extracto composito. 5. Extractorum compositorum. 6. Extracta composita. 7. Mēdici docti. 8. Mēdicōrum doctōrum. 9. Abstractum exsiccātum. 10. Syrūpus grātus. 11. Syrūpi grāti. 12. Syrūpīs grātīs. 13. Mēdicus est doctus. 14. Mēdicus doctus mēdicinam miscet. 15. Puer abstractum aconīti hābet. 16. Hābet-ne puer venēnum? 17. Scillae syrūpus puēro non est grātus. 18. Mēdicus puero rhei syrūpum aromaticum dat. 19. Acētum et vīnum mēdico dant. 20. Puella rōsae extractum habet. 21. Mēdici docti venēna multa miscent. 22. Pucro parvo rūbi extractum fluīdum dat.

## EXERCISE. 6.

1. The boy has the medicine. 2. The abstracts are dry medicines. 3. The extracts are fluid. 4. The syrup of squills is a good medicine, but (sed) not pleasing to a boy. 5. The doctor is mixing medicine. 6. He is mixing the extracts of blackberry and rhubarb. 7. Is he giving the boy poison? 8. He is. 9. Is the extract of rose a poison? 10. No. 11. The roses are pleasing to the girls. 12. The girls give the good doctor roses, but the boys give him syrup of squills.

Questions to be answered in Latin: 1. Est-ne extractum grātum? 2. Est-ne quinia medicīna bōna? 3. Dat-ne mēdicus puēro venēnum? 4. Est-ne mēdicus doctus? 5. Doctus est. 6. Dat-ne mēdicus puellis syrūpum scillae? 7. Hābet-ne pūer āconīti abstractum? 8. Est-ne rūbi extractum puero grātum? 9. Miscet-ne doctus mēdicus mēdicīnas?

*Second Declension—continued.*

30. *Rule of Syntax:* An appositive agrees with its subject in case: Anna, filia mēdici, *Anna, the daughter of the physician.*

## EXERCISE. 7.

2. *Vocabulary.*

Antidōtum, ī n., . . . . . *antidote.*

Ācidum, ī n., . . . . . *an acid.*

Conīum, ī <i>n.</i> , . . . . .	<i>poison hemlock.</i>
Podophyllum, ī <i>n.</i> , . . . . .	<i>mandrake, may-apple.</i>
Aurantium, ī <i>n.</i> , . . . . .	<i>orange-peel.</i>
Mōrus, ī <i>f.</i> , . . . . .	<i>mulberry-tree.</i>
Maltum, ī <i>n.</i> , . . . . .	<i>malt.</i>
Fīlius, ī <i>m.</i> , . . . . .	<i>son.</i>
Pōcūlum, ī <i>n.</i> , . . . . .	<i>cup.</i>
Claudus, <i>a, n., m.</i> , . . . . .	<i>lame.</i>
Æger, <i>a, n., m.</i> , . . . . .	<i>sick.</i>

1. Vēnēni antīdōtum. 2. Puer pōcūlum ācīdi hābet. 3. Conīi abstractum est vēnēnum exsiccātum. 4. Pūeri mēdīco docto multa abstracta et extracta dant. 5. Anna, fīlia mēdīci, podophylli abstractum et aurantii syrūpum hābet. 6. Mōri syrūpum puēro ægro dat. 7. Est-ne mōri syrūpus puēro grātus? 8. Puer claudus extractum malti hābet. 9. Puer æger, mēdīci bōni fīlius, est claudus. 10. Dat-ne mēdīcus doctus filio ægro malti extractum? 11. Mōri syrūpum et aurantii filio dāt.

## EXERCISE. 8.

1. Anna, the daughter of the physician, is lame. 2. He is mixing the extracts. 3. The boy is mixing the medicine for (his) sick father. 4. The doctor gives the sick boy abstract of mandrake and mulberry syrup. 5. The extract of malt is acceptable to the good doctor. 6. The abstract of hemlock is a dry poison. 7. The syrup of mulberry is a good medicine. 8. The physician has an antidote for poison. 9. The little boy gives the lame girl a cup of vinegar. 10. The learned doctor gives the sick boy a small cup of orange syrup. 11. Mulberry syrup is not pleasing to the sick boy. 12. The little boy is mixing the extract of malt and vinegar *in the cup*. (*In* with the ablative.)

## CHAPTER IV.

## 31. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Rule of Syntax*: Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. Nauta clārus, *famous sailor*. Nautarum clarōrum, *of famous sailors*.

2.

## VOCABULARY. 4.

Āsāfoetīda, æ, . . . . .	<i>asafoetida.</i>
Æger, a, -um, . . . . .	<i>sick.</i>
Ācācia, æ, . . . . .	<i>acacia.</i>
Æsculāpius, ī.	
Cinchōna, æ, . . . . .	<i>cinchona.</i>
Cinnamōmum, ī, . . . . .	<i>cinnamon.</i>
Clārus, a, -um, . . . . .	<i>clear, bright, famous.</i>
Cāpit, . . . . .	<i>(he, she, it) takes.</i>
Cāpiunt, . . . . .	<i>(they) take.</i>
Limpīdus, a, -um, . . . . .	<i>limpid, clear, transparent.</i>
In (with the ablative), . . .	<i>in, on.</i>
Erāt, . . . . .	<i>(he, she, it) was.</i>
Mālus, a, -um, . . . . .	<i>bad, evil, wicked.</i>
Magnus, a, -um, . . . . .	<i>large, great.</i>
Quis (masc.), . . . . .	<i>who.</i>
Quid (neut.), . . . . .	<i>what.</i>
Tolu, indecl., . . . . .	<i>Tolu.</i>
Tolutānus, . . . . .	<i>made of Tolu, pertaining to Tolu.</i>

## EXERCISE. 9.

1. Æsculāpius, mēdīcus clārus. 2. Nauta æger. 3. Nautæ ægrōto. 4. Cum (with) nautā ægrō. 5. Nautōrum ægrōrum. 6. Mēdīcus clārus nautæ ægro tolutānum syrūpum dat. 7. Quis cinchōnæ tinctūram puellæ bōnæ dat? 8. Bōnus mēdīcus dat tinctūram puellæ. 9. Quis cinnamōmī tinctūram hābet? 10. Pūer mālus hābet, sed (but) bōnō vīrō dat. 11. Quis erat Æsculāpius? 12. Æsculāpius ērat clārus mēdīcus. 13. Vir ægrōtus asafoetīdæ tinctūram cāpit. 14. Quis acāciæ syrūpum cāpit? 15. Mālus vir cāpit. 16. Est-ne ægrōtus? 17. Aqua limpīda est in pōcūlo. 18. Quis tolu in pōcūlo hābet? 19. Mēdīcus clārus



pūero ægro sacchārum dat. 20. O medīce, vĕnĕnum est in āquā.  
21. Medīce bōne, scillāe syrūpus est in pōcūlo.

## EXERCISE. 10.

1. Æsculapius, the physician, was famous. 2. The sick man likes (amat) the doctor's wine. 3. He does not like syrup of squills. 4. The syrup of tolu is a good medicine. 5. The tincture of cinnamon is pleasing to the good little girl. 6. The girl gives a cup of pure water to the sick boy. 7. What is the doctor giving the sick man? 8. He is giving the extract of malt. 9. Is the extract of malt, beer (cervisia)? 10. What does he give the sailor? 11. He has a cup of the tincture of cinchona for the sick sailor. 12. The sailor likes quinine and cinchona. 13. O doctor, the little girl has a cup of water for the sick man. 14. He likes water in the tincture. 15. In the cup is good medicine for the sick man.

*To be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quis extractum malti amat? 2. Quis asafœtidæ tincturam amat? 3. Căpit-ne mălus puer acăciæ syrūpum? 4. Āmant-ne pueri parvi scillāe syrūpum? 5. Quis pilūlas parvas aconīti capīt? 6. Hăbet-ne mĕdīcus podophylli pilūlas vīro aegrōto? 7. Quod extractum hăbĕt mĕdīcus?

32. *First and Second Declension—continued.*

1. *Rule of Syntax:* The agent is expressed by the ablative with *a* or *ab*: mĕdīcus ā pŭellā laudātur, *the physician is praised by the girl.*

## 2. VOCABULARY. 5.

Āmātŭr, (*he, she it*) is loved.

Āmantŭr, (*they*) are loved.

Vocat, (*he, she, it*) calls.

Vocātŭr, (*he, she, it*) is called.

Āmīcus, *ī*, friend.

Americānus, *a, -um*, American.

Pĕrītus, *a, -um*, skilled, experienced.

Allium, *ī*, garlic.

Arnīca. *æ*, arnica.

Cerevisia, *æ*, beer.

Capsīcum, *ī*, Cayenne pepper.

Collum, *ī*, neck.

Emplastrum, *ī*, plaster.

Īpĕcăcŭānha, *-æ*, ipecac.

Germanus, *-a, -um*, German

Nāsus, *ī*, nose.

Officīna, *-æ*, office, shop.

Rĕmĕdium, *ī*, remedy.

Ūbī, adv., where, when.

Sătis, adv., enough.

## EXERCISE. 11.

1. Ūbī est mēdīcus? 2. In officiā est. 3. Quis mēdicum voeat? 4. A filiā nautæ vocātur. 5. Medicinam in officiā mis-eet vīro ægrōto. 6. Hābet-ne in officiā rēmēdia multa? 7. Hābet-ne syrūpum? 8. Multos syrūpos hābet: syrūpos rosæ et rhei et rubi et sarsaparillæ et seillæ et ipecacuānhæ et allii et acāciæ et amygdālæ et aurantii et,—“sātis, sātis, amīce bōne; syrūpos habet.” 9. Est-ne mēdīcus pērītus? 10. Pērītus et bōnus est, et ab amīeīs amātur et laudātur. 11. Habet-ne arniæ emplastrum in officiā? 12. Hābet. 13. Nautæ puer mālus capsiei emplastrum in eollo hābet. 14. Mēdīcus Germānus hābet nāsū magnum et rubrum. 15. Cerevisiam āmat. 16. Quid Americānus mēdīcus āmat? 17. Vīnum ab Americāno āmātur. 18. Quid est in nāso pūcellæ? 19. Mēdiei pūella arniæ emplastrum in nāso hābet.

## EXERCISE. 12.

1. The skilful doctor is loved and praised by his friends. 2. He is ealled by the son of the sick man. 3. Who is sick? 4. The son of the lame sailor is sick. 5. Where is the doctor? 6. He is in his offee. 7. Has he many remedies in his offee? 8. He has abstracts of aconite, hemloek, belladonna and extracts of arnica, bitter orange, capsicum, cinchona, podophyllum and syrups of aeacia, rhubarb, almonds, garlic and—“enough, good friend.” 9. Has he an arnica plaster for the lame neck of (my) friend? 10. The good man has many plasters. 11. Is the syrup of ipeeae a good remedy for a bad boy? 12. It is a good, but not a pleasing remedy. 13. What is on (our) friend's nose? 14. A eapsicum plaster! 15. Is it pleasant?

3. *Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ūbī est mēdīcus? 2. Ūbī est pūer mēdiei? 3. Est-ne amīci pūella in officiā? Quis æger est? 4. Est-ne mēdico quinia puero? 5. Dat-ne filiū mēdiei quiniæ pilūlas nautæ ægrōto? 6. Hābet-ne mēdīcus aloes exsiccatū extractum? 7. Dat-ne pūero ægrōto scillæ syrūpum? 8. Est-ne sennæ extractum puero grātum? 9. Quis allii syrūpum puero mālō dat?

## CHAPTER V.

## 33. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

*Fluidus, Fluid.*

## SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. fluidus.	fluidă.	fluidum.
G. fluidi.	fluidæ.	fluidi.
D. fluidō.	fluidæ.	fluidō.
Ac. fluidum.	fluidam.	fluidum.
V. fluidē.	fluidă.	fluidum.
Ab. fluidō.	fluidă.	fluidō.

## PLURAL.

N. fluidi.	fluidæ.	fluidă.
G. fluidōrum.	fluidārum.	fluidōrum.
D. fluidis.	fluidis.	fluidis.
Ac. fluidōs.	fluidās.	fluidă.
V. fluidi.	fluidæ.	fluidă.
Ab. fluidis.	fluidis.	fluidis.

*Tēnēr, tender.*

## SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. tēnēr.	tēnēră.	tēnērū.
G. tēnērī.	tēnēræ.	tēnērī.
D. tēnērō.	tēnēræ.	tēnērō.
Ac. tēnērū.	tēnērā.	tēnērū.
V. tēnēr.	tēnēră.	tēnērū.
Ab. tēnērō.	tēnēră.	tēnērō.

## PLURAL.

N. tēnērī.	tēnēræ.	tēnēră.
G. tēnērōrum.	tēnērārum.	tēnērōrum.
D. tēnērīs.	tēnērīs.	tēnērīs.
Ac. tēnērōs.	tēnērās.	tēnēră.
V. tēnērī.	tēnēræ.	tēnēră.
Ab. tēnērīs.	tēnērīs.	tēnērīs.

*Æger, sick.*

## SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. ægēr.	ægrǎ.	ægrum.
G. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrī.
D. ægrō.	ægræ.	ægrō.
Ac. ægrum.	ægram.	ægrum.
V. æger.	ægrǎ.	ægrum.
Ab. ægrō.	ægrā.	ægrō.

## PLURAL.

N. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrǎ.
G. ægrōrum.	ægrārum	ægrōrum.
D. ægrīs.	ægrīs.	ægrīs.
Ac. ægros.	ægrās.	ægrǎ.
V. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrǎ.
Ab. ægrīs.	ægrīs.	ægrīs.

34. The following adjectives have the genitive singular in *īūs*, and the dative in *ī*, in all genders, but in other respects are regular: *ālius* (*neut. aliud*), *other*; *totus*, *whole*; *alter*, *other* (of two); *nullus*, *none*; *ullus*, *any* neuter,—*trīus*, *neither*; *sōlus*, *alone*; *ūnus*, *one*; *uter*,—*trīus*, *which* (of two). *Alterius*, the genitive of *alter*, is usually accented on the antepenult.

35. *Duo*, *two*, is declined as follows:

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. duō	duæ	duō
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Ac. duōs	duās	duō
V. duo	duæ	duō
Ab. duōbus	duābus	duōbus

Decline together *sōlus vir*, *āliud vīnum*, *nullā puellā*, *duō puērī*.

## VOCABULARY. 6.

<i>Liquidus</i> , a, -um . . . . .	<i>liquid.</i>
<i>Pallidus</i> , a, -um . . . . .	<i>pale, pallid.</i>
<i>Alius</i> , a, -um . . . . .	<i>other.</i>
<i>Præparātus</i> , a, -um . . . . .	<i>prepared, ready beforehand.</i>

Præscriptum, ī . . . . .	<i>prescription.</i>
Oxalīcus, a, -um . . . . .	<i>oxalic.</i>
Mūrīātīcus, a, -um . . . . .	<i>muriatic.</i>
Mīsērī, a, -um . . . . .	<i>poor, wretched.</i>
Tēnērī, a, -um . . . . .	<i>tender.</i>
Tartarīcus, a, -um . . . . .	<i>tartaric.</i>
Destillātus, a, -um . . . . .	<i>distilled.</i>
Dŭō, æ, o . . . . .	<i>two.</i>
Quātŭor, indecl. . . . .	<i>four.</i>
Quot, indecl. . . . .	<i>how many.</i>
Huc, adv. . . . .	<i>hither.</i>
Lobelia, æ, . . . . .	<i>lobelia.</i>
Sanguīnāria, æ. . . . .	<i>blood-root.</i>
Vēnit (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>comes.</i>
Vēniunt (they) . . . . .	<i>come.</i>

## EXERCISE. 13.

1. Pŭer mīser est pallīdus. 2. Ūbi est mēdicus, pŭerōrum ægrōrum āmīcus? 3. Huc vēnit. 4. Hābet-ne præscriptum præparātum? 5. Mēdicus pērītus pŭeris tēneris multas mēdicīnas præparātas hābet. 6. Quot ācēta mēdico sunt? 7. Quatŭor ācēta sunt mēdico,—lobeliæ ācētum, opīi ācētum, sanguīnāriæ ācētum, scillæ ācētum. 8. Scillæ ācētum pŭellæ tēnēræ non grātum est. 9. Quot ācida liquida in ōfficinā āmīci sunt? 10. Multa ācida sunt,—ācidum oxalīcum, et ācidum mūrīātīcum, et ācidum tartarīcum, et,—et,—ācidum dēstillātum, et,—“sātis.” 11. Quid est ācidum dēstillātum? 12. Quīnia et cinchōna et aliæ mēdicīnæ āmāræ a pŭeris tēneris non āmantur. 13. Rōsæ rūbræ a pŭellis parvis āmantur. 14. Quid mēdicus filiæ ægræ et mīsēræ āmīci bōni dat? 15. Mistŭram syrŭpi scillæ et sacchāri dat. 16. Mistŭra a pŭellā mīsērā non āmātur.

## EXERCISE. 14.

1. The doctor is not in his office. 2. He is mixing pleasant medicine for the sick daughter of his friend. 3. The poor girl is pale. 4. Is the prescription prepared? 5. Yes. 6. He has many other prescriptions prepared for (his) sick friends. 7. Where is the medicine, the distilled water and tartaric acid? 8. Who likes

bitter medicines? 9. Beer and wine are liked by the lame sailor. 10. The lame sailor has a capsicum plaster on his neck. 11. Here comes the learned doctor. 12. Doctor, where are the tinctures of cinchona and tolu, and the syrups of orange and blackberry, and the medicated waters of bitter almonds and ammonia? 13. Medicine is given by the doctor to two sick boys.

*To be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid mēdicus in pōcūlo hābet? 2. Quid mēdicus pūero ægrō dāt? 3. Quis quiniæ pīlūlas āmat. 4. Amanturne a pūeris parvis? 5. Mēdice bōne, quot ācōnīti pilulas pūer hābet? 6. Ubi est Cornēliæ filia? 7. Est-ne in ōfficīnā mēdīci clāri? 8. Quot pōcūla rheī syrūpī pūer hābet? 9. Quis allii syrūpum hābet?

## CHAPTER VI.

### 36. IRREGULAR VERB, *sum, I am.*

1. Stems *es* and *fu*.
2. The present, imperfect and future tenses of the indicative mood.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>sum, I am.</i>	<i>sumus, we are</i>
2. <i>es, thou art or you are.</i>	<i>estis, you are.</i>
3. <i>est, he is.</i>	<i>sunt, they are.</i>

#### IMPERFECT.

1. <i>eram, I was.</i>	<i>eramus, we were.</i>
2. <i>eras, thou wast.</i>	<i>eratis, you were.</i>
3. <i>erat, he was.</i>	<i>erant, they were.</i>

#### FUTURE.

1. <i>ero, I shall be.</i>	<i>erimus, we shall be.</i>
2. <i>eris, thou wilt be.</i>	<i>eritis, you will be.</i>
3. <i>erit, he will be.</i>	<i>erunt, they will be.</i>



## VOCABULARY. 7.

Dōmīnus, ī . . . . .	master (of a household, etc.).
Discīpūlus, ī . . . . .	pupil, scholar.
Gutta, æ . . . . .	a drop.
Hēri, adv. . . . .	yesterday.
Lavandūla, æ . . . . .	lavender.
Māgister, ī . . . . .	master, teacher.
Mēdicāmentum, ī . . . . .	drug, medicine.
Mēdicāmentārius, ī . . . . .	druggist.
Magnesia, æ . . . . .	magnesia.
Mentha, æ . . . . .	mint.
Laetus, a, um . . . . .	glad, joyful.
Nīger, a, um . . . . .	black.
Olēum, ī . . . . .	oil.
Pīpērātus, a, um . . . . .	peppery, of pepper.
Prīmus, a, um . . . . .	first.
Pārat (he, she, it) . . . . .	prepares.
Pārant . . . . .	they prepare.
Schōla, æ . . . . .	school.
Servus, ī, . . . . .	a slave, servant.
Sēcundus, a, um, . . . . .	second.
Stramonium, ī, . . . . .	stramonium.
Sānat (he, she, it) . . . . .	heals, cures.
Sānant . . . . .	they heal, cure.
Trōchiscus, ī . . . . .	a troche.
Unguentum, ī . . . . .	ointment.
Vālīdus, a, um . . . . .	strong, sturdy.

1. Nouns in *ius* and *ium* often contract the genitive ending *iī* to *ī*.

2. *Filius* (son) and *genius* (guardian deity), and proper nouns in *ius*, drop the *e* of the vocative: *fili*, *Corneli*.

## EXERCISE. 15.

1. Sunt, erant, erunt. 2. Est, erit, erat. 3. Ero, sum, eram.  
4. Sumus, eramus, erimus. 5. Eritis, eratis, estis. 6. Servus olēum piperātæ menthæ hābet. 7. Servus niger dōmino mēdicāmenta pārat. 8. Lavandulæ olēum erat in pōcūlo parvo. 9. Māgister hōno discipūlo ipecacuanhæ trōchiscum dat. 10. Est-ne discipūlus lætus?



11. Non lætus est. 12. Măgistri pŭeris bŏnis trŏchiscos magnesię dat. 13. Quis in schŏlă erit prĭmus discipŭlus? 14. Mădicămentării fĭlius vălidus erit prĭmus. 15. Quis sēcundus erit? 16. Măgistri fĭlius erit sēcundus. 17. Quis discipŭlorum hĕri æger erat? 18. Sēcundus fĭlius mădicămentări hĕri æger erat. 19. Quod rĕmĕdium căpit? 20. Stramonĭ extracti flŭidi guttas dŭas căpit. 21. Est-ne stramonium bŏna mădicĭna? 22. Mădicămentării pĕrĭti stramonĭi extractum, et stramonĭ flŭidum extractum, et stramonĭ tinctŭram, et stramonĭ unguentum părant. 23. Mădicĭna vălida servum misĕrum et ægrum sănat. 24. Rĕmĕdia mădicŏrum pĕrĭtŏrum multos morbos sănant.

## EXERCISE. 16.

1. I am, he is, thou art. 2. I was, you were, we were. 3. Thou wilt be, you will be, they will be. 4. Oil of lavender. 5. The master gives oil of lavender to his black servant. 6. The strong son of the master was not in school yesterday. 7. The druggist's little boy is in the doctor's office. 8. Is he sick? 9. Yes. 10. Is he taking medicine? 11. He is taking oils of peppermint and lavender. 12. Has he the troches and other medicines of the druggist? 13. Is the doctor curing the sick girl? 14. He has the prescription ready (*præparatum*). 15. The poor girl will be glad. 16. The skillful druggist prepares many medicines,—extracts, compound extracts, tinctures, syrups, plasters, troches, oils, pills large and small, and many other medicines.

*To be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ubi eras hĕri? 2. Eras-ne in schŏlă? 3. Ubi est fĭlius mădicămentări? 4. Quid sĕrvus mădici in ōfficĭnă părat? 5. Părat-ne pŭero măgistri quinĭę pillulas? 6. Quot menthæ piperătę trŏchiscos pŭella hăbet? 7. Dat-ne pŭella pŭero ægro ōlĕum lavandulę? 8. Ubi discipŭlus vălidus erat hĕri? 9. Quot guttas stramonĭi flŭidi extracti mădĭcus viro ægro dat? 10. Est-ne âmărum mădicămentum pŭero parvo grătum?

*Irregular Verb, Sum—Continued.*

1. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses of the indicative mood.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>fuī, I have been, was.</i>	<i>fuimus, we have been, were.</i>
2. <i>fuistī, thou hast been, wast.</i>	<i>fuistis, you have been, were.</i>
3. <i>fuit, he has been, was.</i>	{ <i>fuērunt, or</i> <i>fuēre, they have been, were.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. <i>fueram, I had been.</i>	<i>fuerāmus, we had been.</i>
2. <i>fueras, thou hadst been.</i>	<i>fuerātis, you had been.</i>
3. <i>fuerat, he had been.</i>	<i>fuerant, they had been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. <i>fuero, I shall have been.</i>	<i>fuerimus, we shall have been.</i>
2. <i>fueris, thou wilt have been.</i>	<i>fueritis, you will have been.</i>
3. <i>fuerit, he will have been.</i>	<i>fuerint, they will have been.</i>

VOCABULARY. 8.

Āger, āgrī . . . . .	<i>field.</i>
Agrićōla, æ . . . . .	<i>farmer.</i>
Brachīum, ī . . . . .	<i>arm, upper arm.</i>
Cāpiat (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>let take, may take.</i>
Dīcit (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>says.</i>
Dīlūtus, a, um . . . . .	<i>diluted, weakened.</i>
Drachma, æ . . . . .	<i>drachm.</i>
Fascīa, æ . . . . .	<i>bandage.</i>
Fractus, a, um . . . . .	<i>broken.</i>
Fīat . . . . .	<i>let be made.</i>
Gēnēr, ī . . . . .	<i>son-in-law.</i>
Hyoscyāmus, ī . . . . .	<i>henbane.</i>
Herba, æ . . . . .	<i>herb, grass, plant.</i>
Indus, a, um . . . . .	<i>Indian.</i>
Indīcus, a, um . . . . .	<i>Indian.</i>
Partīcūla, æ . . . . .	<i>part, small part, particle.</i>
Sānātur (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>is cured, healed.</i>
Sānantur (they) . . . . .	<i>are cured, healed.</i>
Sōcēr, ī . . . . .	<i>father-in-law.</i>
Uncīa, æ . . . . .	<i>ounce.</i>

37. *Rule of Syntax: Means and instrument are expressed by the ablative without a preposition: Puer æger medicinā sanātur, the sick boy is cured by medicine; miles gladio interficitur, the soldier is killed with the sword.*

## EXERCISE. 17.

1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuisti, fuistis, fuērunt. 3. Fueram, fuero, fui. 4. Fuerāmus, fueritis, fuerant. 5. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 6. In officinā sunt multa medicāmenta. 7. Gēnēr agricōlæ medicāmentārius est. 8. Agricōlæ pŭer brachiū fractum hābet. 9. Fascia pŭero misēro fiat. 10. Quid māgistri sōccer cāpit? 11. Ægrōtus ācōnīti extracti liquidi tres guttas cāpiat. 12. Quid mēdīci servus hābet? 13. Hyoseyāmi uncīam et strych-niæ drachmam hābet. 14. Fuit-ne medicīna aquā purā dīlŭta? 15. Ūbi est Indus mēdieus clārus? 16. Huc vēnit doctus vir. 17. Sānat-ne pŭeros ægros? 18. Fīlium agricōlæ vālīdi herbis sānat. 19. Mēdiei pŭer mālus tabācum fīlio māgistri dāt. 20. Pŭeri māgistri quīnīæ pilŭlis sānantur. 21. Quid mēdieus Indus dīcit? 22. “Ægrōtus tabāci particŭlam, uncīas quinque cerevisiæ, et magnum pōcŭlum vīni cāpiat.” 23. Est-ne Indi mēdīci præsēriptum bōnum? 24. Quis tabāco, cerevisiā, vīno sānatur? Māla mistŭra.<sup>1</sup>

## EXERCISE. 18.

1. Where had the boy been? 2. He had been in school. 3. They will have been. 4. Where has the strong farmer been? 5. He was sick in the field yesterday. 6. Who was his doctor? 7. He has a prescription from (of) the famous Indian doctor. 8. What is the prescription? 9. “Let the strong farmer take four large cups of beer and a bit of tobacco.” 10. Was the beer diluted with water? 11. No. 12. Is a sick man cured by beer and tobacco? 13. Does the Indian doctor give his patients (*ægro-tis*) little white quinine pills and syrups of squills, rhubarb and ipecac? 14. No; he gives (them) fluid extract of malt and other pleasant extracts. 15. He cures boys and girls with herbs. 16. Where is the Indian doctor’s office? 17. In the woods and fields. 18. Who has a broken arm? 19. The wicked (*malus*) sailor’s broken arm is healed. 20. Let a bandage be made for the broken arm of the farmer’s son-in-law. 21. The medicine had been di-

<sup>1</sup> What word is to be supplied?

luted with water. 22. There (omit) had been in the cup a mixture of the fluid extract of asafœtida and the oil of roses. 23. The little girl does not like the mixture.

### 38. Irregular Verb Sum—Continued.

The subjunctive, imperative and infinitive moods and participle.

### 39. Subjunctive.

PRESENT TENSE.		IMPERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>sīm</i>	<i>sīmus</i>	1. <i>essem</i>	<i>essēmus</i>
2. <i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>	2. <i>esses</i>	<i>essētis</i>
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>	3. <i>esset</i>	<i>essent</i>
PERFECT TENSE.		PLUPERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>fuērīm</i>	<i>fuērīmus</i>	1. <i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
2. <i>fuēris</i>	<i>fuērītis</i>	2. <i>fuisses</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
3. <i>fuērit</i>	<i>fuērint</i>	3. <i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

### 40. Imperative.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2. <i>Es, be thou.</i>	<i>Estē, be ye.</i>

#### FUTURE TENSE.

2. <i>Esto, thou shalt be.</i>	<i>Estōte, ye shall be.</i>
3. <i>Esto, he shall be.</i>	<i>Sunto, they shall be.</i>

### 41. Infinitive.

Present, <i>esse</i> . . . . .	<i>to be.</i>
Perfect, <i>fuisse</i> . . . . .	<i>to have been.</i>
Future, <i>futurus esse</i> . . . . .	<i>to be about to be.</i>

### 42. Participle.

<i>Futurus, a, um</i> . . . . .	<i>about to be.</i>
---------------------------------	---------------------

43. *Interrogative Words.*—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles,—*ne, nōne, num:*

1. *Ne* is used in questions asking for information, as in the illustrations already given.

2. *Nonne* expects the answer *Yes*: *Nonne medicinam emit?* Is he not buying the medicine?

3. *Num* expects the answer, *No*: *Num medicinam emit?* Is he buying the medicine? or, He is not buying the medicine, is he?

## VOCABULARY. 9.

Balnĕum, ĭ . . . . .	<i>bath.</i>
Călidus, a, um . . . . .	<i>hot.</i>
Cĕrătum, ĭ . . . . .	<i>cerate, a waxed dressing.</i>
Cĕrătus, a, um . . . . .	<i>waxed.</i>
Camphŏra, æ . . . . .	<i>camphor.</i>
Capsŭla, æ . . . . .	<i>capsule.</i>
Cetaceum, ĭ . . . . .	<i>spermaceti, sperm.</i>
Cetraria, æ . . . . .	<i>cetraria.</i>
Decoctum, ĭ . . . . .	<i>a decoction.</i>
Frĭgidus, a, um . . . . .	<i>cold.</i>
Ignatia, æ . . . . .	{ <i>ignatia, plant giving St. Ignatius</i> <i>bean, containing strychnine.</i>
Jalăpa, æ . . . . .	
Plumbum, ĭ . . . . .	<i>lead.</i>
Resĭna, æ . . . . .	<i>resin.</i>
Sabĭna, æ . . . . .	<i>savin.</i>
Senĕga, æ . . . . .	<i>rattlesnake-root.</i>
Tĕpidus, a, um . . . . .	<i>tepid, warm.</i>
Dicĭtur (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>is said.</i>
Ĕmit (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>buys.</i>
Ĕmunt (they) . . . . .	<i>buy.</i>
Vendit (he, she, it) . . . . .	<i>sells.</i>
Vĕndunt (they) . . . . .	<i>sell.</i>

## EXERCISE. 19.

8. Pŭer æger in balnĕo fuisse dĕitur. 9. Nauta in balnĕo frĭgĭdo fuĕrit. 10. Agricŏla æger dĕitur in balnĕo călido fuisse. 11. Quis est in balnĕo frĭgĭdo? 12. Pŭer parvus măgistrĭ dĕitur in balnĕo frĭgĭdo esse. 13. Pŭer, bŏnus es. 14. Pŭer bŏne, bŏnus ĕsto. 15. Ămĕi eări, vălĭdi ĕste. 16. Quid mĕdicămentărius ĕmit et vĕndit? 17. Mĕdicămenta multa in ōfficĭnă ĕmit et vendit.



18. Quot cērāta hābet in ōfficinā? 19. Mēdicāmentārius pērītus, mēdīci clārī gēner, cērāta quinque in ōfficinā parvā pārāt et vēndit. 20. Cāmphōræ cērātum, et cetacei cērātum, et multa emplastra, cērāta, ægrotis (to the sick) vendit. 21. Pārāt-ne mēdicāmentārius multa mēdicāmenta? 22. Cetrariæ dēcoctum, et sarsaparillæ dēcoctum compōsitum, et abstracta ignatiæ āmāræ, jalāpæ, senēgæ, vālēriānæ, et ālia multa. 23. Nōnne est doctus vir, et clārus? 24. Quis plumbi et rēsīnæ et sābīnæ cērāta ēmit? 25. Mēdicāmentārii pārant, et ægrōti multa rēmēdia ēmunt. 26. Discipūle bōne, es (imperative) doctus mēdicāmentārius.

## EXERCISE. 20.

1. Be thou learned; thou shalt be learned. 2. Boys be good; boy, you shall be good. 3. Let the boys be good. 4. To be, to have been, to be about to be.

5. The druggist prepares cerates of camphor and spermaceti, and decoctions of cetraria and sarsaparilla. 6. Is the druggist the physician's son-in-law? 7. The strong farmer's second son is said to be a skillful physician. 8. He cures the sick with pleasant medicines. 9. The good man is loved by the boys and girls. 10. The good physician's black servant gives medicine to the sick boy. 11. He gives the poor boy four grains of valerian abstract in a capsule. 12. Is not valerian abstract a dry medicine? 13. Is not the servant liked by the boy? 14. Is a bad servant liked by a good boy? 15. Is the physician preparing cerate of lead for the farmer's son? 16. Do not skillful druggists buy and sell many drugs? 17. Is not the sailor's son said to be a good physician?

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ūbi est mēdīcus? 2. Nōnne in ōfficinā parvā est? 3. Pārāt-ne vālēriānam pūēro ægro? 4. Quot uncias camphōræ in ōfficinā mēdīcus hābet? 5. Quot grāna quīniæ ægrōto dat? 6. Hābēt-ne mēdīcus āquā cālīdam in balnēo? 7. Ēst-ne ægra pūella in āquā tēpidā? 8. Quid vendit fīlius mēdicāmentāri? 9. Nōnne jalāpæ et senēgæ abstracta vendit? 10. Quis resīnæ ceratum emit? 11. Nonne est filius medici doctus?

## CHAPTER VII.

## 44. FIRST CONJUGATION.

VERBS IN *ā*.*Verb Stem and Present Stem, amā.*PRINCIPAL PARTS.<sup>1</sup>

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
amō.	amāre.	amāvī.	amātum.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
amō, <i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	amāmus, <i>we love.</i>
amās, <i>you love.</i>	amātis, <i>you love.</i>
amat, <i>he loves.</i>	amant, <i>they love.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

amābam, <i>I was loving.</i>	amābāmus, <i>we were loving.</i>
amābās, <i>you were loving.</i>	amābātis, <i>you were loving.</i>
amābat, <i>he was loving.</i>	amābant, <i>they were loving.</i>

## FUTURE.

amābō, <i>I shall love.</i>	amābimus, <i>we shall love.</i>
amābis, <i>you will love.</i>	amābitis, <i>you will love.</i>
amābit, <i>he will love.</i>	amābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

## PERFECT.

amāvī, <i>I have loved.</i>	amāvimus, <i>we have loved.</i>
amāvistī, <i>you have loved.</i>	amāvistis, <i>you have loved.</i>
amāvit, <i>he has loved.</i>	amāvērunt, <i>ēre, they have loved.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, <i>I had loved.</i>	amāverāmus, <i>we had loved.</i>
amāverās, <i>you had loved.</i>	amāverātis, <i>you had loved.</i>
amāverat, <i>he had loved.</i>	amāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The present indicative shows the form of the *present stem*; the present infinitive shows the *conjugation*; the perfect indicative shows the *perfect stem*; and the supine, or perfect participle, shows the *participle stem*.



## FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>amāverō</i> , <i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>amāverimus</i> , <i>we shall have loved.</i>
<i>amāveris</i> , <i>you will have loved.</i>	<i>amāveritis</i> , <i>you will have loved.</i>
<i>amāverit</i> , <i>he will have loved.</i>	<i>amāverint</i> , <i>they will have loved.</i>

## Subjunctive.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>amem</i> ,	<i>amēmus</i> ,	<i>amāverim</i> ,	<i>amāverimus</i> ,
<i>amēs</i> ,	<i>amētis</i> ,	<i>amāveris</i> ,	<i>amāveritis</i> ,
<i>amet</i> ,	<i>ament</i> .	<i>amāverit</i> .	<i>amāverint</i> .
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>amārem</i> ,	<i>amārēmus</i> ,	<i>amāvīsem</i> ,	<i>amāvīssēmus</i> ,
<i>amārēs</i> ,	<i>amārētis</i> ,	<i>amāvīssēs</i> ,	<i>amāvīssētis</i> ,
<i>amāret</i> ,	<i>amārent</i> .	<i>amāvīset</i> .	<i>amāvīssent</i> .

## Imperative.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present</i> , <i>amā</i> , <i>love thou.</i>	<i>amāte</i> , <i>love ye.</i>
<i>Future</i> , <i>amātō</i> , <i>thou shalt love.</i>	<i>amātōte</i> , <i>ye shall love.</i>
<i>amātō</i> , <i>he shall love.</i>	<i>amantō</i> , <i>they shall love.</i>

## Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i> , <i>amāre</i> , <i>to love.</i>	<i>Perf.</i> , <i>amāvisse</i> , <i>to have loved.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> , <i>amātūrus esse</i> , <i>to be about to love.</i>	

## Participle.

<i>Pres.</i> , <i>amāns</i> , <i>loving.</i>	<i>Fut.</i> , <i>amātūrus</i> , <i>about to love.</i>
--	---

## Gerund.

<i>Gen.</i> , <i>amandī</i> , <i>of loving.</i>	<i>Acc.</i> , <i>amandum</i> , <i>loving.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> , <i>amandō</i> , <i>for loving.</i>	<i>Abl.</i> , <i>amandō</i> , <i>by loving.</i>

## Supine.

<i>Acc.</i> , <i>amātum</i> , <i>to love.</i>	<i>Abl.</i> , <i>amātū</i> , <i>to love, be loved.</i>
---	--

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Amor*, *I am loved.*—*Stem*, *āma*.

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
<i>āmōr</i> ,	<i>āmārī</i> ,	<i>āmātūs sūm</i> .

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved.**Singular.*

āmōr,

āmārīs or rē,

āmātūr.

*Plural.*

āmāmūr,

āmāmīnī,

āmantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was loved.*

āmābār,

āmābārīs or rē,

āmābātūr.

āmābāmūr,

āmābāmīnī,

āmābantūr.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be loved.*

āmābōr,

āmābōrīs or rē,

āmābītūr.

āmābīmūr,

āmābīmīnī,

āmābuntūr.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was loved.*āmātūs sūm,<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ēs,

āmātūs est.

āmātī sūmūs,

āmātī estīs,

āmātī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been loved.*āmātūs ērām,<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ērās,

āmātūs ērāt.

āmātī ērāmūs.

āmātī ērālīs,

āmātī ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been loved.*āmātūs ērō,<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ērīs,

āmātūs ērīt.

āmātī ērīmūs

āmātī ērītīs,

āmātī ērunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Fui, fuisti*, etc., are sometimes used for *sum, es*, etc.; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras*, etc., for *ērām, ēras*, etc.; also *fuēro, fuēris*, etc., for *ēro, ēris*, etc.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

*I may be loved.*

ămăr,	ămēmăr,
ămērīs or rē,	ămēmīnī,
ămētūr.	ămentūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, would or should be loved.*

ămārēr,	ămārēmūr,
ămārērīs or rē,	ămārēmīnī,
ămārētūr.	ămārentūr,

## PERFECT.

*I may have been loved.*

ămătūs sīm, <sup>1</sup>	ămătī sīmūs,
ămătūs sīs,	ămătī sītīs,
ămătūs sīt.	ămătī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, would or should have been loved.*

ămătūs essēm, <sup>1</sup>	ămătī essēmūs,
ămătūs essēs,	ămătī essētīs,
ămătūs essēt.	ămătī essent.

*Imperative.*

PRES., ămārē, be thou loved.	ămāmīnī, be ye loved.
FUT., ămătōr, thou shalt be loved.	
ămătōr, he shall be loved.	ămantōr, they shall be loved.

*Infinitive.*

PRES., ămārī, to be loved.	FUT., ămătūm īrī, to be about to be loved.
PERF., ămătūs essē, to have been loved.	

*Participle.*

PERF., <sup>2</sup> ămătūs, having been loved.	GER., <sup>3</sup> ămandūs, to be loved, deserving to be loved.
--	---

<sup>1</sup> *Fuērīm, fuērīs*, etc., are sometimes used for *sīm, sīs*, etc. So also *fuissem, fuisses*, etc., for *essem, esses*, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The Latin has no present passive nor perfect active participle.

<sup>3</sup> GER.=Gerundive.

*First Conjugation.*

1. Learn the present, imperfect and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

## VOCABULARY. 10.

Āmo, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	love.
Dūm, adv. . . . .	while, as long as, until.
Ergōta, æ . . . . .	ergot.
Euonymus, ī . . . . .	burning bush. (Yonic tree)
Fīdus, a, um . . . . .	faithful, trusty.
Glycyrrhīza, æ . . . . .	liquorice.
Hæmatoxylon, ī . . . . .	logwood.
Krameria, æ . . . . .	krameria.
Laudo, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	praise.
Leptandra, æ . . . . .	leptandron.
Lassus, a, um . . . . .	tired, weary.
Nullus, a, um . . . . .	no, none, not any.
Porto, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	carry.
Pigŕ, a, um . . . . .	lazy.
Quassia, æ . . . . .	quassia.
Recrĕo, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	refresh.
Sāno, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	heal, cure.
Somnus, ī . . . . .	sleep.
Taraxācum, ī . . . . .	dandelion.
Vīgīlo, 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	watch.

## EXERCISE. 21.

1. Sano, sanābam, sanābo, sanābor, sanābar, sanor. 2. Sanas, sanāris, sanat, sanātur, sanātis, sananimi, sanantur. 3. Sanābor, sanābo, sanābis, sanaberis, sanabitis, sanabimini, sanabuntur. 4. Sanābat, sanabāris, sanabātur, sanabāmur, sanabamini, sanābant. 5. Sanāre, sanāri, sanavisse, sanātus esse. 6. Sana, sanāre, sanāte, sanamini.

7. Medici morbos multos medicīnis sanant. 8. Puer æger taraxaci extracto sanabātur. 9. Puer nullus extracta quassiæ et leptandræ amat. 10. Agricola lassus poculis magnis cerevisiæ recreabātur. 11. Malti extractum fluidum ab agricolā non amā-

N. B.—Beginning with *Exercise 21*, only the *long penults* which cannot be determined by the general rules of quantity will hereafter be marked. Penults not marked *long* are *short*, unless long by general rules, Sec. 5. Learn and apply these rules.

tur. 12. Quis hæmatoxyli extractum portābit? 13. Hæmatoxyli extractum, et extracta euonymi et ergotæ a servo medici portabuntur. 14. Glyeirrhizæ extractum a pueris laudabātur et amabātur. 15. Est-ne krameriæ extractum bonum medicamentum? 16. A medio perīto laudabātur. 17. Puer æger agricolæ euonymi extracto sanabātur. 18. Servus fidus vigilābat dum somnus gratus dominum defessum reereat. 19. Dominus noster somno nullo recreabitur. 20. Nonne nautæ claudi filius leptandræ et taraxaei extracta amat? 21. Extracta herbārum amarārum a pueris nunquam amabuntur.

## EXERCISE. 22.

1. He eures; he is eured; they cure; they are eured. 2. He will praise; he will be praised; they will praise; you will be praised. 3. They loved; they were being loved. 4. We shall heal; you will be healed. 5. You will carry; they will not be carried. 6. To be eured; to have been eured; eure thou; be ye eured.

7. The wearied farmer will be refreshed by a cup of cold water. 8. The faithful servant will bring water for the weary master. 9. The sick boy is watching while the skillful physician is mixing the medicine. 10. Extracts of leptandron and dandelion will not cure the sick pupil. 11. Will the syrup of squills refresh a lazy scholar? 12. The master will give syrup of ipecac to the bad boy, but extract of liquorice to the good little girl. 13. The lazy pupils will be refreshed by the bitter extracts of quassia and euonymus. 14. The extract of logwood was carried by the faithful servant. 15. The master's sick daughter will be refreshed by sleep, while the servant watches and prepares the medicine.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ubi est medicus perītus? 2. Nonne est in officinā? 3. Quis æger est? 4. Quid remedium agrōto das? 5. Nonne extractum taraxaci puerum sanābit? 6. Quot quiniæ pilulas agrōtus capit? 7. Quot grana cinchōnæ genero medicus dabat? 8. Num quinque grana agrum sanābunt? 9. Num puellæ misere extractum quassie medicus dabat? 10. Amat-ne puella medicamentum amarum?

## CHAPTER VIII.

## 45. FIRST CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

46. The compound tenses are formed by combining forms of the verb *sum* with the perfect passive participle. The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject: *puella sanāta est*, the girl has been healed; *pueri sanāti sunt*, the boys have been healed.

47. The possessive pronouns for *my, thy, your, our, his, her, its* and *their* are usually omitted in Latin, unless their expression is required for the sake of emphasis or clearness.

## EXERCISE. 23.

1. Sanāvi, sanaveram, sanavero, sanātus sum, sanātus eram, sanātus ero. 2. Sanavisti, sanātus est, sanavimus, sanāti estis, sanavērunt. 3. Amavero, amātus eris, amaverit, amāti erimus, amaverint. 4. Sanaveram, sanātus eras, sanaverat, sanāti erāmus, sanaverant. 5. Amatōte, amāto, amanto, sanātus esse, sanātum iri, sanāri.

6. Ager arātus erit, agrieolā agrum araverat, ager ab agrieolā arātus est. 7. Carolus, medici puer malus, vinum amābat. 8. Vina multa medicamentario in offeīnā erant,—antimonīi vinum, eolchiei vinum, ipeeaeuanhæ vinum, opīi vinum, rhei vinum, aromaticum vinum. 9. Carolus vina potāvit, et æger fuit. 10. Medicus doctus vocātus est, et puero dedit multa medicamenta amāra. 11. Nullum vinum a Carolo nunc amātur: vinum non gustābit. 12. Archagāthus Græcus erat primus chirurgus Romæ (at Rome). 13. Lanius a Romānis appellātus est, quia multa membra secābat. 14. Discipulus piger in scholā amābat non pensum recitāre, sed gummi mastieāre. 15. Hora sexta fuit, et magister severus pueros defessos penso duro liberāvit. 16. Chirurgus perītus pueri miseri oculos teneros ferro acūto sanābit.



## EXERCISE. 24.

1. He will have ploughed; he has been cured; he had been surpassed; he has recited. 2. He has been set free; he will have changed; they had been liberated. 3. The gum had been chewed; the pills had been swallowed. 4. The surgeon will have been surpassed by the physician. 5. The broken limb will have been amputated by the Greek surgeon. 6. The Greek surgeon was surpassed by the Roman. 7. The bad servant was drinking the wine, while his master was reading aloud. 8. What wine did he drink? 9. Did he drink aromatic wine? 10. No; he made a mistake and drank the wines of rhubarb and ipecac. 11. The master changed the medicine, and gave a drachm of antimony and some<sup>1</sup> syrup of squills and garlic. 12. The poor servant does not like wine now. 13. Swallow the quinine pills, my boy, and I will give you (tibi) some<sup>1</sup> gum and liquorice. 14. While the weary farmer was ploughing the field, the lazy servant was drinking wine. 15. He tasted the wine of antimony, but did not drink it. 16. He likes beer, but not medicated wines. 17. Wines of ipecac and colchicum are liked by no one. 18. The wines of ipecac and antimony are emetics. 19. Surgeon, cut off the broken arm of the poor sailor.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ubi est Germanicus medicus? 2. Quod extractum in officinā parat? 3. Quot mistūras heri parābat? 4. Gustāvit-ne mistūras? 5. Quis amat extracta gentiānæ et quassiæ gustāre? 6. Nonne medicus quiniæ et aconīti pilulas devorāre amat? 7. Num puella pulchra gummi masticat? 8. Est-ne gummi Arabicum an tolu-tānum?

<sup>1</sup> Not to be translated.



## CHAPTER IX.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

48. THE stem ends in a consonant or in *i*.

49. Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter,  
*mute stems, liquid stems, sibilant stems.*

## 50. MUTE STEMS.

Sulphās, <i>u.</i> ,	calx, <i>m</i> ,	lex, <i>f.</i> ,	adeps, <i>m and f.</i> ,	ěněma, <i>n.</i> ,
<i>Sulphate,</i>	<i>lime,</i>	<i>law,</i>	<i>fat,</i>	<i>injection.</i>
<i>Stem, sulphat.</i>	<i>st., calc.</i>	<i>st., leg.</i>	<i>st., adep.</i>	<i>st., eněmat.</i>

*Singular.*

N. V., sulphās,	calx,	lex,	adeps,	ěněma.
G., sulphātis,	calcis,	legis,	adipis,	enemātis.
D., sulphāti,	calci,	legi,	adipi,	enemāti.
Ac., sulphātem,	calcem,	legem,	adipem,	ěněma.
Ab., sulphāte,	calce,	lege,	adipe,	enemāte.

*Plural.*

N. V., sulphātes,	leges,	adipes,	enemāta.
G., sulphātum,	legum,	adipum,	enemātum.
D., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.
Ac., sulphātes,	leges,	adipes,	enemāta.
Ab., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.

## 51. TERMINATIONS.

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., <i>s</i>	ēs	—	<i>a</i>
G., <i>is</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>um</i>
D., <i>i</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ibus</i>
Ac., <i>em</i>	ēs	—	<i>a</i>
Ab., <i>e</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ibus</i>

52. Consonant stems may usually be found by dropping the termination of the genitive singular. Decline *sināpis, cortex, nux, cataplasma*. Decline together *cortex asper, nux amāra, caput glabrum*.

## VOCABULARY. 11.

Acētas, ātis, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>acetate.</i>
Acerbus, a, um . . . . .	<i>sour.</i>
Adeps, ĩpis, <i>m and m</i> . . . . .	<i>fat, lard.</i>
Alcoholicus, a, um . . . . .	<i>alcoholic.</i>
Applico 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Berbēris, ĩdis, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>barberry tree.</i>
Calx, cis, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>lime.</i>
Canthāris ĩdis, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>cantharis, Spanish fly.</i>
Cortex, ĩcis, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>bark, rind, cork.</i>
Cōmes, ĩtis, <i>m and f</i> . . . . .	<i>companion, comrade.</i>
Cataplasma, ātis, <i>n</i> . . . . .	<i>poultice.</i>
Carbōnas, ātis, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>carbonate.</i>
Cāpūt, ĩtis, <i>n</i> . . . . .	<i>head.</i>
Ėnēma, ātis, <i>n</i> . . . . .	<i>injection.</i>
Excĭto 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>excite, call forth, raise up.</i>
Glāber, a, um . . . . .	<i>smooth, bare, bald.</i>
Lēx, lēgis, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>law.</i>
Lāpis, ĩdis, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>stone.</i>
Levo 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>lighten, relieve.</i>
Fortis, e, 3 . . . . .	<i>brave, bold.</i>
Miles, ĩtis 3, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>soldier.</i>
Macero 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>macerate, steep, soften in liquor.</i>
Lĭnum, ĩ, <i>n</i> . . . . .	<i>flax.</i>
Si plācet . . . . .	<i>if you please.</i>
Pulvĕro 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
Soda, æ, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>soda.</i>
Sulphas, ātis, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>sulphate.</i>
Sināpis, is, <i>f</i> . . . . .	<i>mustard.</i>
Sōcius, ĩ, <i>m</i> . . . . .	<i>partner, associate.</i>
Virgūla, a . . . . .	<i>whip, switch.</i>

## EXERCISE. 25.

Medicamentarii socius militi claudo lini cataplasma vendit. 2. Medicus vesicatorium magnum in capite glabro militis cantharidis chartā excitaverat. 3. Caput militis miseri cataplasmatibus lini et ulmi levabātur. 4. In officinā medici tres chartæ medicātae sunt,—cantharidis charta, potassii nitrātis charta, sināpis charta. 5. Vesicatoria duo in membris militis aegri duobus chartis medicā-

tis excitabantur. 6. Adeps carbonāte potassii medicātus militi a medico perīto parātus erat. 7. Quot acetātes a servo medici parāti erant? 8. Servus in officinā plumbi acetātem, potassii acetātem purum et impūrum, ammoniæ acetātem, zinei acetātem paraverat. 9. Miles fortis corticem Peruviānum pulverābit et comiti ægro dabit. 10. Cortex Peruviānus militi ægro a comite datus est. 11. Comes miser militis fortis cinchōnæ pilulis sanātus est. 12. Cantharidis cerātum a medico parātum, et pueri ægri stomacho applicātum erat. 13. Sināpis emplastrum vesicatorium magnum excitāvit. 14. Servus piger domini vinum acerbum eras non potābit. 15. Cerāta, et emplastra, et cataplasmata non grata sunt.

## EXERCISE. 26.

1. Boy, is the doctor in his office? 2. No; but here (hue) he comes. 3. Doctor, have you prepared the poultices and plasters? 4. Prepare, if you please, a mustard poultice for the lame soldier, and a flaxseed poultice for his faithful comrade. 5. Will the mustard poultice raise a blister? 6. Will the Spanish-fly plaster raise a blister on the brave soldier's bald head? 7. Yes. 8. It will almost (fere) raise a blister on a stone. 9. Boy, where are the acetates of lead, zinc, potash and ammonia? 10. They were in the office yesterday. 11. Did you give the carbonate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia to the farmer's son? 12. Charles, have you pulverized the drugs and tasted the bitter mixture? 13. Yes, and it almost raised a blister on my tongue.

*Questions to be answered in Latin.*

1. Quid in officinā hodie paravisti, Carole? 2. Dedistine sināpis emplastrum militi? 3. Quis glucōsam in saeccharo miscet? 4. Num medicamentarius aquam vino miseet? 5. Quid militem agrum levābit? 6. Applicabōne brachio claudo militis ulni cataplasma? 7. Quid pigro discipulo applicābo? 8. Applicabōne virgulam?

## VOCABULARY. 12.

Abācus, ī, m . . . . .	<i>shelf, counter, table, bench.</i>
Catharticus, a, um . . . . .	<i>cathartic.</i>
Colocynthis, idis, f' . . . . .	<i>colocynthis, bitter apple.</i>
Digitālis, is, f' . . . . .	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Diligenter, adv. . . . .	<i>diligently.</i>
Dūrus, a, um . . . . .	<i>hardy, tough, rugged.</i>
Īris, idis, f' . . . . .	<i>iris.</i>
Hydrastis, is, f' . . . . .	<i>hydrastis, golden seal.</i>
Laboro 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>labor, work.</i>
Lētifēr, a, um . . . . .	<i>deadly, death-bearing.</i>
Juglans, andis, f' . . . . .	<i>butternut.</i>
Nux, nucis, f' . . . . .	<i>nut.</i>
Nux-vomica, æ, f' . . . . .	<i>nux-vomica.</i>
Pars, partis, f' . . . . .	<i>part.</i>
Physostigma, atis, n . . . . .	<i>physostigma (Calabar bean).</i>
Percōlo 1, āvi, ātum . . . . .	<i>strain.</i>
Penītus, adv. . . . .	<i>internally, thoroughly.</i>
Rādix, icis, f' . . . . .	<i>root.</i>
Stātīm, adv. . . . .	<i>immediately, at once.</i>
Tracto 1, āvi, ātum, . . . . .	<i>handle.</i>

## EXERCISE. 27.

1. Medicamentarius et socius in officinā medicamenta inspectantos. 2. Carolus et Joannus hodie appellabuntur. 3. Carole, ubi est colocynthidis extractum compositum, et alcoholicum berberidis extractum? 4. Nonne sunt in abāco? Colocynthidem heri macerāvi, et extractum parāvi. 5. Comes militis fuit æger, et dēdi grāna decem. 6. Dedisti agrōto decem grana! Quinque sunt satis! Purgavistis miserum penitus,—est-ne vivus? 7. Vivus est, et huc venit: “Medice, est-ne extractum colocynthidis cathartica medicīna? Decem grana non satis sunt.” 8. Joanne, militi duro enema sulphātis, magnesiæ, olei olīvæ da statim,—vir bonus levābitur. 9. Dedit-ne pecuniam? 10. Ubi sunt pilulæ digitālis, juglandis, iridis? Nonne parātæ sunt? 11. Puer piger non amat laborāre, sed eras diligenter laborābit. 12. Radicis corticem macerābit et colocynthidem pulverābit, alcoholicum berberidis extractum et fluidum hydrastis extractum percolābit. 13. Joanne,

quot physostigmatis grana ægrōto dabo? 14. Quot *grana!* letiferum venēnum est! Octāva pars unius grani satis est: Letifera venēna eum (with) magnā curā tracta. 15. Paravistine abstractum, extractum, fluididum extraetum, tinctūram nueis-vomicæ? 16. Socius nucis-vomicæ pilulas parābat. 17. Nueis-vomicæ tinctūra mediei a filio macerāta, et percolāta, et parāta est.

## EXERCISE. 28.

1. The extraet of physostigma is a deadly poison, Charles; handle (it) with great care. 2. Give the patient one-eighth of a grain. 3. The unlearned physician gave the patient five grains of the extraet of digitalis. 4. The poor fellow (miser) was almost killed by the poison. 5. A skillful physician was immediately called. 6. The skillful physician relieved the sick man by means of an emetie. 7. Did not the friends of the patient kill the wretched doctor who (*qui*) gave the poison? 8. No; he lived in America, not in China. 9. How many grains of the extract of walnut shall I give? 10. Give a strong man fifteen grains, and a small boy three. 11. The iris pills are on the counter ready for the boy. 12. Pulverize the dry roots of eolehicum and steep in four cups of pure water, and strain the extract earefully. 13. The boy was cured by the fluid extract of hydrastis. 14. A part of the eom-pound extraet of coloeynthidis had been steeped and strained. 15. The physician's servant had labored diligently. 16. The son of the hardy farmer had been relieved by a few white walnut pills. 17. Skillful druggists handle poisons with great eare.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Nonne medieus ægrōto pilulas iridis dabat? 2. Ubi est nucis vomicæ extractum? 3. Nonne in abāeo alto est? 4. Quis eolocynthidis extractum eompositum percolāvit? 5. Nonne a servo medicamentarii percolātum est? 6. Num puer piger radices iridis pulverābat? 7. Potabat-ne puer digitālis extraetum? 8. Nonne æger statim fuit? 9. Quis puerum levāvit? 10. Dabat-ne misero vomitorium? 11. Num venēnum eras potābit?

## CHAPTER X.

53. SECOND CONJUGATION: *E* VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.—MONEO, I ADVISE.

*Verb Stem, mon, moni; Present Stem, monē.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
monēō,	monēre,	monuī,	monitum.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I advise.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
monēō,	monēmus,
monēs,	monētis,
monet.	monent.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was advising, or I advised.*

monēbam,	monēbāmus,
monēbas,	monēbātis
monēbat.	monēbant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will advise.*

monēbō,	monēbimus,
monēbis,	monēbitis,
monēbūt.	monēbunt.

## PERFECT.

*I have advised, or I advised.*

monuī,	monuimus,
monuistī,	monuistis,
monuīt.	monuerunt, or ēre.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had advised.*

monueram,	monuerāmus,
monuerās,	monuerātis,
monuerat.	monuerant.



## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have advised.*

monuerō,  
monueris,  
monuerit.

monuerimus,  
monueritis,  
monuerint.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

## SINGULAR.

moneam,  
moneās,  
moneat.

## PLURAL.

moneāmus,  
moneātis,  
moneant.

## IMPERFECT.

monērem,  
monērēs,  
monēret.

monērēmus,  
monērētis,  
monērent.

## PERFECT.

monuerim,  
monueris,  
monuerit.

monuerimus,  
monueritis,  
monuerint.

## PLUPERFECT.

monuissē,  
monuissēs,  
monuisset.

monuissēmus,  
monuissētis,  
monuissent.

*Imperative.*

PRES. monē, advise thou ;

monēte, advise ye.

FUT. monētō, thou shalt advise,  
monētō, he shall advise ;

monētōte, ye shall advise,  
monentō, they shall advise.

*Infinitive.*

PRES. monēre, . . . . . to advise.

PERF. monuisse . . . . . to have advised.

FUT. monitūrus esse . . . . . to be about to advise.

*Participle.*

PRES. monēns . . . . . advising.

FUT. monitūrus . . . . . about to advise.

*Gerund.*

GEN. monendī . . . . . of advising.

DAT. monendō . . . . . for advising.



ACC. monendum . . . . .advising.

ABL. monendō . . . . .by advising.

*Supine.*

ACC. monitum . . . . .to advise.

ABL. monitū . . . . .to advise, be advised.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised*.—STEM, mōne.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

*Pres. Ind.*

mōneor,

*Pres. Inf.*

mōnērī,

*Perf. Ind.*

mōnītūs sūm.

*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am advised.*

SINGULAR.

mōneor,

mōnērīs or rē,

mōnētūr.

PLURAL.

mōnēmūr,

mōnēmīnī,

mōnentūr.

IMPERFECT.

*I was advised.*

mōnēbār,

mōnēbārīs, or rē,

mōnēbātūr.

mōnēbāmūr,

mōnēbāmīnī,

mōnēbantūr.

FUTURE

*I shall or will be advised.*

mōnēbōr,

mōnēbōrīs, or rē,

mōnēbītūr.

mōnēbīmūr,

mōnēbīmīnī,

mōnēbuntūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been or was advised.*

mōnītūs sūm,

mōnītūs ēs,

mōnītūs est.

mōnītī sūmūs,

mōnītī estīs,

mōnītī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been advised*

mōnītūs ērām,

mōnītūs ērās,

mōnītūs erāt.

mōnītī ērāmus,

mōnītī ērātīs,

mōnītī erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been advised.*

mōnītūs ērō,  
mōnītūs ērīs,  
mōnītūs ērit.

mōnītī ērimūs,  
mōnītī ēritīs,  
mōnītī ērunt.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

## SINGULAR.

mōneār,  
mōneārīs, or rē,  
mōneātūr,

## PLURAL.

mōneāmūr,  
mōneāmīnī,  
mōneantūr,

## IMPERFECT.

mōnērēr,  
mōnērērīs, or rē,  
mōnērētūr.

mōnērēmūr  
mōnērēmīnī,  
mōnērentūr.

## PERFECT.

mōnītūs sīm,  
mōnītūs sīs,  
mōnītūs sīt.

mōnītī sīmūs,  
mōnītī sītīs,  
mōnītī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

mōnītūs essēm,  
mōnītūs essēs,  
mōnītūs essēt,

mōnītī essēmūs,  
mōnītī essētīs,  
mōnītī essent.

*Imperative.*

PRES. mōnērē, *be thou advised;*  
FUT. mōnētōr, *thou shalt be advised.*  
mōnētōr, *he shall be advised.*

mōnēmīnī, *be ye advised.*  
mōnentōr, *they shall be advised.*

*Infinitive.*

PRES. mōnērī . . . . . *to be advised.*  
PERF. mōnītūs essē . . . . . *to have been advised.*  
FUT. mōnītām īrī . . . . . *to be about to be advised.*

*Participle.*

PERF. mōnītūs . . . . . *advised.*  
GER. mōnendūs . . . . . *to be advised, deserving to be advised.*

## CHAPTER XI.

## 54. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *moneo*.

## VOCABULARY. 13.

Augeo, 2, auxī, auctum . . . . .	<i>increase.</i>
Habeo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	<i>have, hold.</i>
Exerceo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	<i>exercise, train.</i>
Deleo, 2, delēvī, delētum . . . . .	<i>destroy.</i>
Moneo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	<i>advise.</i>
Teneo, 2, -uī, -tum . . . . .	<i>hold, keep.</i>
Doceo, 2, -uī, -doctum . . . . .	<i>teach.</i>

## EXERCISE. 29.

1. Mones, monēris, monet, monemur, monētis, monentur. 2. Habent, habēbant, habētis, habebitis. 3. Exercēris, exercemini, exercentur. 4. Exercebātur, exercebitur, exercebimini, exerceberis, exercebuntur. 5. Delēbis, delebitur, delebuntur, delēris, delētur. 6. Monēre, monērī, mone, monēte, monemini. 7. Nonne tenēbit, exercebat-ne, habebo-ne? 8. Delebitur, exercebuntur, monebantur, habentur.

1. You are advising, you will advise, you were advised. 2. Advise thou, be thou advised, exercise ye, be ye exercised. 3. We are held, they hold, they were holding, you will be held. 4. They will destroy, they were destroying, I shall be destroyed, you will be destroyed. 5. Destroy thou, destroy ye, be ye destroyed, be thou destroyed. 6. Will he not be destroyed? will he advise? will you hold? 7. I was teaching, I was taught, you were teaching, you were being taught. 8. Increase thou, be ye increased, to increase, to be increased.

## VOCABULARY. 14.

Bismuthum, ī N. . . . .	<i>bismuth.</i>
Debeo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	<i>owe, be in debt, ought.</i>

Expressus a, um . . . . .	<i>expressed.</i>
Hydrargyrum, ī, N. . . . .	<i>mercury.</i>
Febrifūga, æ, F. . . . .	<i>febrifuge.</i>
Misceo, 2, -uī, mistum, mixtum . . .	<i>mix, mingle.</i>
Memoria, æ, F. . . . .	<i>memory.</i>
Macis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>mace.</i>
Myristica, æ, F. . . . .	<i>nutmeg.</i>
Nitrum, ī, N. . . . .	<i>nitre.</i>
Nitras, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>nitrate.</i>
Nitricus, a, um . . . . .	<i>nitric.</i>
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . .	<i>number.</i>
Si (conj.) . . . . .	<i>if.</i>
Salix, -icis, F. . . . .	<i>willow.</i>
Salicīnum, ī, N. . . . .	<i>salicin (febrifuge).</i>
Studium, ī, N. . . . .	<i>study.</i>
Tot (adv.) . . . . .	<i>so many.</i>

## EXERCISE. 30.

1. Quid in medicamentarii officīna vidēbas? 2. Medicamenta multa vidēbam. 3. Habebat-ne nitrum et nitrātes multos? 4. Numerum nitrātum non memoriā teneo, quia non numerābam. 5. Videbas-ne nitrātem potassii, et plumbi nitrātem, et hydrargyri nitrātem, et bismuthi nitrātem, et —? 6. Satis, satis; tot nitrātes nunquam vidēbam in ullā officinā. 7. Memoriam studio debes exereere. 8. Medicus-ne myristicæ oleum expressum et maeidis oleum et flores habēbat? 9. Febrifuga, salicīnum, est salīeis foliōrum extraetum. 10. Si memoriam studio augēbis, nomina medicamentorum memoriā tenēbis. 11. Doctus medicamentarius hydrargyri nitrātem nomine signābat.

## EXERCISE. 31.

1. Will a skillful druggist mix the nitrate of potassium and the nitrate of lead? 2. The oils of nutmeg and mace are both on the counter. If you ask <sup>1</sup> for oil of mace, the inexperienced druggist will often give (you) oil of nutmeg. 4. If you ask for nitre, he will give a nitrate. 5. He has never trained his memory by study. 6. He does not seem to remember the names of his

<sup>1</sup> The future tense must be used.

drugs. 7. Chloral, chloride, chlorine and chlorate are (badly) mixed in his memory. 8. He stays in the store, but he will never be a druggist. 9. Doctor, prepare, if you please, a few ounces of the extract of colocynthis. 10. Will he prepare the extract? No; he sells drugs; but he is no druggist.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid est in phialā, puer? 2. Delebit-ne aqua fortis phialam?
3. Nonne aqua fortis digitos pueri pigri mordēbit? 4. Quid dōrem mulcēbit? 5. Habet-ne puer nitrim dulcem in phialā parvā?
6. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ? 7. Sunt-ne chlorātes etiam in abaco? 8. Masticabat-ne puer piger tabācum?
9. Quid puella pulchra masticābat? 10. Num medicamentarius puellis gummi vendit?

VOCABULARY. 15.

Bicarbōnas, -ātis, M. . . . .	bicarbonate.
Cītras, -ātis, M. . . . .	citrate.
Chloras, -ātis, M. . . . .	chlorate.
Chloroformum, ī, N. . . . .	chloroform.
Dulcis, e . . . . .	sweet.
Dōlor, -ōris, M. . . . .	pain.
Etiam, adv. and conjunc. (et + jam) . .	also, even.
Incongrūus, a, -um . . . . .	incongruous.
Linimentum, ī, N. . . . .	liniment.
Mulceo, 2, mulsī, mulsum . . . . .	soothe, allay, quiet.
Medīco, 1, -āvī, -ātum . . . . .	heal, cure.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum . . . . .	bite.
Nitris, -is, M. . . . .	nitre.
Ordo, -īnis, M. . . . .	row, line, order.
Phīāla, æ, F. . . . .	phial or vial.
Sapo, -ōnis, M. . . . .	soap.
Subacētas, ātis, M. . . . .	subacetate.

EXERCISE. 32.

1. Medicus vetus medicamenta multa habēbat. 2. In abaco alto medicamenta nova vidēbam. 3. Cītrātes tres, nitrātes duos, plumbi subacetātem, potassii chlorātem, in officiā hodie vidēbam.
4. Phialæ medicamentōrum nominibus signātæ erant. 5. Cītrātem

ferri, citrātem vini, citrātem quiniæ in phialis habēbat. 6. In ordine longo nitrātes ferri, hydrargyri, potassii, plumbi, bismuthi, sodii bicarbonātem et alia medicamenta multa erant. 7. Medici filius imperītus phialam tenēbat, et acidum nitricum digitos mordēbat. 8. Cataplasma lini dolōrem mulcēbat. 9. Num linimenta sināpis, cantharidis, camphoræ, vel ammoniæ dolōrem mulcēbunt? 10. Habet-ne medicus etiam linimenta sapōnis, calcis, chloroformi, belladonnæ?

EXERCISE. 33.

1. What have you in the vials on the shelf, doctor? 2. I have liniments of mustard, Spanish fly, camphor, ammonia, chloroform, belladonna, soap and lime. 3. Nitric acid bit the boy's third finger. 4. What will soothe the pain? 5. An inexperienced boy ought not to mix medicines. 6. He will destroy many costly medicines by his incongruous mixtures. 7. Ought he to mix the nitrates of potassium and mercury? 8. Will he mix the oil of sweet orange and the tincture of ipecac? 9. And will he drink the mixture? 10. Will peppermint essence soothe his stomach-ache? 11. Extracts, essences, tinctures, liniments, nitrates, citrates, carbonates, chlorates and many other medicines will be prepared by the skillful druggist. 12. The lazy son of the unskillful druggist will destroy many costly drugs. 13. He will burn his fingers with nitric acid, and try to allay the smart with Spanish-fly liniment.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid in phialā est? 2. Quod aliud nomen est acido nitrico? 3. Nonne est aqua fortis? 4. Habet-ne puer aquam fortem in phialā? 5. Nonne digitos pueri pigri mordēbit? 6. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit? 7. Habet-ne in phialā parvā nitrim dulcem? 8. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ? 9. Sunt-ne chloras potassii et bicarbōnas sodii in abaco? 10. Masticat-ne puer piger immundum tabācum? 11. Quid puella pulchra mastieābat? 12. Num medicamentarius vendit gummi puellis? Fere incredibile vidētur!

## CHAPTER XII.

## 55. SECOND CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *monco*.

2. *Rule of Syntax*.—Separation is expressed by the ablative with *a*, *ab*, *dē*, *ē*, *ex*, in connection with verbs compounded with these prepositions, or by the ablative alone with simple verbs meaning *to set free*, *deprive* or *want*: *Ab urbe abibat*, he departed from the city; *de provinciā decessit*, he withdrew from the province; *ex civitate excessit*, he departed from the state; *vir æger medicīna caret*, the sick man wants medicine; *vir æger cibo privātus est*, the sick man has been deprived of food; *nos curā liberābit*, he will free us from care.

## VOCABULARY. 16.

Arceo, 2, -uī -itum . . . . .	keep off.
A, ab, prep. w. abl. . . . .	away from, by.
Bitartras, -ātis, M. . . . .	bitartrate.
Careo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	want, lack.
Cibus, ī, M. . . . .	food.
Cascarilla, æ, F. . . . .	cascarilla.
Mēus, a, um . . . . .	my, mine.
Moveo, 2, mōvī, mōtum . . . . .	move.
Nunquam, adv. . . . .	never.
Præbeo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . .	furnish, offer, hold forth.
Privo, 1, -āvī, -ātum . . . . .	deprive.
Pyrophosphas, -ātis, M. . . . .	pyrophosphate.
Rūmex, -icis, M. or F. . . . .	yellow dock.
Suus, -a, -um . . . . .	his, their.
Sulphuricus, -a, -um . . . . .	sulphuric.
Tonicus, -a, -um . . . . .	tonic.
Tonicum, -ī, N. . . . .	a tonic.
Tuus, -a, -um . . . . .	your, their.
Tartras, -ātis, M. . . . .	tartrate.

## EXERCISE. 34.

1. Monuī, monuēram, monuēro, monuimus, monuerāmus, monuērimus. 2. Monuisti, monuistis, monueras, monuerātis, monuēris,



monuēritis. 3. Monuērunt, monuēre, monuerint, monuerant. 4. Monitus est, moniti estis, moniti erātis, monīti eritis. 5. Monuī, monitus es, monuit, moniti sumus, monuistis, moniti erant. 6. Monuisse, monitus esse, monēre, monērī.

7. Quinīna malarīam a viro ægro arcuit. 8. Vir æger tonico caruerat. 9. Cibo et aquā privātus erat. 10. Cur medicus non ægro ferri phosphātis pilulas præbuerat? 11. Tonica medicamenta multa medico sunt. 12. Miser vir ægrōtus, acido nitrico, acido sulphurico, argenti nitrāte, bismuthi subnitrāte, cascarillā, cinchonā, gentiānā, piperīnā, quassiā, quiniā, salicinō et aliis tonicis multis, a malo medico privātus est. 13. Agricola filio ægro rumicis extractum fluidum præbuit. 14. Tartras ammoniæ et bismuthi ab abaco motus erat. 15. Mi puer, ægro viro quassiæ fluidi extracti poculum parvum præbe. 16. Quis potassiī bitartrātem a loco moverat?

#### EXERCISE. 35.

1. I was moved, I had moved, I shall have been moved. 2. You had moved, we had been moved, you will have been advised. 3. You had been offered, he had offered, they will have offered. 4. I had lacked food and medicine. 5. The sick man had wanted a cascarilla tonic. 6. The cream of tartar had been moved from its place. 7. The druggist had moved the tartrate of bismuth from the counter. 8. The patient had been deprived of food and medicine, and wanted water. 9. Quassia is a good tonic, and will keep off malaria. 10. My good friend, how many prescriptions have you? 11. Prepare three, if you please, for my sick friend, the surgeon. 12. What is the first prescription? 13. "Take (recipe) an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, ten drops of diluted sulphuric acid, a drachm of the syrup of rose and an ounce of the fluid extract of peppermint. Mix." 14. The second is: "Take an ounce of the fluid extract of quassia and a drachm of the tincture of gentian. Mix." 15. What is the third? "Take twenty ounces of the compound extract of sarsaparilla and a scruple of the iodide of potassium."

*To be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ubi est bismuthi tartras? 2. Num vir æger cibo privatus est? 3. Quis puellæ ægræ sarsaparillæ extractum fluidum præbuerat? 4. Quando hydrargyri pilulam ægro præbēbas? 5. Ubi est pyrophosphas ferri? 6. Quid malariam ab ægro arcēbit? 7. Nonne malaria quiniæ pilulis arcebitur? 8. Quot pilulas cinchōnæ ægro præbēbo? 9. Nonne tonica multa morbum arcēbunt? 10. Est-ne rumicis extractum tonicum bonum? 11. Amaræ-ne pilulæ pigrum puerum sanābunt?

## CHAPTER XIII.

## 56. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

## LIQUID STEMS.

*Singular.*

Liquor, M. <i>liquor.</i>	Päter, M. <i>father.</i>	Lotion, F. <i>wash.</i>	Sēmen, N. <i>seed.</i>
St., liquor—.	St., patr—.	St., lotion—.	St., semin—.
N. V., liquor,	pater,	lotion,	semen,
G., liquōris,	patris,	lotiōnis,	seminis,
D., liquōrī,	patrī,	lotiōnī,	seminī,
Ac., liquōrem,	patrem,	lotiōnem,	semen,
Ab., liquōre.	patre.	lotiōne.	semine.

*Plural.*

N. V., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
G., liquōrum,	patrum,	lotiōnum,	seminum,
D., liquoribus,	patribus,	lotionibus,	seminibus,
Ac., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
Ab., liquoribus.	patribus.	lotionibus.	seminibus.

## TERMINATIONS.

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., —	ēs,	—	a.
G., is,	um,	is,	um.

D., ī,	ibus,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., em,	ēs,	—	a.
Ab., e.	ibus,	e,	ibus.

57. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Time when* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; *time within which*, by the ablative alone, or by the ablative with *in*.

## EXERCISE. 36.

1. Puer impiger phialas centum æthere et aleohōle horis sex implēvit. 2. Pes elaudi nautæ valde dolet. 3. Medicus benignus ehloroformo et æthere dolōrem heri levavit. 4. Levimenta dolōris multa in offeīnā habet. 5. Ægrōtus primā horā, ulmī eataplasma tentābat; seeundā, glyeerīti emplastrum applicābat; tertiā, glyceriī lotiōne pedem lavābat; quartā, glyeerii unguento earēbat; et tamen non valuit. 6. Dolor horā nonā ehloroformo levātus est. 7. Cor et jeeur ægri miseri valde dolent. 8. Medicee bone, valebit-ne vir æger? Sēdes morbi in eorde est,—nunquam valebit. 10. Fel et jeeur etiam viri miseri ægrōtant. 11. Medieus bonus liquōres ferri et quinīnæ, ferri nitrātis, magnesii eitrātis, pepsīni, sodii arsenītis, potassii arsenītis, et alios liquōres multos, habet; sed nulla medieamenta ægrōtum sanābunt. 12. Magistri filius morbo hieme tentātus est. 13. Initio veris valēbat.

## EXERCISE. 37.

1. Celsus was the name of a famous Roman physieian. 2. The farmer's son became sick at the beginning of winter. 3. Many remedies were tried by his parents. 4. The violence of the disease was lightened by no lotions, emulsions or medieated liquors. 5. The eup was filled with aleohol by the physician's servant. 6. The servant's little blaek boy has the stomache-aehe. 7. A few drops of the oil of peppermint will relieve the sharp pain. 8. Cerate of glyeerine will not cure a pain in the heart. 9. The heart and liver of the wretched man were in great pain.<sup>1</sup> 10. The skillful physician relieved the poor patient at day-break with ehloroform.

<sup>1</sup> Valde dolebant.

11. Albumen is said to be a natural emulsion. 12. Glyeerite of the yolk of egg will heal the boy's wounded arm.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Implevit-ne puer phialas alcōhole? 2. Ubi eoriandri semina sunt? 3. Quis cinehōnæ pilulas ab abaeo remōvit? 4. Quo modo vales hodie, amīce? 5. Præbuisti-ne ægro viro albuminis emulsiōnem? 6. Rogavit-ne glycerium? 7. Nonne medicamenta in abaco movisti? 8. Cur phialas lotiōne glyeerii non implevisti? 9. Es-ne æger, an piger, mi puer?

## CHAPTER XIV.

### 58. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

#### 1. SIBILANT STEMS.

Flōs, M.	Tūs, N.	Ōpūs, N.	Corpūs, N.
<i>Flower,</i>	<i>incense,</i>	<i>work,</i>	<i>body.</i>
<i>St., flōs,</i>	<i>St., tūs,</i>	<i>St., opes,</i>	<i>St., corpos.</i>

#### *Singular.*

N. V., flōs,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
G., flōris,	tūris,	operis,	corporis.
D., flōrī,	tūrī,	operī,	corpori.
Ac., flōrem,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
Ab., flōre,	tūre,	opere,	corpore.

#### *Plural.*

N. V., flōres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
G., flōrum,	tūrum,	operum,	corporum.
D., flōribus,	tūribus,	operibus,	corporibus.
Ac., flōres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
Ab., flōribus,	turibus,	operibus,	corporibus.

### 59. ADJECTIVE.

#### *Vetus, Old.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., Vetus,	vetus,	veteres,	vetera.

Ġ., veteris,	veteris,	veterum,	veterum.
D., veterī,	veterī,	veteribus,	veteribus.
Ae., veterem,	vetus,	veteres,	vetera.
Ab., vetere,	vetere,	veteribus,	veteribus.

60. These were originally sibilant stems; but the *s* was changed to *r* when standing between two vowels.

61. *Rule of Syntax*.—Manner is often expressed by the ablative with *cum*; but *cum* is usually omitted when the ablative is modified by an adjective, and sometimes when not thus modified: *Cum virtute vixit*, he lived virtuously; *Summā vi proelium commisērunt*, they joined battle with the greatest violence; *Injuriā agit*, he is acting unjustly.

## VOCABULARY. 17.

Cūm, prep. w. abl. . . . .	with.
Corpus, ōris, N. . . . .	body.
Conjeetūra, æ, F. . . . .	guess, conjecture.
Certus, a, um . . . . .	certain, fixed, definite.
Contīneo, 2, uī, tentum . . . . .	contain.
Dilīgens, entis, adj. . . . .	attentive, careful.
Empīrīeus, ī, M. . . . .	empiric, quack.
Flōs, ōris, M. . . . .	flower.
Formūla, æ, F. . . . .	formula, form, rule.
Fleo, 2, flēvi, fletum (intr. and trans.) . . . . .	weep, bewail.
Gēnūs, ėris, N. . . . .	kind, sort, race.
Lībra, æ, F. . . . .	pound, balance.
Měrcō, 2, uī, ġtum (tr.) . . . . .	deserve, merit.
Mensūra, æ, F. . . . .	measure.
Ōpūs, ėris, N. . . . .	work.
Pensum, ī, N. . . . .	lesson, task.
Pīpěr, ėris, N. . . . .	pepper.
Prūnus, ī, F. . . . .	plum-tree.
Prūnum, ī, N. . . . .	plum, prune.
Pīpěrīna, æ, F. . . . .	resinous extract of pepper.
ResInōsus, a, um . . . . .	resinous.
Penso, 1, āvi, ātum, tr., . . . . .	weigh.
Serupūlum, ī, N. . . . .	scruple.
Trūtīna, æ, F. . . . .	balance.

## EXERCISE. 38.

1. Mediei perīti medicamenta cum curā magnā parant. 2. Empiriei medicamenta conjecturā parant. 3. Nil cum curā pensant. 4. Medicamentarius diligens pulveris omne genus in officīna habuit. 5. In pharmaeopœiā Americānā novem pulveres officināles sunt. Quot, mi discipule, memoriā tenes? 7. Omnes memoriā teneo,—antimoniālem pulverem, aromatieum pulverem, glycyrrhizæ pulverem, —et—et,—rhei compositum pulverem,—et—in pulveribus hæreo. 8. Parvus puer memoriā tenēbit, quia quartā horā heri recitābat. 9. Pulveres ceteros nomina, mi puer parve. 10. Ceteri sunt eretæ compositus pulvis, effervescens compositus pulvis, ipecacuānhæ et opii pulvis, jalapæ compositus pulvis, morphinæ compositus pulvis. 11. Bene! præmium magnum meres. 12. Flores aurantii dulcis, et pauca pruna exsiecāta, et glycyrrhizæ extraetum habēbis. 13. Piperīna est piperis extraetum resinōsum. 14. Puer piger flebat, quod magister pensum longum et durum dabat. 15. Pigro breve pensum visum est longum, quod studēre non amābat.

## EXERCISE. 39.

1. The little boy deserves a reward, because he remembered all the officinal powders. 2. The American Pharmacopœia contains formulas for nine officinal powders.<sup>1</sup> 3. The careful druggist prepares all medicines by weight<sup>2</sup> and measure. 4. The quæk prepares all doses by guess. 5. Medicines are never carefully mixed by the quæk. 6. The careful student deserved the master's praise. 7. He labored with great diligence, and filled, in two hours, a hundred phials with ehloroform. 8. He shall have (some) liquorice and half a pound of dried prunes and some gum. 9. The Pharmacopœia contains formulas for medicines of every kind. 10. Piperina is a resinous extract of pepper. 11. The prescription calls for (postulat) a drachm of the powder of jalap, a scruple of the powder of scammonium, twenty grains of the chloride of mercury and some simple syrup. 12. Prepare the prescription quickly, doctor, the patient is very sick.

<sup>1</sup> Use the genitive.<sup>2</sup> Trutina.



*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quis medicamenta pensat? 2. Quis medicamenta magna cum curā parat? 3. Laborat-ne empiricus cum curā? 4. Quod genus medicamenti in phialā habes? 5. Habes-ne taraxici extractum fluidum in poculo? 6. Dedisti-ne vulnerāto viro chloroformum? 7. Levatus-ne est ægri dolor chloroformo? 8. Quot phialas scillæ syrupo horis duōbis implēbas? 9. Cur alcoholē ab abaco removisti? 10. Nonne in suo loco alcohol erat? 11. Ubi est phiala parva? 12. Num omnes phialas delevesti?

## CHAPTER XV.

## 62. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

## 1. STEMS IN I.

Nubes, F.,	Tussis, F.,	Febris, F.,	Ignis, M.,	Urbs, F.
<i>Cloud,</i>	<i>cough,</i>	<i>fever,</i>	<i>fire,</i>	<i>city.</i>
<i>St., nubi,</i>	<i>St., tussi,</i>	<i>St., febrī,</i>	<i>St., igni,</i>	<i>St., urbi.</i>

*Singular.*

N. V., nubes,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbs.
G., nubis,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbis.
D., nubī,	tussī,	febrī,	ignī,	urbī.
Ac., nubem,	tussim,	febrim, em,	ignem,	urbem.
Ab., nube,	tussī,	febrī, e,	ignī, e,	urbe.

*Plural.*

N. V., nubes,	tussēs,	febrēs,	ignes,	urbēs.
G., nubium,	tussium,	februm,	ignium,	urbium.
D., nubibus,	tussibus,	febris,	ignibus,	urbibus.
Ac., nubes,	tussēs, īs,	febrēs, īs,	ignēs, īs,	urbēs.
Ab., nubibus,	tussibus,	febris,	ignibus,	urbibus.

Māre, N.,	ānīmal, N.,	calcar, N.
<i>Sea,</i>	<i>animal,</i>	<i>spur.</i>
<i>St., mari,</i>	<i>St., animalī,</i>	<i>St., calcārī.</i>

*Terminations.*

			MASC.	FEM.
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. V., mare,	animal,	calcar,	is, ēs,	ēs.

G., maris,	animālis,	calcāris,	is,	ium.
D., marī,	animālī,	calcārī,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., mare,	animal,	calcar,	em, im,	ēs, īs.
Ab., marī,	animālī,	calcārī,	e, ī,	ibus.

## Plural.

## NEUTER.

N. V., maria,	animālia,	calcāria,	e or —	ia.
G., marium,	animālium,	calcārium,	is,	ium.
D., maribus,	animālībus,	calcārībus,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., maria,	animālia,	calcāria,	e or —	ia.
Ab., maribus,	animālībus,	calcaribus,	ī,	ibus.

## 63. ADJECTIVES.

*Ācer, sharp, keen, sour. St., ācrī.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., ācer,	āris,	ācre,	ācrēs,	ācrēs,	ācria.
G., ācris,	ācris,	ācris,	ācrium,	ācrium,	ācrium.
D., ācrī,	ācrī,	ācrī,	ācribus,	ācribus,	ācribus.
Ac., ācrem,	ācrem,	ācre,	ācrēs,	ācrēs,	ācria.
Ab., ācrī,	ācrī,	ācrī,	ācribus,	ācribus,	ācribus.

*Milis,—mild, gentle. St., mitī.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., mītis,	mīte,	mītēs,	mītīa.
G., mītis,	mītis,	mītium,	mītium.
D., mītī,	mītī,	mītībus,	mītībus.
Ac., mītem,	mīte,	mītēs,	mītīa.
Ab., mītī,	mītī,	mītībus,	mītībus.

*Memor,—mindful. St., memorī.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>
N. V., mēmōr,	mēmōr,	mēmōrēs. <sup>1</sup>
G., mēmōris,	mēmōris,	mēmorum.
D., mēmōrī,	mēmōrī,	mēmoribus.
Ac., mēmōrem,	mēmor,	mēmōrēs, īs.
Ab., mēmōrī,	mēmōrī,	mēmorībus.

<sup>1</sup> It has no neuter plural.

64. Observe,—

(1) That the *i* of the stem is sometimes lost, and sometimes changed to *e*. It appears in the terminations *im*, *īs* (ae. plur.), *ī* (abl. sing.), *ia* and *ium*.

(2) That the ablative singular has in some nouns *ī*, in some *e*, and in some *ī* or *e*; in adjectives, always *ī*.

(3) That the genitive plural has *ium*, and the nominative and accusative plural neuter *ia*.

(4) That *memor* has *um* in the genitive plural, masculine and feminine.

65. To stems in *i* belong,—

(1) Nouns in *is* and *ēs* not increasing<sup>1</sup> in the genitive.

(2) Neuters in *e*, *al* and *ar*.

(3) Adjectives of two terminations.

(4) Adjectives of the third declension of three terminations.

66. Adjectives declined like *ācer* are called adjectives of three terminations; those declined like *mitis*, adjectives of two terminations; while those declined like *vetus* and *memor* are called adjectives of one termination.

67. *Rule of Syntax*.—Verbs of *making*, *choosing*, *calling*, *regarding*, *showing*, and the like, admit two accusatives of the same person or thing: *Hamilearem imperatōrem fecērunt*, they made Hamilear commander; *Ancum rēgem populus creāvit*, the people elected Aneus king; *summum cōsilium appellāvērunt senatum*, they called their highest council senate.

#### VOCABULARY. 18.

Āter, -a, -um . . . . .	black, sad, gloomy.
Ācer, -is, -e . . . . .	keen, sharp, eager.
Ānimāl, -is, n. . . . .	animal.
Bilis, -is, f. . . . .	bile.
De, prep. w. abl. . . . .	concerning, about.
Dosis, -is, f. . . . .	dose.
Existimo, 1, -avi, -atum (tr.) . . . . .	think, estimate.
Febris, -is, f. . . . .	fever.

<sup>1</sup> A word is said to increase in the genitive when this case has more syllables than the nominative.

Frāter, -is, M. . . . .	brother.
Foras, adv. . . . .	out of doors, out.
Ignis, -is, M. . . . .	fire.
Inter, prep., w. acc. . . . .	among, between.
Līs, -ītis, F. . . . .	strife, contention.
Lēvis, e . . . . .	light, nimble.
Morrhua, æ, F. . . . .	morrhua (fish).
Mītis, e . . . . .	mild, gentle.
Nox, noctis, F. . . . .	night.
Nobilis, e . . . . .	noble.
Pānis, is, M. . . . .	bread.
Pulmonālis, e . . . . .	pulmonary.
Pulmo, -ōnis, M. . . . .	lungs.
Potens, -entis, adj. . . . .	powerful, potent.
Per, prep., w. acc. . . . .	through, by means of.
Sītis, -is, F. . . . .	thirst.
Soror, -ōris, F. . . . .	sister.
Subinde, adv. . . . .	from time to time, now and then.
Tussis, -is, F. . . . .	cough.
Tracheālis, e . . . . .	tracheal.
Tristītia æ, F . . . . .	sadness, melancholy.
Torpeo, ēre, intr. . . . .	to be torpid, inactive.
Vēhēmens, -entis, adj. . . . .	vehement, violent.
Venter, -tris, M. . . . .	belly, pouch, stomach.

## EXERCISE. 40.

1. Sorōri militis mala tussis erat. 2. De genere tussis erat magna lis inter medicos. 3. Vetus medicus tussim appellābat phthisim pulmonālem. 4. Juvenis medicus morbum appellābat tracheālem tussim. 5. Indus medicus tussim nominābat stomach-ālem. 6. Vetus medicus olei morrhue præsriptum dedit. 7. Dosis fuit duæ drachmæ fluidæ olei morrhue. 8. Juvenis medicus puellæ miseræ medicum vapōrem dedit. 9. Indus medicus dedit præsriptum allii et scillæ syrupi. 10. Dosis Indi medici fuit "magnum cochleāre syrupi *subinde*." 11. Jam misera puella fere mortua erat, quum sanus frater omnia medicamenta foras jactāvit, et mox soror valuit. 12. Puer levem febrem nocte habet. 13. Quum febris adest, magnam sitim habet, et acrem capitis dolōrem. 14. Omnia membra in acri dolōre sunt. 15. Ignis febris

in omnibus ossibus esse videtur.<sup>1</sup> 16. Non leve et mite remedium ægrōtum nunc sanābit. 17. Nunc, o medici nobiles, acria remedia adhibete. 18. Innumerabilia fere sunt genera febrium. 19. Diligens discipulus quinque sexve genera nominabit: *febres biliosas, tabidas, congestivas, convulsivas, nervosas, periodicas, pestilentiāles*.

## EXERCISE. 41.

1. Not many kinds of animals have fevers. 2. Black bile was thought by the Greeks to be the cause of melancholy. 3. There was a sharp contention among the physicians concerning the kind of fever. 4. The old quack called all fevers malaria. 5. He cures malaria with pills of "blue mass" and quinine. 6. The girl had a bad bronchial cough. 7. The old doctor cured the cough with a few doses of cod-liver oil. 8. The seat of the cough was in the trachea. 9. Give the patient now and then a large spoonful of the syrup of garlic. 10. The poor patient was thought to have a light fever at night. 11. A nervous fever greatly increased the patient's thirst and cough. 12. The sick man has the headache, a pain in the stomach, and a violent fever. 13. Peppermint essence and bread pills will not lighten the patient's pain. 14. Sharp pains demand powerful remedies. 15. The ignorant physician calls every fever malaria. 16. If a boy has the headache, if his liver is torpid, if he has a pain in the stomach, malaria is the cause. 17. Give the boy four grains of quinine, and he will be well.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quis magnas doses dat? 2. Est-ne atra bilis signum insaniae? 3. Nonne magnum certāmen inter medicos de genere febris erat? 4. Nonne omnes medici de tussi puellae concordant? 5. Quis morbum pueri nervosam febrem appellat? 6. Quis morbum pestilentiālem febrem appellat? 7. Est-ne febris biliōsa letālis? 8. Torpet-ne jecur militis veteris? 9. Est-ne extractum taraxiei tor-

<sup>1</sup> Seems.

pidi jecoris bonum remedium? 10. Si jecur tuum torpēbit, nonne empiricus morbum malariam appellābit? 11. Nonne malariam appellābit fere omnis morbi causam? De malariā insānus est.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## 68. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

69. *Mixed Stems*.—Usually classed as stems in *ī*. Nouns in *s* and *x* generally preceded by a consonant:

Urbs, <i>F.</i> , city,	Nox, <i>F.</i> , night,	Lis, <i>F.</i> , strife.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Terminations.</i>	
N. V., urbs,	nox,	līs.	s
G., urbis,	noctis,	lītis.	is
D., urbī,	noctī,	lītī.	ī
Ac., urbem,	noctem,	lītem.	em
Ab., urbe,	nocte,	līte.	e
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. V., urbēs,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ēs
G. urbium,	noctium,	lītēs.	ium
D. urbibus,	noctibus,	lītium.	ibus
Ac. urbes,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ēs
Ab. urbibus,	noctibus,	lītibus.	ibus

## 70. ADJECTIVES.

*Felix, happy; prudens, sagacious.*

## SINGULAR.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		
N. V. felix,	fēlix,	prudēns,	prudēns,
G. fēlicis,	fēlicis,	prudētis,	prudētis,
D. fēlicī,	fēlicī,	prudētī,	prudētī,
Ac. fēlicem,	fēlix,	prudentem,	prudens,
Ab. fēlicī, e.	fēlicī, e.	prudētī, e.	prudētī, e.



## PLURAL.

N. V. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicia</i> ,	<i>prudentēs</i> ,	<i>prudentia</i> ,
G. <i>fēlicium</i> ,	<i>fēlicium</i> ,	<i>prudentium</i> ,	<i>prudentium</i> ,
D. <i>fēlicibus</i> ,	<i>fēlicibus</i> ,	<i>prudentibus</i> ,	<i>prudentibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>prudentēs</i> ,	<i>prudentia</i> ,
Ab. <i>fēlicibus</i> .	<i>fēlicibus</i> .	<i>prudentibus</i> .	<i>prudentibus</i> .

## 71. PARTICIPLE.

*Amans, loving.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>amans</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,	<i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
G. <i>amantis</i> ,	<i>amantis</i> ,	<i>amantium</i> ,	<i>amantium</i> ,
D. <i>amantī</i> ,	<i>amantī</i> ,	<i>amantibus</i> ,	<i>amantibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>amantem</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,	<i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
Ab. <i>amante, ī</i> .	<i>amante, ī</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .

## 72. Rules of Gender :

(1) Nouns ending in *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, *er*, *es* (gen. *īdis*, *ītis*) are masculine.

(2) Nouns ending in *ās*, *ēs* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *x* and *s* following a consonant, are feminine.

(3) Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *ur* and *us* are neuter.

The exceptions to these rules the student should learn as he advances.

73. Decline together, *nox atra*, dark night ; *vitis tenax*, clinging vine ; *medicus prudens*, sagacious physician.

74.

## VOCABULARY. 19.

Bulbus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>bulb</i> .
Bulliens, -entis (adj.) . . . . .	<i>boiling</i> .
Cruditās, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>dyspepsia, indigestion</i> .
Creber, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>frequent</i> .
Expecto (1), -āvi, -ātum . . . . .	<i>expect, wait for</i> .
Forsan (adv.) . . . . .	<i>perhaps</i> .
Fastidiōsus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>dainty, fastidious</i> .
Hilāris, -e . . . . .	<i>cheerful, jovial, merry</i> .
Inquit . . . . .	<i>said he, says he</i> (used in quotations).
Lupulīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>lupulin</i> (a production existing in the hop).

Mane (indecl.), n. . . . .	<i>morning.</i>
Maxime (adv.) . . . . .	<i>greatly, in the highest degree.</i>
Omnino (ad.) . . . . .	<i>entirely, altogether, (with a neg.) at all.</i>
Nonnunquam (adv.) . . . . .	<i>sometimes.</i>
Mutatio, -ōnis, f. . . . .	<i>change.</i>
Prudens, -entis (adj.) . . . . .	<i>sagacious, prudent, knowing.</i>
Prohibeo (2), -uī, -itum . . . . .	<i>hinder.</i>
Sedeo (2), sedī, sessum (intr.) . . . . .	<i>sit.</i>
Submoveo (2), movi, motum (tr.) . . . . .	<i>remove, drive away.</i>
Sic (adv.) . . . . .	<i>so, thus.</i>
Tot (adj., indecl.) . . . . .	<i>so many.</i>

## EXERCISE. 42.

1. Medicus prudens in officinā sedēbat. 2. Amīeus dyspepticus, tristis vir, intrābat. 3. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce vetus, inquit hilaris medicus. 4. Non valeo omnino; misera est valetūdo mea; cruditas stomachum semper mordet; quid eruditātem meam sanābit? 5. Multa eruditātis remedia sunt; nulla autem semper sanābunt. Cruditas tua forsā insanābalis est. 6. Sic expectābam,—mors mox aderit; nunc despēro! 7. Æquum animum habe, mi amīce; salutāre præsēriptum dabo. 8. “℞<sup>1</sup>—carbōnis pulveris medium cochleāre mane et nocte post cibum.” 9. Si simplex præsēriptum eruditātem non levābit, aliud tenta. 10. Centum præsēcripta eruditātis jam tentāvi, et non adjuvant. 11. “℞—bismuthi subnitratī, unciam unam, pepsīni pulveris grana decem, olei menthæ piperatæ guttas viginti, sacchari unciās duas: Misce et in vitro conserva: Dosis, cochleāre parvum post cibum.” 12. Gratiam habeo, mi amīce vetus, non autem eruditātem adjuvābit, nunquam amīeum infelicem iterum vidēbis:—vale. 13. Dyspepticus fere omnia remedia tentat. 14. Hodie extracta fluida buchu,<sup>2</sup> lupulinæ, calumbæ, gentiānæ, quassiæ, lappæ, geranii, ehimaphilæ, uvæ ursi, et alia extracta potat plenis poculis. 15. Cras pilulas aloes, aloes et ferri, aloes et myrrhæ, ferri iodīdi, galbānæ, rhei, et ceteras devorābit. 16. Medicamenta dyspepticos raro adjuvant; semper autem dyspeptici adjuvant medicamentarios.

<sup>1</sup> Abbreviation for “recipe,” “take.” <sup>2</sup> Buchu is indecl.; it here stands for the genitive.

## EXERCISE. 43.

1. The dyspeptic is nearly always gloomy. 2. He ought to have a cheerful physician. 3. A sagacious physician will advise gentle exercise in the open air. 4. Do you expect me (me) to be without medicine? 5. Gentle exercise will sometimes cure even a dyspeptic. 6. I tried light exercise yesterday; but it did not cure me. 7. You have tried drugs, too; but drugs did not cure you. 8. You have tried extracts of gentian, dandelion, capsicum, rumex, lappa, quassia, and tinctures of hops, quinine, cinchona, physostigma, ginger and the whole army of pills. 9. Did any or all remove the pain? 10. Why not now try a simple remedy,—exercise in the pure air? 11. Frequent change of remedies hinders healing. 12. The dry colchicum bulbs were steeped in boiling water. 13. A few cups of wine will be mingled with the extract. 14. Medicated wines are pleasing to a dainty patient. 15. Alcohol, beer and sharp wine had ruined the old soldier's stomach.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid aquā bulliente maceras? 2. Maceras-ne colchici radicem? 3. Quis cruditatem malam habet? 4. Cur sapiens medicus remedium salutāre non adhibet? 5. Est-ne cruditas insanabilis morbus? 6. Quot genera medicamentōrum tentavit dyspepticus? 7. Non-ne tot remedia stomachum delēbunt? 8. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce? 9. Cur de valetudine rogas? Es-ne medicus?

## VOCABULARY. 20.

Antea, adv. . . . .	before.
Anīsum, -ī, N., . . . . .	anise.
Bene, adv. . . . .	well.
Ceterus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	the other, the rest (usually in the plural).
Calendula, -æ, F. . . . .	wild marigold.
Cubēba, -æ, F. . . . .	cubeb.
Copia, -æ, F. . . . .	supply, abundance.
Chiragra, -æ, F. . . . .	gout in the hand.
Chlorum, -ī, N. . . . .	chlorine.

Elaterium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>wild cucumber, elaterium.</i>
E, ex, prep., w. abl. . . . .	<i>out of, from.</i>
Emptor, -is, M. . . . .	<i>buyer, purchaser.</i>
En, interj. . . . .	<i>lo! see! look there!</i>
Gelsemium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>yellow jessamine.</i>
Inspecto, 1, -avī, -ātum, tr. . .	<i>inspect, gaze at.</i>
Iodium, ī, N. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Lingua, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>tongue.</i>
Limon, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>lemon.</i>
Lactophosphas, -ātis, M. . . .	<i>lactophosphate.</i>
Lactūea, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>lettuce.</i>
Lactucarium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>lettuce opium.</i>
Ordino, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. . .	<i>arrange.</i>
Lætus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>glad.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>neat, clean.</i>
Nodōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>knotty, full of knots.</i>
Pix, picis, F. . . . .	<i>pitch.</i>
Podagra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>gout in the foot.</i>
Quoque, adv. . . . .	<i>also, too (after the word it emphasizes).</i>
Reeens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>fresh, recent.</i>
Repleo, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, tr. . .	<i>replenish, fill again.</i>
Sto, 1, steti, statum, intr. . . .	<i>stand.</i>
Varietas, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>variety.</i>
Talis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>such.</i>
Unquam, adv. . . . .	<i>ever.</i>

## EXERCISE. 44.

1. Juvenis medicamentarius novam officinam recentibus medicamentis replēvit. 2. Ordines longi ampullarum vitrearum in abacis stant. 3. Dominus medicamenta inspectans et ordinans est superbus et beātus vir. 4. Adornāvit officinam, et nunc multos emptōres expectat. 5. Emptor intrat, et syropos rogat. 6. Rogabas-ne syropos? Vide, inspecta, gusta, si placet. 7. En aurantii florum syrupus, calcii lactophosphātis syrupus, ferri, quinīnæ et strychnīnæ phosphatum syrupus, lactucarii syrupus, limōnis syrupus, picis liquidæ syrupus, rosæ syrupus, rhei aromaticus syrupus, et alii syropi in longo ordine! Non-ne sunt pulchri? 8. Tinctūras quoque inspecta. Omnis tinctūra est recens, eximia, singularis. 9. Tinctūras amicæ florum, benzoīni, calendulæ, cubēbæ,

digitalis, gelsemii, iodii; omnes tinctūras officināles habeo. Quam pulchræ sunt! 10. Trochiseos meos quoque gusta, et da puero. Non-ne boni sunt? 11. Omnia genera trochiseōrum officinalium in ampullis vitreis sunt. 12. Non-ne menthæ piperatæ et zingiberis trochisei linguam mordent, mi puer parve? Recentes et aeres sunt. 13. Medicātas aquas quoque gusta. Ex ampullā pota. Unquam-ne tales aquas antea gustavisti? 14. Aquas ammoniæ, amygdalæ, anīsi, aurantii florum, ehlori, menthæ piperatæ, menthæ vīridis, rosæ,—omne genus medicatārum aquārum præbēbo. 15. Satis hodie, mi amīce. Officinā tua perpulehra est. Alio tempore cetera medicamenta inspectābo. Vale.

## EXERCISE. 45.

1. You have a very pretty drug-store, my friend. 2. It is not large, but neat and well-arranged. 3. You have also a large variety of fresh drugs. 4. I like to see (*video libenter*) a well-arranged drug-store. 5. What have you in the glass bottles on the high shelf? 6. Four bottles hold tinctures of arnica, cubebs, lemon and iodine; three contain fluid extracts of dandelion, stil-lingia and veratrum. 7. The rest of my fluid extracts are on the second shelf. 8. I have on my shelves all the officinal preparations of the "American Pharmacopœia." 9. Many preparations are not often asked for; but a good store ought to have (them) all. 10. There are two official oleates,—the oleate of mercury and the oleate of veratrine. 11. Neither has been asked for in my store within two years. 12. We have also three kinds of official medicated papers; but we seldom furnish one to a customer. 13. The Pharmacopœia contains only one trituration,—*elaterini trituratō*. 14. No one seems to want so powerful a purgative.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Est-ne medicamentario copia medicamentōrum? 2. Habet-ne cubēbæ et calendulæ extracta fluida? 3. Quis chiragram nodōsam habet? 4. Non-ne est chiragra morbus dolorōsus? 5. Ubi sedes

morbi est? Non-ne est in digitis? 6. Num podagram quoque miles vetus habet? 7. Quod remedium chiragram et podagram sanābit? 8. Non-ne salicylicum acidum podagræ novum et bonum remedium est? 9. Est-ne dosis magna? Decem grana dosis est.

### 75. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Anthemis*, from the Greek *antheo*, flower.
2. *Laetophosphas*, from *lae*, milk, and *phosphas*, phosphate.
3. *Laetūca*, from *lae*, milk, so called from its milky juice.
4. *Hedeoma*, from the Greek *hedus*, agreeable, pleasant,—pen-nyroyal.
5. *Morphīna*, from *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.
6. *Tonicum*, from *tonus*, tone, vigor.
7. *Trochiseus*, from the Greek *trochos*, a wheel, so called from the shape.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### 76. THIRD CONJUGATION.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

*Rego, I rule.—Stem, reg.*

#### PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
<i>rĕgŏ,</i>	<i>rĕgĕrĕ,</i>	<i>rexī,</i>	<i>rectŭm.</i>

#### *Indicative Mood.*

#### PRESENT TENSE.

*I rule.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>rĕgo,</i>		<i>rĕgĭmus,</i>
<i>rĕgis,</i>		<i>rĕgĭtis,</i>
<i>rĕgit.</i>		<i>rĕgunt.</i>



## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruling.*

rĕgēbam,  
rĕgēbas,  
rĕgēbat.

rĕgēbāmus,  
rĕgēbātis,  
rĕgēbant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will rule.*

rĕgam,  
rĕges,  
rĕget.

rĕgēmus,  
rĕgētis,  
rĕgent.

## PERFECT.

*I ruled or have ruled.*

rexī,  
rexistī,  
rexit.

rexīmus,  
rexistis,  
rexērunt or ēre.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had ruled.*

rexĕram,  
rexĕras,  
rexĕrat.

rexĕrāmus,  
rexĕrātis,  
rexĕrant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have ruled.*

rexĕro,  
rexĕrīs,  
rexĕrit.

rexĕrīmus,  
rexĕrītis,  
rexĕrint.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

## SINGULAR.

rĕgām,  
rĕgas,  
rĕgat.

## PLURAL.

rĕgāmus,  
rĕgātis,  
rĕgant.

## IMPERFECT.

rĕgĕrem,  
rĕgĕres,  
rĕgĕret.

rĕgĕrēmus,  
rĕgĕrētis,  
rĕgĕrent.

## PERFECT.

rex <sup>er</sup> im,		rex <sup>er</sup> imus,
rex <sup>er</sup> is,		rex <sup>er</sup> itis,
rex <sup>er</sup> it.		rex <sup>er</sup> int.

## PLUPERFECT.

rex <sup>issem</sup> ,		rex <sup>issemus</sup> ,
rex <sup>isses</sup> ,		rex <sup>issetis</sup> ,
rex <sup>isset</sup> .		rex <sup>issent</sup> .

*Imperative.*

PRES. rege, rule thou;		rēgite, rule ye.
FUT. rēgito, thou shalt rule,		rēgūtōte, ye shall rule,
rēgito he shall rule.		rēgunto, they shall rule.

*Infinitive.*

PRES. rēgere . . . . .	to rule.
PERF. rexisse . . . . .	to have ruled.
FUT. rectūrus esse, . . . . .	to be about to rule.

*Participle.*

PRES. rēgens . . . . .	ruling.
FUT. rectūrus . . . . .	about to rule.

*Gerund.*

GEN. rēgendī . . . . .	of ruling.
DAT. rēgendō . . . . .	for ruling.
ACC. rēgendūm . . . . .	ruling.
ABL. rēgendō . . . . .	by ruling.

*Supine.*

ACC. rectūm . . . . .	to rule.
ABL. rectū . . . . .	to rule, be ruled,

## PASSIVE VOICE.—REGOR, I AM RULED.

*Verb Stem, reg ; Present Stem, rege.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
regor,	regī,	rēctus sum.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am ruled.*

SINGULAR.  
 regor,  
 regeris, or re,  
 regitur.

PLURAL.  
 regimur,  
 regimini,  
 reguntur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruled.*

regēbar,  
 regēbāris, or re,  
 regēbātur.

regēbāmur,  
 regēbāmini,  
 regēbantur.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be ruled.*

regar,  
 regēris, or re,  
 regetur.

regēmur,  
 regēmini,  
 regentur.

## PERFECT.

*I have been ruled, or I was ruled.*

rēctus sum,  
 rēctus es,  
 rēctus est.

rēcti sumus,  
 rēcti estis,  
 rēcti sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been ruled.*

rēctus eram,  
 rēctus eras,  
 rēctus erat.

rēcti erāmus,  
 rēcti erātis,  
 rēcti erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been ruled.*

rēctus ero,  
 rēctus eris,  
 rēctus erit.

rēcti erimus,  
 rēcti eritis,  
 rēcti erunt.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

SINGULAR.  
 regar,  
 regāris, ro re,  
 regātur.

PLURAL.  
 regāmur,  
 regāmini,  
 regantur.

## IMPERFECT.

regerer,  
regerēris, or *re*,  
regerētur.

regerēmur,  
regerēmini,  
regerentur.

## PERFECT.

rēctus sim,  
rēctus sis,  
rēctus sit.

rēcti simus,  
rēcti sitis,  
rēcti sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

rēctus essem,  
rēctus esses,  
rēctus esset.

rēcti essemus,  
rēcti essētis,  
rēcti essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. regere, *be thou ruled*,

regimini, *be ye ruled*.

FUT. regitor, *thou shalt be ruled*.

regitor, *he shall be ruled*.

reguntor, *they shall be ruled*.

*Infinitive.*

PRES. regī . . . . . to be ruled.

PERF. rēctus esse . . . . . to have been ruled.

FUT. rēctum irī . . . . . to be about to be ruled.

*Participle.*

PERF. rēctus . . . . . ruled.

GER. regendus . . . . . to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

77. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

## VOCABULARY. 21.

Achillēa, -æ, F. . . . . yarrow.

Absinthium, -i, N. . . . . wormwood.

Actæa, -æ, F. . . . . actæa, eohosh.

Alnus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>alder.</i>
Alctris, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>star-grass.</i>
Butyrum, -i . . . . .	<i>butter.</i>
Caffea, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>coffee.</i>
Cocaīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cocaine.</i>
Cresco, 3, crevi, -ētum, intr. . . . .	<i>grow.</i>
Dico, 3, -xī, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>say.</i>
Duco, 3, -xī, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead.</i>
Emo, 3, ēmī, -ptum, tr. . . . .	<i>buy.</i>
Pono, 3, posuī, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>place, put.</i>
Psora, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>itch.</i>
Rego, 3, -xī, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>rule.</i>
Reddo, 3, redidi, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>give back, return, yield.</i>
Sumo, 3, sumpsī, sumptum, tr. . . . .	<i>take, take up.</i>
Senex, senis, M. . . . .	<i>old man.</i>
Thea, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>tea.</i>
Vendo, 3, vendidi, -itum. . . . .	<i>sell.</i>
Vinco, 3, vicī, victum . . . . .	<i>conquer.</i>

## EXERCISE. 46.

1. Regis, regēbas, reges. 2. Regor, regēbar, regar. 3. Regitis, regebātis, regētis. 4. Regimur, regiminī, regēmur, regebaminī. 5. Emo, emitis, emunt. 6. Sumit, sumitur, sumēbat, sumebātur, sument, sumentur. 7. Vineitur, vinees, vineēbas, vineuntur, vincebantur, vineentur. 8. Dueam, dueēbas, ducis, dueor, dueēris, dueuntur. 9. Rege, regere, regite, regimini. 10. Regere, regi.

1. We rule, we were ruling, we shall rule. 2. You are ruled, you were ruled, you will be ruled. 3. I am ruling, thou wert ruled, he shall be ruled. 4. They rule, they are ruled, they were ruling, they will rule. 5. Rule thou, be thou ruled, rule ye, be ye ruled. 6. I buy, he will take, they were conquered, they will buy, they were taking. 7. Buy, take, lead, conquer. 8. To take, to lead, to be taken, to be led.

1. Amīci nostri caffeam, theam, saccharum emunt. 2. Caffea ab amīcis emētur. 3. Bromidum et boras a medicis emebantur. 4. Quinia et cinchonidia ægrōto ementur. 5. Agricola castorei grana decem sumet. 6. A paupere milite panis et butyrum eme-

bantur. 7. Quis cocainam sumit? 8. Cur medicus arsenicum, atropinam, aconitinam, digitalem, et alia venena acra emit? 9. Medicamentarii filius senis absinthii oleum et achillæ extractum vendebat. 10. Duo genera actææ in officinâ habet,—actæam racemosam et actæam spicatam. 11. Radix actææ appellata est cimicifuga. 12. Cimicifugæ decoctio psoram sanabit. 13. Infusio adiantî tussim molestam sæpe solvet. 14. Aletridis decoctio valde amarum tonicum est.

## EXERCISE. 47.

1. The old farmer is buying the oil of wormwood and the extract of yarrow. 2. He asked for a small bottle of the decoction of cimicifuga. 3. The extract of aletris is very bitter. 4. He will buy the extract of aletris as a tonic for his sick son. 5. He will also buy tea and sugar and coffee. 6. Cocaine is the extract of cocoa. 7. The intermittent fever is sometimes cured with the fluid extract of alder. 8. White cohosh grows in the woods. 9. The ointment of chrysarobin is said to cure the psora. 10. Datura stramonium is a common herb, growing in many parts of our country. 11. It yields four officinal preparations,—the extract of stramonium, the fluid extract of stramonium, tincture of stramonium and ointment of stramonium.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Emcebas-ne theam et caffèam, Joanne? 2. Ubi saccharum ponēbas? 3. Quid in ampullis vitreis habes? 4. Ubi cicūta, acre venenum, crescit? 5. Quid febris intermittētis bonum remedium est? 6. Nonne nonnunquam sanātur alni fluido extracto? 7. Quis letifera venēna tractat? 8. Quod genus præparatiōnis medicinālis absinthium reddit? 9. Est-ne utile febri extractum aletridis? 10. Nonne actæa nigra in silvis crescit?



## CHAPTER XIX.

## THIRD CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

78. Learn the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative and perfect infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

## EXERCISE. 48.

1. *Rexit, rexerat, rexerit.* 2. *Rexērunt, rexerant, rexerint.* 3. *Rexisse, reetus esse.* 4. *Rectum est, rectum erat, rectum erit.* 5. *Rexisti, rexeras, rexeris.* 6. *Rexistis, rexerātis, rexeritis.* 7. *Reximus, reeti sumus.* 8. *Rexi, rexeram, rexero.* 9. *Rexerant, recti erant.* 10. *Reeta est, reetus erat, recta erit.*

1. I have ruled, I had ruled, I shall have ruled. 2. I have ruled, I have been ruled. 3. I had ruled, I had been ruled. 4. You will have ruled, you will have been ruled. 5. To have ruled, to have been ruled. 6. They had ruled, they had been ruled. 7. She has been ruled, she had been ruled. 8. Who has ruled? who will have been ruled? 9. It was ruled, it had been ruled, it will have been ruled. 10. You had been ruled, you had ruled.

1. *Quis sumpsit? sumtum-ne erat? quid sumptum erit?* 2. *Duxit, duxisti, duxerat, duxeris.* *Emptum est, emit, emerat, emptum erit.* 4. *Vendidistī, venditum est, vendiderant, venditi erint.* 5. *Posuērunt, posuerant, posuerint.* 6. *Quis dixit? est-ne dietum? erit-ne dietum?* 7. *Dixisse, dietum esse.* 8. *Ubi posuerat? positum est in abaco.* 9. *Quis poeulum in abaco posuit?* 10. *Quis conīi extractum sumpsit?*

## VOCABULARY. 22.

<i>Acūtus, -a, -um, adj.</i>	<i>acute, sharp.</i>
<i>Agō, 3, egī, actum, tr.</i>	<i>lead, drive, do.</i>
<i>Compōno, 3, -sui, -itum, tr.</i>	<i>compound, make up.</i>
<i>Convalesco, 3, -uī, intr.</i>	<i>recover, gain strength.</i>
<i>Divido, 3, -sī, -īsum, tr.</i>	<i>divide.</i>
<i>Eupatorium, -i, n.</i>	<i>thoroughwort.</i>
<i>Fasciculus, -i, m.</i>	<i>small bundle, package.</i>
<i>Hedcoma, -æ, f.</i>	<i>pennyroyal.</i>

Mulier, -is, f. . . . .	woman.
Neque, nec . . . . .	nor.
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	occupy, be busy.
Os, oris, n. . . . .	mouth.
Paulum, -ī . . . . .	a little.
Præscribo, 3, -ipsī, -tum, tr. . . . .	prescribe.
Puto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	think, suppose
Rheumatismus, -ī, m. . . . .	rheumatism.
Plerumque, adv. . . . .	usually.
Ulcerōsus, -a, -um . . . . .	sore.
Vetulus, -a, -um . . . . .	old, oldish, rather old.

## EXERCISE. 49.

1. Quomodo vales hodie, amīce care? 2. Quod genus præparatiōnis nunc compōnis? 3. Multa genera remediōrum compōno et in officiā vendō. 4. Nunc pilulas ferri iodīdi compōno. 5. Ferri redacti sexaginta grana, iodīdi octogintā grāna, glycyrrhizæ pulveris quinquaginta grāna, acaciæ pulveris duodecim grana, aquæ unciam, balsami tolitāni grana decem, ætheris unciam compōno et bene misceo. 6. Misturam in pilulas centum dividam. 7. Hæri quinīæ sulphātis grana vigintī, acidi citrici paulum, ferri et ammoniæ citrātis drachnam unam, sacchari syrupi unciam fluidam unam, aquæ puræ uncias fluidas quinque ægro amīco præscripsī. 8. Præscriptum est quinīnæ et ferri tonicum. 9. Si æger tonicum potābit mane et nocte, mox valēbit. 10. Primo vere amīcus noster, nauta claudus, acūto rheumatismo tentātus est. 11. Juvenis medicus multa<sup>1</sup> præscripserat æger autem non convaleuit. 12. Quid tu (you) præscripsisti? 13. Opii doses paucas, et quinīnæ sulphātis, et sulphuricum acidum dilūtum præscripsī, et paucis hōris convalescēbat. 14. Est-ne juvenis medicus empiricus? 15. Sic non dico, mi amīce, nec puto. Est bonus vir, et perītus erit. 16. Sic spero.

## EXERCISE. 49.

1. Had the druggist made up the prescription of quinine and iron? 2. No; he had been occupied with other prescriptions.

<sup>1</sup> Neuter plural,—many things, many remedies.

3. He had made up four preparations of morphia,—acetate of morphia, sulphate of morphia, citrate of morphia and muriate of morphia. 4. An old lady had bought a few small packages of sage, thoroughwort, wormwood and pennyroyal. 5. A decoction of sage is supposed to cure a sore mouth. 6. It is also thought by old women to be a good emmenagogue. 7. The officinal preparation of thoroughwort is called the fluid extract of eupatorium. 8. It is also known by the common name of *boneset*. 9. A volatile, pungent oil is distilled from pennyroyal. 10. The physician had prescribed for the patient fifteen grains of xanthoxylum. 11. The common name of xanthoxylum is prickly ash. 12. The blue mass<sup>1</sup> had been divided by the druggist into a hundred pills. 13. The skillful physician cured the old soldier's rheumatism with a few doses of salicylic acid.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Habet-ne miles vetus acūtum rheumatismum? 2. Tentavit-ne multa remedia? 3. Quid perītus medicus ægro præscripsit? 4. Non-ne acidum salicylicum dolōrem levābit? 5. Est-ne hedeomæ oleum volatile? 6. Quomodo dicis *mistletoe* Latīne? 7. Est-ne viscum Latīnum nomen? 8. Quid *fennel* appellas Latīne? 9. Non-ne est nomen *anthemis*? 10. Cur sic appellātur? 11. Non-ne quod abundantiam florum habet?

VOCABULARY. 23.

Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sunny.</i>
Commūnis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>common.</i>
Cohors, -tis, F. . . . .	<i>cohort.</i>
Diu, adv. . . . .	<i>a long time, a long while.</i>
Frustra, adv. . . . .	<i>in vain.</i>
Interim, adv. . . . .	<i>meanwhile.</i>
Ingravesco, 3, intr. . . . .	<i>grow heavy, become worse.</i>
Irātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>angry.</i>
Locus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>place.</i>
Marrubium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>horchound.</i>
Nimiūm, adv. . . . .	<i>too much, too.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Massa hydrargyri.

Potius, adv., compr. deg. of <i>potis</i> , . . . .	<i>rather</i> .
Sententia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>sentiment, thought, opinion</i> .
Traho, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>drag, draw</i> .
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>use, usurp</i> .
Valetudinarius, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>sickly, infirm</i> .

## EXERCISE. 50.

1. Joannus, agricolæ filius, valetudinarius fuerat. 2. Non peræger<sup>1</sup> erat, et tamen non valēbat. 3. Lente in horto et locis apricis ægrōtum corpus trahēbat. 4. Pater amans filio pilulas quiniæ, cinchōnæ, hydrargyri emerat. 5. Multa decocta rumicis, lappæ, eupatorii, xanthoxyli etiam paraverat. 6. Medicus quoque tinctūras columbæ, corni, chirætæ, pruni, et alia tonica frustra præscripserat. 7. Nihil pueri morbum submoverat. 8. Interim Joannus non convalescēbat, potius autem ingravescēbat. 9. Magnum inter medicos erat certāmen de genere morbi. 10. Vetus medicus more suo morbum malariam appellābat. 11. "Certe," respondet juvenis medicus, "sic semper dicis; omnem morbum appellas malariam. 12. Si puer parvus ventris dolōrem, si puella capitis dolōrem, si vetula anus dolōrem in membris habet, malaria est causa. 13. Diagnosis tua malariam semper indicat. 14. Explica malariam, si placet." 16. Tum vetus medicus, valde irātus, sic respondit. 17. "Caput tuum nimium magnum est; omnia continet. 18. Si nomen morbi est longum et difficile semper usurpas. 19. Si puer psorā commūnem habet, appellas morbum *autalgiam pruriginōsam*. 20. Si habet ventris dolōrem, sapienter appellas *hypogastriū algiam*." 21. Sic medici jurgābant:—Joannus interim medicamenta foras jactaverat, et mox convalescēbat.

## EXERCISE. 51.

1. The young physician loves to use very long and difficult words. 2. The volatile oils of lemon, bergamot, spearmint, rosemary, horehound, coriander and cloves are always called by their Latin names. 3. He never calls for oil of bay, wintergreen oil, the oil of allspice, etc.; but *oleum myrciæ*, *oleum gaultheriæ*, *oleum*

<sup>1</sup> "Per" prefixed to an adjective has the intensive force of "very."

pimentæ, et eetera. 4. He seems to cure a difficult disease if it has a long, Latin name. 5. To cure the ague with a common remedy is easy enough. 6. But to cure febrim quotidiānam sulphate cinchōnæ seems difficult. 7. In the opinion of the old physieian, the cause of nearly every disease is *malaria*. 8. If you are attacked by any sort of fever, by rheumatism or gout; 9. If you have a pain in the head, stomach, limbs, or in any part of the body, *malaria* is the cause. 10. Is the boy sickly, and does he drag around a feeble body? 11. Give the little boy sulphate of quinine, and drive out the *malaria*. 12. Our friend has been attacked by *malaria*, and is growing worse daily (in diem). 13. The physieian will prescribe extracts of aletris, taraxicum, gentian and other strong tonics. 14. The old doetor is the bitter foe of *malaria*.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Nonne omnem morbum malariam putat? 2. Nonne æger convalescit? 3. Num febris intermittens ingravescit? 4. Nonne amīcus valēbit? 5. Nonne juvenis medicus longa nomina morborum usurpāt? 6. Ubi est valetudinarius amīcus? 7. Nonne extracta fluida eupatorii et ālni adjuvābunt? 8. Sumpsit-ne quinnæ sulphātem? 9. Habet-ne febrim quotidiānam? 10. Quid febrim intermittentem sanābit?

79.

*For Translation.* 52.

Bubus<sup>1</sup> medicamentum. Præscriptum Catōnis eensōris Romāni.

Si morbum bovm metues, sanis dato<sup>2</sup> salis mieas tres, folia laurea tria, porri libras tres, ulpici spicas tres, alii spicas tres, turis grana tria, herbæ sabīnæ plantas tres, rutæ folia tria, vitis albæ caules tres, fabulos albos tres, earbōnes vivos tres, vini sextarios tres. Miscēto bene. Is<sup>3</sup> jejūnus fiet<sup>4</sup> qui<sup>5</sup> dabit. Potiōnem in partes tres dividito,<sup>6</sup> et unam partem quotidie dato.

<sup>1</sup> Dative. <sup>2</sup> Imper. sec. per. sing.,—thou shalt give, or give.

<sup>3</sup> Is, pronoun—he.

<sup>4</sup> Shall be.

<sup>5</sup> Qui, relative pronoun—who.

<sup>6</sup> In the imper.—divide.

80. *Præscriptum Catonis ad panem faciendum.*<sup>1</sup>

Panem depsticium<sup>2</sup> sic facito.<sup>3</sup> Manus (hands) mortariumque<sup>4</sup> bene lavāto. Farīnam in mortarium indito, aquam paulātim addito, subigitoque pulchre. Ubi bene subegeris, defingito, coquitoque sub testu.<sup>5</sup>

81. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Diagnosis*, from the Greek *dia*, through, and *gnosis*, knowledge,—a through knowledge or distinction.

2. *Eupatorium*, called after Mithridates Eupator, who is supposed to have used it as a medicine,—boneset.

3. *Hypogastralgia*, from the Greek *upo*, under, *gaster*, stomach, and *algos*, pain—under-the-stomach-pain; belly-ache.

4. *Luxum*, from *luxāre*, to put out of place—a dislocation.

5. *Malaria*, from *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air,—bad air.

6. *Psora*, from Greek *psoo*, I rub.

7. *Pruriginōsus*, from *prurire*, to itch.

8. *Salvia*, from *salvēre*, to be sound; so called from its reputed healing qualities.

## VOCABULARY. 24.

Absum, -esse, -fuī . . . . .	<i>be away, absent.</i>
Adjūtor, -is, M. . . . .	<i>assistant.</i>
Anglice, adv. . . . .	<i>in English.</i>
Brassica, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cabbage.</i>
Contundo, 3, -ūdi -ūsum, tr. . . . .	<i>bruise.</i>
Contūsus, -a, -um, per. part. . . . .	<i>bruised.</i>
Dives, -itis, adj. . . . .	<i>rich.</i>
Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum . . . . .	<i>exact, demand.</i>
Fractūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fracture.</i>
Fasciculus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>bundle, package.</i>
Fœniculum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>fennel.</i>
Horribilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>horrible, dreadful.</i>
Lego, 3, -ēgi, -etum tr. . . . .	<i>read.</i>
Luxum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>dislocation.</i>
Latīne, adv. . . . .	<i>in Latin.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Ad panem faciendum—for making bread.

<sup>2</sup> Kneaded.

<sup>3</sup> Make.

<sup>4</sup> Que, conj., connecting manus and mortarium—and.

<sup>5</sup> In an earthen vessel.



Nummus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>money, coin.</i>
Nonnunquam, adv. . . . .	<i>sometimes.</i>
Opus, -eris, N. . . . .	<i>work.</i>
Præparatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>a preparing, preparation.</i>
Pavito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>tremble for fear, fear greatly.</i>
Postea, adv. . . . .	<i>hereafter.</i>
Purgo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>cleanse, purge.</i>
Proprius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>peculiar, special.</i>
Serpentaria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>serpentaria, snake-root.</i>
Similiter, adv. . . . .	<i>similarly, in like manner.</i>
Ulcus, -eris, N. . . . .	<i>sore, ulcer.</i>

## EXERCISE. 53.

1. Quot præscripta vendidisti dum aberam, mi puer? 2. Medicus vetus duo præscripta misit, et juvenis medicus, tria. 3. Anus vetula fasciculos paucos salviæ, serpentariæ, menthæ piperatæ, calami, fœniculi emit. 4. Ferri quoque præparatiōnes paucas vendidi. 5. Bene est, mi puer; nummos-ne autem enumerābant? 6. Certe; nummos ab emptoribus semper exigo. Bene est iterum; bonus adjutor es, et nonnunquam eris dives. 8. Ubi autem quinque præscripta sunt? Unum præparavi. Formula est:

R.—Syr. Papav. alb. . . . . ʒ ii.

Aquæ fontis . . . . . ʒ vi.

Ft. mistūra.

10. "Opus tuum inspectābo," legens, "Recipe syrupi papaveris albi drachmas duas; aquæ fontis uncias sex. Fiat mistūra." 11. O puer, horribilis est error tuus! Aquam fortem in phialam indidisti, non aquam fontis. 12. Erravisti-ne similiter in aliis præscriptis? 13. "Non puto, vide autem," respondit puer pavitans. 14. Recipe balsami copaibæ drachmas tres, misturæ acaciæ drachmas sex, liquōris potassæ drachmam unam, syrupi aurantii unciam dimidiam, aquæ distillatæ uncias quatuor. Misce. 15. Bene præparātum est, inquit dominus, cum magnā curā inspectans. 16. Aliud inspectābo:

R.—Liquōris ammoniæ acetātis, unciam.

Aquæ antimonialis, guttas quindecim.

Syrupi papaveris albi, drachmam.

Misce.

16. Cetera præscripta alio tempore inspeetābo. Postea præscripta in abaco pone, et me expecta.

## EXERCISE. 54.

1. Cato, the old Roman censor, was a rugged farmer. 2. His book on farming (*de rebus rusticis*) contains many prescriptions for diseases. 3. He cured nearly every disease with cabbage. 4. Bruised cabbage will thoroughly cleanse old sores and heal wounds immediately. 5. For a fracture or dislocation bind on bruised raw cabbage, and soon it will be well (*sanum fiet*). 6. The physician wrote in the prescription *aquæ fontis*; but the careless boy read *aqua fortis*. 7. He had put *aqua fortis* in the phial for the sick girl. 8. Will you ever make a similar mistake? 9. I will give a prescription in English, and do you write it in Latin. 10. Take a grain of red oxide of mercury, a third part of a grain of opium, a drop of the oil of cloves. 11. Take one drachm of dried carbonate of soda, four scruples of hard soap, twenty drops of the oil of juniper, and a little (of) ginger syrup.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quis fuit Cato? 2. Dedit-ne Cato præscripta morbis? 3. Quid fuit proprium remedium morbōrum? 4. Non-ne brassicam salutārem fere omni generi morbi putāvit? 5. Quomodo uleera vetera purgābat? 6. Quomodo uleera sanābat? 7. Non-ne mediei debent Catōnem legere? 8. Non-ne sunt remedia Catōnis mira? 9. Quid de remediis Catōnis putas?

## CHAPTER XX.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

81. ADJECTIVES in Latin, as in English, change their terminations to express different degrees of quality: *altus, altior, altissimus*.

82. They may also be compared, as in English, by means of

adverbs. The adverbs used in Latin are *magis*, more ; *maxime*, most ; *magis altus*, *maxime altus*, higher, highest.

83. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings :

COMPARATIVE.			SUPERLATIVE.		
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
ior.	ior.	ius.	issimus.	issima.	issimum.

*Altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*, high, higher, highest ; *levis*, *levior*, *levissimus*, light, lighter, lightest.

84. Adjectives in *er* have regular comparatives, but add *rimus* to form the superlative : *acer*, *acrior*, *acerrimus*, sharp, sharper, sharpest. *Vetus* has *veterrimus*.

85. Six in *ilis* have regular comparatives, but add *limus* to the stem to form the superlative ; *Facilis*, *difficilis*, easy, difficult ; *similis*, *dissimilis*, like, unlike ; *gracilis*, *humilis*, slender, low ; *facilis*, *-e*, easy ; *facilior*, *facilius*, *facillimus*, *-a*, *-um*.

#### 86. Irregular Comparison.

bonus, -a, -um,	melior, -ius,	optimus, -a, -um,	<i>good, etc.</i>
malus, -a, -um,	pejor, -ius,	pessimus, -a, -um,	<i>bad, etc.</i>
magnus, -a, -um,	major, -us,	maximus, -a, -um,	<i>great, etc.</i>
multus, -a, -um,	—, plus,	plurimus, -a, -um,	<i>much, etc.</i>
vetus,	vetustior, -ius,	veterrimus, -a, -um,	<i>old, etc.</i>

#### 87. Declension of the Comparative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>altior</i> ,	<i>altius</i> ,	<i>altiōres</i> ,	<i>altiōra</i> ,
G. <i>altiōris</i> ,	<i>altiōris</i> ,	<i>altiōrum</i> ,	<i>altiōrum</i> ,
D. <i>altiōri</i> ,	<i>altiōri</i> ,	<i>altioribus</i> ,	<i>altiōribus</i> ,
Ac. <i>altiōrem</i> ,	<i>altius</i> ,	<i>altiōres</i> ,	<i>altiōra</i> ,
Ab. <i>altiōre</i> , <i>-i</i> .	<i>altiōre</i> , <i>-i</i> .	<i>altiōribus</i> .	<i>altiōribus</i> .

Compare and decline in the comparative, *dulcis*, *-e*, sweet ; *amarus*, *-a*, *-um*, bitter ; *audax*, *ācis*, bold ; *piger*, *pigra*, *pigrum*, lazy ; *felix*, *-īcis*, lucky ; *sapiens*, *entis*, wise.

88. *Rule of Syntax*.—The comparative degree is followed by the

ablative when *quam* (than) is omitted ; as, quid est amarius quam quinīna ? or, quid est amarius quinīnā ? What is more bitter than quinine ?

## VOCABULARY. 25.

Auris, -is, F. . . . .	<i>ear.</i>
Chronicus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>chronic.</i>
Lædo, 3, læsī, læsum, tr. . . . .	<i>hurt, injure.</i>
Lignum, ī, N. . . . .	<i>wood.</i>
Minimum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>minim.</i>
Mitis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>mild.</i>
Multo, adv. . . . .	<i>by much, much.</i>
Præsens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>present, active.</i>
Quam, adv., in compar. . . . .	<i>as, than.</i>
Quinidīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>quinidine.</i>
Remittens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>remittent.</i>
Repletus, -a, -um, adj.-part. . . . .	<i>filled, crowded with (followed by abl.)</i>
Solidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>solid.</i>
Valerīānas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>valerianate.</i>
Vegetabilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>vegetable.</i>

## EXERCISE. 55.

1. Nova officiīna tua, medice, multo pulchrior quam vetus est.  
 2. Major etiam, et replēta medicamentis est. 3. Nonne est facilis et jueundius in pulchriore officiīnā laborāre ? 4. Vidētur facilius esse, et plura medicamenta vendo. 5. Numerus emptōrum in dies (every day) crescit. 6. Vetus medicus multa tonica nunc quotidie præscribit,—*malaria* ingravescit. 7. Hodie extracta fluida calumbæ, chirætæ, eupatorii, gentiānæ, et quassiæ præscripsit, omnia amāra (bitters) simplicia. 8. Calumba est mitissima omnium amarōrū simplicium. 9. Quassia est remedium præstantissimum. 10. Quassia est lignum Pierænæ excelsæ, arbōris crescentis in insulā Jamaicā. 11. Medicamentarius tres præparatiōnes quassiæ officiīnales habet, tinctūram, extractum, fluidum extractum. 12. Dosis est viginti guttæ ad drachmam tincturæ, granum ūnum ad tria grana extracti, minima quinque ad drachmam dimidiam fluidi extracti. 13. Medicus malariam quinīnā, cinchōnā, et aliis potentissimis remediis pugnat.

## EXERCISE. 56.

1. There are many vegetable tonics. 2. Quassia is the most active of the simple bitters. 3. The officinal preparations of chirata are the fluid extract and tincture. 4. Solid extracts of chirata are also prepared. 5. The usual dose is one or two grains, but physicians sometimes give much larger doses. 6. Our friend, the old doctor, gives the largest doses. 7. He is said to have given the tough old sailor thirty grains of quinine in one dose. 8. Quassia is more bitter than gentian. 9. Quinine and cinchona will cure intermittent fever. 10. Which (utra) is the better remedy? 11. The usual dose of cinchona is much larger than of quinine. 12. Has a dose of forty grains of quinine ever been given to a patient? 13. Will not so large a dose injure sight<sup>1</sup> and hearing? 14. There are three officinal preparations of quinine—sulphate, bisulphate and valerianate. 15. Arsenic is said to be the best remedy for chronic malaria. 16. The dose of quinidinæ sulphas is larger than a dose of quinine.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid amarissimum tonicum? 2. Quid est mitissimum? 3. Est-ne præsentius tonicum quam quinia? 4. Est-ne arsenicum melius remedium malarie eupatorio? 5. Non-ne debet dosis cinchōnæ major quam quinīnæ esse? 6. Num febris intermittens pejor febris remittente est? 7. Quis pejōrem febrim quam magistri puer habuit? 8. Quis amīco medico pulchriorem officinam habet? 9. Non-ne est nova officīna multo pulchrior veteri?

## FOR TRANSLATION.

89. *Oleum Cacao, vel Butyrum Cacao.*

Cacao leniter torre, a corticibus libera, contunde, sacco cannabino include, aquæ bullientis vapōre impræгна, et ope torculāris, cujus<sup>2</sup> laminæ in aquā fervidā calefactæ sint,<sup>3</sup> exprime. Oleum sebaceum, loco calido aut sub aquā fervidā liquātum, post refrigeratiōnem a sedimento impūro separa.

<sup>1</sup> Eyes and ears, oculos et aures.<sup>2</sup> Cujus laminæ, whose plates.<sup>3</sup> Calefactæ sint, have been heated.



90. *Pasta Gummōsa.*

Recipe gummi Mimōsæ electi, libras duas, sacchari albissimi libras duas, et solve in aquæ communis libris octo. Cola, et liquōrem subsidendo<sup>1</sup> ac defæcando purifica, et in lebētem cupreum purissimum infunde, et leni calōre ad mellis spissitudinem evapōra, spatulā lignēā continue agitans. Lebēte<sup>2</sup> ab igne remōto, agita sedulo ac celeriter, ut albescat.<sup>3</sup> Tum lebētem iterum igni lenissimo admove, et admisce albumina ovōrum recentium cum<sup>4</sup> aquæ florum aurantii unciis duābus in spumam densam redacta<sup>5</sup> numero quindecim, et agita, donec massæ aliquantulum exemptum spatulā non amplius defluat.<sup>6</sup> Tandem effunde in capsulas papyraceas, bene obtege, et in loco calido caute exsicca. In taleōlas scinde, et loco sicco serva. Sit albissima, levis, haud tenax.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

91. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the accusative neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending *us* of the adjective into *ē* :

Altus,	altior,	altissimus,	<i>high,</i>
Alte,	altius,	altissime,	<i>highly,</i>
Prudens,	prudenter,	prudētissimus,	<i>prudent,</i>
Prudenter,	prudētius,	prudētissimē,	<i>prudently.</i>

92. When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity :

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	<i>good,</i>
Bene,	melius,	optimē,	<i>well,</i>
Malus,	pējor,	pessimus,	<i>bad,</i>
Male,	pējus,	pessimē,	<i>badly.</i>

<sup>1</sup> By settling and draining.

<sup>2</sup> Having removed the kettle from the fire.

<sup>3</sup> That it may grow white.

<sup>4</sup> "Cum" governs the ablative "unciis duabus," with two ounces.

<sup>5</sup> From "redigo," reduced, beaten to.

<sup>6</sup> Will not drop off.



93. When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective :

————	dēterior,	dēterrīmus,	worse,
————	dēterius,	dēterrīmē,	worse,
Novus,	————	novissimus,	new,
Nove,	————	novissimē,	newly.

94. A few not derived from adjectives are compared :

Diu,	diutius,	diutissime,	for a long time,
Sæpe,	sæpius,	sæpissime,	often,
Satis,	satius,	————	sufficiently,
Nuper,	————	nuperrime,	recently.

95. Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison, are not compared: *hic*, here; *nunc*, now; *vulgariter*, commonly.

96. Superlatives in *o* or *um* are used in a few adverbs: *primo*, *primum*, *potissimum*.

#### VOCABULARY. 26.

Abhinc, adv. . . . .	since, ago.
Adhuc, adv. . . . .	yet, as yet.
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . .	stretch, attend, heed.
Fideliter, adv. . . . .	faithfully.
Ita, adv. . . . .	so, thus.
Igitur, conj. . . . .	therefore, then.
Minerālis, -e, adj. . . . .	mineral, metallic.
Nuper, adv. . . . .	recently, lately.
Olim, adv. . . . .	formerly.
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, intr. . . . .	proceed, go.
Repeto, 3, -ii, -itum . . . . .	seek again, repeat.
Rimōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	full of cracks, leaky.
Saltem, adv. . . . .	at least, at all events.
Tam, adv. . . . .	so.

#### EXERCISE. 57.

1. Olim fuit medicus clarissimus. 2. Discipulum in offeīnā fideliter docēbat. 3. Discipulus autem non amābat diligenter studēre. 4. Medicus multa ex discipulo de medicamentis sæpe quærēbat. 5. Quondam puero pensum dedit de tonicis mineral-

ibus, et postea sic quærebat. 6. Quid de præparationibus ferri hodie didicisti, mi puer? 7. Fere omnia didici. 8. Itane? Lætus audio.<sup>1</sup> Bonus animus est tuus: Quot solidæ ferri præparatiōnes sunt? Responde celeriter. 9. Numerum exactum memoriā non teneo; nomina autem possum (I can) repetere. 10. Nomina memoriā tenes, sed non numerum; mirum est; perge igitur. 11. Ferrum reductum, ferri hypophosphis, ferri iodidum saccharātum, ferri phosphas, ferri pyrophosphas, ferri sulphas, ferri sul,—sul—. 12. "Cur hæres? Perge." 13. Cetera nomina nunc memoriā non teneo. 14. Non-ne tenes memoriā ferri sulphatem exsiccatum, et ferri sulphatem præcipitātum, et ferri carbonātem saccharātum? 15. Non-ne præparatiōnes ferri nuperrimē didicisti? 16. Certe, omnes hodie didicī, et paucis momentis abhinc repetēbam.<sup>2</sup> 17. Nunc memoriā teneo cetera: sunt ferri chloridum, ferri citras, ferri lactas, ferri oxālas, ferri valeriānas.

## EXERCISE. 58.

1. How many liquid preparations of iron are there? 2. I learned the number yesterday, but do not remember to-day. 3. Ah, my boy, your tongue seems much longer than your memory. 4. Now I remember; there are five,—tincture of chloride of iron, tincture of acetate of iron, the syrups of iodide and bromide of iron, and wine of the citrate of iron. 5. Have you named (them) all? 6. I think so. 7. You think so! But why not study until you remember? 8. I will not have so lazy a boy in my office. 9. There are nine officinal liquid preparations of iron, and you remember only five! 10. Now, diligently attend, and I will name the other four. 11. The remaining four are liquors,—liquors of chloride, of nitrate, of tersulphate and subsulphate of iron. 12. Will you remember the names? 13. Now, my boy, do not put my words in leaky ears, or you will never be a good druggist. 14. A good druggist ought to be quick and attentive, and not lazy.

<sup>1</sup> "Lætus audio," I am glad to hear it      <sup>2</sup> "Paucis—abhinc," a few moments ago.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## 97. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Audio, I hear.—Stem, audi.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
audiō,	audīre,	audīvī,	audītūm.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I hear.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audio,	audīmus,
audis,	audītis,
audit.	audiunt.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was hearing.*

audiēbam,	audiēbāmus,
audiēbas,	audiēbātis,
audiēbat.	audiēbant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will hear.*

audiam,	audiēmus,
audies,	audiētis,
audiet.	audient.

## PERFECT.

*I heard or have heard.*

audīvī,	audīvīmus,
audīvistī,	audīvistis,
audīvit.	audīvērunt, or ēre.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had heard.*

audīvēram,	audīvērāmus,
audīvēras,	audīvērātis,
audīverat.	audīvērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have heard.*

audīvēro,		audīvērīmus,
audīvēris,		audīvērītis,
audīvērit.		audīvērint.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

SINGULAR		PLURAL.
audiā,		audiāmus,
audiās,		audiātis,
audiat.		audiant.

## IMPERFECT.

audīrem,		audīrēmus,
audīres,		audīrētis,
audīret.		audīrent.

## PERFECT.

audīvērim.		audīvērīmus,
audīveris,		audīvērītis,
audīvērit.		audīvērint.

## PLUPERFECT.

audīvissem,		audīvissemus,
audīvisses,		audīvissetis,
audīvisset.		audīvissent.

*Imperative.*

PRES audi, hear thou,		audīte, hear ye.
FUT. audīto, thou shalt hear,		audītōte, ye shall hear,
audīto, he shall hear.		audiunto, they shall hear.

*Infinitive.*

PRES audīre . . . . .	to hear.
PERF. audīvisse . . . . .	to have heard.
FUT. audītūrus esse . . . . .	to be about to hear.

*Participle.*

PRES. audiens . . . . .	hearing.
FUT. audītūrus . . . . .	about to hear.

*Gerund.*

GEN. audiendī . . . . .	of hearing.
DAT. audiendō . . . . .	for hearing.
ACC. audiendūm . . . . .	hearing.
ABL. audiendō . . . . .	by hearing.

*Supine.*

ACC. auditūm . . . . .	to hear.
ABL. auditū . . . . .	to hear, be heard.

## PASSIVE VOICE.—AUDIOR, I AM HEARD.

*Verb Stem and Present Stem, audī.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Perf. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
audior,	audīrī,	audītus sum.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am heard.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audior,	audīmur,
audīris, or re,	audīmini,
audītur.	audīuntur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was heard.*

audiēbar,	audiēbāmur,
audiēbāris, or re,	audiēbāmini,
audiēbātur.	audiēbantur.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be heard.*

audiar,	audiēmur,
audiēris, or re,	audiēmini,
audiētur.	audientur.

## PERFECT.

*I have been heard, or I was heard.*

audītus sum,	audītī sumus,
audītus es,	audītī estis,
audītus est.	audītī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been heard.*

audītus eram,		audītī erāmus,
audītus eras,		audītī erātis,
audītus erat.		audītī erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been heard.*

audītus ero,		audītī erimus,
audītus eris,		audītī eritis,
audītus erit.		audītī erunt.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
audiar,		audiāmur,
audiāris, or re,		audiāmini,
audiātur.		audiantur.

## IMPERFECT.

audīrer,		audīrēmur,
audīrēris, or re,		audī. ēmini,
audī. ētur.		audīrentur.

## PERFECT.

audītus sim,		audītī sīmus,
audītus sis,		audītī sītis,
audītus sit.		audītī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

audītus essem,		audītī essēmus,
audītus esses,		audītī essētis,
audītus esset.		audītī essent.

*Imperative.*

PRES. audīre, be thou heard.		audīmini, be ye heard.
FUT. audītor, thou shalt be heard,		
audītor, he shall be heard.		audiuntor, they shall be heard.

*Infinitive.*

PRES. audīrī . . . . .	to be heard.
PERF. audītus esse . . . . .	to have been heard.
FUT. audītum īrī . . . . .	to be about to be heard.



*Participle.*

PERF. audītus . . . . . heard.

GER. audiendus . . . . . to be heard, deserving to be heard.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

98. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *audio*.

## EXERCISE. 59.

1. Audio, audiēbam, audiam. 2. Audit, audiēbat, audiet. 3. Audītur, audiebātur, audiētur. 4. Audi, audire. 5. Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 6. Audire, audiri. 7. Audītis, audiebātis, audiētis. 8. Audis, audiris. 9. Audiunt, audiuntur. 10. Audient, audientur.

1. Thou hearest, thou wast hearing, thou wilt hear. 2. I hear, I am heard. 3. He is hearing, he was hearing, he will hear. 4. To be heard, to hear. 5. We were hearing, we were (being) heard. 6. We hear, we heard, we shall hear. 7. They will hear, they will be heard. 8. You heard, you were heard. 9. Hear ye, be ye heard. 10. I hear, I heard, I shall hear.

## EXERCISE. 60.

*Punio, punish ; mollio, soothe, soften ; scio, know, know how.*

1. Puniēbam, molliēbam, seiēbam. 2. Mollītur, punītur, scītur. 3. Puniet, molliet, seiet. 4. Puni, punite, punimini. 5. Molliētur, puniētur, seiētur. 6. Non-ne scimus? nou-ne punīmur? non-ue seiuntur? 7. Puniam-ne seiet-ne? mollietur-ne? 8. Molliēbant, puniebamini, seient. 9. Non seiunt, non punit, non molliēmus. 10. Punies, seiam, molliēris.

1. He was punishing, he was soothing, he was knowing. 2. They will be punished, they will be soothed, they will be known. 3. Be thou punished, soothe (thou), know. 4. I know, he soothes,

we are punishing. 5. Are you not being punished? will he not be soothed? will it not be known? 6. They are being punished, thou wilt be soothed. 7. We punish, we were knowing, they will soothe. 8. Were you being punished? will it be known? will he be soothed? 9. I shall not soften, they will not be punished. 10. I punished, know thou, they soften.

## VOCABULARY. 27.

Æstivus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>summer, of the summer.</i>
Asiaticus, -a, -um, . . . . .	<i>Asiatic.</i>
Anæstheticus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>anæsthetic.</i>
Cholera, -æ. . . . .	<i>cholera.</i>
Cohibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, . . . . .	<i>check, restrain.</i>
Catarrhus, ī . . . . .	<i>catarrh.</i>
Congestio, ōnis . . . . .	<i>congestion.</i>
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, . . . . .	<i>end, finish.</i>
Invenio, 4, -ēni, -ntum . . . . .	<i>find, invent, come upon.</i>
Irritatio, -ōnis . . . . .	<i>irritation.</i>
Nuper, adv. . . . .	<i>recently, lately.</i>
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum . . . . .	<i>know not, ignorant of.</i>
Nondum, adv. . . . .	<i>not yet.</i>
Malignus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>malignant.</i>
Punio, 4, -ivi, -ii, -ītum . . . . .	<i>punish.</i>
Reperio, 4, -erī, -tum . . . . .	<i>find (by searching).</i>
Relevo, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . .	<i>relieve.</i>
Venio, 4, vēni, ventum . . . . .	<i>come.</i>
Vincio, 4, -xi, -nctum . . . . .	<i>bind.</i>

## EXERCISE. 61.

1. Medicamentarius perītus in officīnam venit. 2. Ferē omnia genera medicamentōrum scit, et in officīnā habet. 3. Medicus doctus ægerrimo viro medicamenta emit. 4. Si non rectum et potentissimum remedium celeriter reperiet, mors subita mox ægrī vitam finiet. 5. Ægrōtus choleram Asiaticam habet. 6. Medicus ægerrimo magnam hydrargyri submuriātis dosam statim dabit. Si magna dosis hydrargyri chloridi mitis dolōrem non molliet, opii quoque doses magnas dabit. 8. Pessimum autem cholerae genus remedium nullum cohibēbit, vel vinciet. 9. Mors sola dolōrem ægrōto finiet. 10. Quum mors atra appropinquābit, tum perīti

mediei et medicamentarii omnia remedia potentissima frustra tentābunt. 11. Certum malignæ eholeræ remedium nondum repertum est. 12. Vetus amīeus, Indus medicus, tale remedium jactat, nemo alius autem seit.

## EXERCISE. 62.

1. Physicians find many new remedies for old diseases. 2. The skillful druggist ought to know and keep<sup>1</sup> in his store all the new remedies. 3. Ought he not to keep the old remedies also? 4. Is not cocaine one of the more recent drugs? 5. Yes. 6. It is a local anæsthetic, very recently discovered. 7. The medicinal preparation is the hydrochlorate of cocaine. 8. What diseases will it relieve or cure? 9. It will soothe the irritation and relieve the congestion of nasal catarrh and hay fever. 10. The wine of coca, or the fluid extract of erythroxylon, is also a nerve stimulant and stomach tonic.

*To be Answered in Latin.*

1. Seit-ne Indus medicus remedium eholeræ Asiaticæ? 2. Ubi remedia morborum invenit? 3. Nonne in agris remedia reperit? 4. Nonne est Indus medicus sæpe empiricus. 5. Appellat-ne fere omnem morbum malariam? 6. Cur sic morbum appellat? 7. Nonne est quod nescit verum nomen? 8. Scis-ne officinālem præparatiōnem cocaine? 9. Est-ne anæstheticum locale?

99.

*Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Anæstheticus*, from Greek words *a*, primitive, meaning not, and *aisthanomai*, I feel—tending to take away or prevent feeling.

2. *Aurantium*, from *aurum*, gold; so called from the color.

3. *Catarrhus*, from Greek words *kata*, downwards, and *reo*, I flow.

4. *Emeticum*, from the Greek *emeo*, I vomit.

5. *Emplastrum*, from the Greek *emplasso*, I spread upon.

6. *Gaultheria*, called after Dr. Gaulthier, of Quebec—winter-green.

<sup>1</sup> Habeo.

7. *Lavandula*, from *lavāre*, to wash; so called from being used in baths.

8. *Letifer*, from *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear—death-bearing.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

100. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *audio*.

## EXERCISE. 63.

1. Audīvi, audiveram, audivero. 2. Audītus est, audītus erat, audītus erit. 3. Audiveram, audivimus, audiverimus. 4. Audiverant, audīti erant. 5. Audivistī, audiveras, audiveris. 6. Audīvisse, audītus esse. 7. Audīverātis, audīti crātis. 8. Audīvit, audiverat, audiverit.

1. Thou hast heard, thou hadst heard, thou wilt have heard. 2. They have been heard, they had been heard, they will have been heard. 3. I have heard, I have been heard. 4. To have been heard, to have heard. 5. We have heard, we had heard, we shall have heard. 6. We have been heard, we had been heard, we shall have been heard. 7. You have heard, you have been heard. 8. He had heard, he had been heard.

## VOCABULARY. 27.

Ahēnus, -a, -um . . . . . *brazen*.

Antīquus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun) *old, ancient*.

Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. . . . . *lay open, disclose*.

Chemicus, -a, -um, adj (also noun) *chemical, chemist*.

Carmen, -inis, n. . . . . *song, charm*.

Eruo, 4, -īvi, -īi, -ītum, tr. . . . *instruct*.

Gigno, 3, genui, -itum, tr. . . . . *beget, bear, spring forth*.

Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *sing, chant, charm*.

Nutrio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . . *nourish, nurture*.

Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr. . . . . *get acquainted with, learn, per. tr., know*.

Protego, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>protect.</i>
Periculōsus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>dangerous.</i>
Tracto, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . .	<i>handle, deal with.</i>
Usitātus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>usual, customary.</i>
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>clothe.</i>
Veneficus, -ī . . . . .	<i>poisoner.</i>
Vennenōsus, -a, -um . . . . .	<i>poisonous.</i>

## EXERCISE. 64.

1. Medicus regis nōcte ad Fabricium venit. 2. Fabricius medicum vinxit et ad Pyrrhum misit. 3. Dux Romānus domino servidolum aperuit. 4. Medicus Pyrrhi scivit homines interficere venēno. 5. Multa venēni genera repererat, et tentāverat. 6. Multa venēna terrā genita<sup>1</sup> antiquissimis temporibus nota sunt. 7. Mineralia venēna non tam bene nota erant. 8. Hannibal dicitur venēnum in annulo semper habuisse. 9. Habuit-ne in annulo extractum letālis hyoseyami, vel aconīti, vel aliū accrimū alicujus<sup>2</sup> venēni? 10. Quod venēnum Nero juveni fratri dedit? 11. Interficere venēno inter Romānos usitatum crimen erat. 12. Veneficus non sæpe a Romānis puniebātur.

## EXERCISE. 65.

1. Nero did not punish, but nourished poisoners. 2. Poisoners were very useful to the cruel emperor. 3. He, therefore, kept many in his hall, and instructed them<sup>3</sup> in their<sup>3</sup> wicked art. 4. They learned to kill enemies with the quickest poisons. 5. They had often handled the deadly nightshade, hemlock and aconite. 6. He had found such men useful, and did not like to be without useful friends. 7. Medēa, the most skillful sorceress<sup>4</sup> of the ancients, had discovered many vegetable poisons. 8. She had not yet heard much of acid and mineral poisons. 9. Chemists had not yet discovered nitric, sulphuric and oxalic acids, nor the chloride of antimony, carbonate of lead and nitrite of mercury. 10. The deadly hemlock, hellebore, nux vomica, opium and many other

<sup>1</sup> "Venēna—genita," vegetable poisons—poisons produced by the earth.

<sup>2</sup> Genitive of "aliquis"—some. <sup>3</sup> Omit. <sup>4</sup> Venefica.

active poisons had been discovered by the sorceress. 11. They used to seek herbs by moonlight,<sup>1</sup> and cut them<sup>2</sup> with a brazen sickle. 12. They also used to repeat a charm while they were preparing the poisons. 13. The charm was often regarded more dangerous than the poison.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quæ fuit Medæa? 2. Quis Medæam artem veneficam docuit? 3. Ubi venēna repererat? 4. Interfecit-ne Medæa fratrem venēno? 5. Quis Medæam artibus veneficis erudiverat? 6. Quomodo Pyrrhus de dolo servi audīvit? 7. Quid medico regis Fabricius dixit? 8. Nonne servum vinxit, et ad dominum misit? 9. Quando vēnit Medicus Pyrrhī ad Fabricium?

## CHAPTER XXV.

### 101. THIRD CONJUGATION.—VERBS IN *IO*.

102. A FEW verbs of the Third Conjugation form the present indicative in *io, ior*, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels.

### 103. *Conjugation of Cāpio.*

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

*Cāpio, I take.—Stem, cāp.*

#### PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
cāpiō,	cāpērē,	cēpī,	captūm.

#### *Indicative Mood.*

#### PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
cāpio, cāpis, cāpit.		cāpīmus, cāpītis, cāpiunt.

<sup>1</sup> Lunā lucente.

<sup>2</sup> Omit.



## IMPERFECT.

căpiēbam, -iēbas, -iēbat.		căpiēbāmus, -iēbātis, -iēbant.
---------------------------	--	--------------------------------

## FUTURE.

căpiam, -ies, -iet.		căpiēmus, -iētis, -ient.
---------------------	--	--------------------------

## PERFECT.

cēpī, -isti, -it.		cēpimus, -istis, -ērunt or -ēre.
-------------------	--	----------------------------------

## PLUPERFECT.

cēpēram, -ēras, -ērat.		cēpērāmus, -ērātis, -ērant.
------------------------	--	-----------------------------

## FUTURE PERFECT.

cēpēro, -ēris, -ērit.		cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.
-----------------------	--	-----------------------------

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

căpiam, -ias, -iat.		căpiāmus, -iātis, -iant.
---------------------	--	--------------------------

## IMPERFECT.

căpērem, -ēres, -ēret.		căpērēmus, -ērētis, -ērent.
------------------------	--	-----------------------------

## PERFECT.

cēpērim, -ēris, -ērit.		cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.
------------------------	--	-----------------------------

## PLUPERFECT.

cēpissēm, -isses, -isset.		cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.
---------------------------	--	--------------------------------

*Imperative.*

## SINGULAR.

PRES., căpe.

FUT., căpīto,  
căpīto.

## PLURAL.

căpīte.

căpītōte,  
căpiunto.*Infinitive.*

PRES., căpēre.

PERF., cēpisse,

FUT., captūrus esse.

*Participle.*

PRES., căpiens.

FUT., captūrus.

*Gerund.*

GEN., căpiendi.

DAT., căpiendo.

ACC., căpiendum.

ABL., căpiendo.

*Supine.*

ACC., captum.

ABL., captu.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

*Pres. Ind.*  
capior.

*Pres. Inf.*  
capī.

*Perf. Ind.*  
captus sum.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

## SINGULAR.

capior, caperis, capitur.

## PLURAL.

capimur, capimini, capiuntur.

## IMPERFECT.

capiēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur.

capīēbāmur, -iēbāmini, -iēbantur.

## FUTURE.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur.

capīemur, -iēmini, -ientur.

## PERFECT.

captus sum, es, est.

capti sumus, estis, sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

captus eram, eras, erat.

capti erāmus, erātis, erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

captus ero, eris, erit.

capti erimus, eritis, erunt.

*Subjunctive.*

## PRESENT.

## SINGULAR.

capiar, -iāris, -iātur.

## PLURAL.

capīāmur, -iāmini, -iantur.

## IMPERFECT.

caperer, -erēris, -erētur.

capērēmur, -erēmini, -erentur.

## PERFECT.

captus sim, sis, sit.

capti sīmus, sītis, sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

captus essem, esses, esset.

capti essēmus, essētis, essent.

*Imperative.*

PRES., capere.

capimini.

FUT., capitor,  
capitor,

capiuntor.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
PRES., capi.	
PERF., captus esse.	PERF., captus.
FUT., captum iri.	FUT., capiendus.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

104. Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *capiō*.

## EXERCISE. 65.

1. Capiunt, capiēbant. 2. Capior, capiēbar, capiar. 3. Capi-mur, capiebāmur, capiēmur. 4. Capis, caperis. 5. Cepi, captus sum. 6. Capimus, ceperāmus, ceperimus. 7. Capta sunt, capta erant, capta erunt. 8. Cape, capere. 9. Capere, capi. 10. Cepisse, captus esse.

1. We are taking, we were taking, we shall be taking. 2. Take, be taken. 3. Thou art taking, thou wast taking, thou wilt take. 4. You have taken, you had taken, you will have taken. 5. It is taken, it was taken, it will be taken. 6. I was taking, I was taken. 7. To take, to have taken. 8. To be taken, to have been taken. 9. It has been taken, it had been taken, it will have been taken. 10. We have taken, we have been taken.

## VOCABULARY. 28.

Administratio, -ōnis, F.	practice, administration.
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	summon, send for.
Aliquando, adv.	sometimes.
Concipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.	conceive, contract, take.
Conjicio, 3, -jēci, -ectum, tr.	throw together, cast, fling.
Conjicere in vincula	to imprison.
Dificilis, -c, adj.	difficult.
Facio, 3, fēcī, factum, tr.	make, do.
Interrogo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.	question, examine.
Interficio, 3, -fēcī, -fectum, tr.	kill, slay.
Inspicio, 3, -exi, spectum, tr.	look into, inspect.
Jacio, 3, jēcī, jactum, tr.	throw.
Nocens, -entis, adj.	harmful, destructive.

Nemo, -inis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>no one.</i>
Pax, pacis, F. . . . .	<i>peace.</i>
Procul, adv. . . . .	<i>far, at a distance.</i>
Repugnans, -antis, part.-adj.,	<i>incompatible.</i>
Requiesco, 3, ēvi, ētum, intr.,	<i>rest, repose.</i>
Stultus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>foolish, a fool (denotes only a momentary error).</i>
Stolidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>stupid, dull, blockhead (denotes a character).</i>
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>vicious, wicked, cursed.</i>
Subito, adv. . . . .	<i>suddenly.</i>
Ut, adv. . . . .	<i>how, as, just as.</i>

## EXERCISE. 66.

1. Medice, ut æger amicus noster, vetus agricola, valet? 2. Requiescit in pace,—empiricus miserum interfecit. 3. Empiricus miserum interfecit! Quomodo fecit? 4. Nonne amici agricolæ scelestum empiricum capient et interficient? 5. Non sic facient, quod empiricus est medicus, et secundum legem interficit. 6. Nemo medico injuriam faciet; medici persōna sacra est. 7. Choleram Asiaticam agricola subito concēpit, et medicum arcesivit. 8. Empiricus indoctus forte audivit, et statim venit. 9. Primum ægro dedit quindecim grana hydrargyri chloridi mitis. 10. Deinde, quod dolor vehemens fuit, opii dosam magnam dedit. 11. Æger autem celeriter ingravescēbat, et jam haud procul a morte fuit. 12. Stolidus empiricus iterum notas morbi inspiciebāt. 13. “Sanguis ægri impurissimus est,” inquit stolidus; “magnā dose iodidi potasii eget; convalescet statim, quum sanguis purificātus est.” 14. Sic dicens misero agricolæ iodidī potasii viginti grana dedit. 15. Mistūra medicamentōrum in stomacho facta<sup>1</sup> est rubrum iodium hydrargyri, ægrum fere statim interfecit; et tamen scelestus empiricus vivit?

## EXERCISE. 67.

1. Our old friend, the sturdy farmer, was killed by a stupid quack. 2. What! a quack killed our friend! 3. How was it done? Did he kill him with a sword? 4. No, he killed our good friend with medicine, according to law. 5. The quack is a doctor, you know, and kills men by law.<sup>2</sup> 6. Not knowing the nature

<sup>1</sup> “Facta est,”—became.<sup>2</sup> Per leges.

of his drugs, he mixes incompatible medicines, and sometimes kills men. 7. The mixture of medicines in the stomach of our friend became corrosive sublimate, a most deadly poison. 8. There ought to be inscribed on his tombstone: "Killed by a quack." 9. The wretch<sup>1</sup> ought to be imprisoned at once. 10. I know, but the stupid fellow is a doctor, and kills according to law. 11. Will not our legislators change the law, and punish such men?

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quis est empiricus? 2. Quid scit empiricus de medicīnā? 3. Sunt-ne multi empirici? 4. Sciunt-ne empirici medicamenta recte miscēre? 5. Nonne nonnunquam letiferas mistūras parant? 6. Est-ne hydrargyri chloridum mite periculōsum? 7. Si addes iodidum potasii, nonne erit mistūra periculōsa? 8. Talis-ne mistūra unquam ab empirico data est? 9. Scis-ne empiricum? 10. Eris-ne unquam empiricus?

Before advancing farther, the pupil is advised to review carefully the four conjugations.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

105.

### FOURTH DECLENSION.

106. THE stem ends in *u*.

107. *Rule of Gender*.—Nouns in *us* are masculine, and those in *u* are neuter.

108. But the following nouns and a few others are feminine: *acus*, needle; *domus*, house; *Idus* (plur.), Ides; *manus*, hand; *tribus*, tribe.

<i>Spiritus</i> , M., <i>spirit</i> .		<i>Genu</i> , N., <i>knee</i> .	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V. <i>spiritus</i> ,	<i>spiritūs</i> ,	<i>genū</i> ,	<i>genua</i> ,
G. <i>spiritūs</i> ,	<i>spirituum</i> ,	<i>genūs</i> ,	<i>genuum</i> ,

<sup>1</sup> Miser.

D. spiritui ( <i>ū</i> ),	spiritibus,	genū,	genibus,
Ac. spiritum,	spiritūs,	genū,	genua,
Ab spiritū.	spiritibus.	genū.	genibus.

109.

*Terminations.*

N. V. <i>us</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ua</i>
G. <i>ūs</i>	<i>uum</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>uum</i>
D. <i>uī</i> ( <i>ū</i> )	<i>ibus</i> ( <i>ubus</i> )	<i>ū</i>	<i>ibus</i> ( <i>ubus</i> )
Ac. <i>um</i> ,	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ua</i>
Ab. <i>ū</i>	<i>ibus</i> ( <i>ubus</i> )	<i>ū</i>	<i>ibus</i> ( <i>ubus</i> ).

110. The fourth declension is a modification of the Third. Thus, *spiritus* is for *spirituis*, *spiritum* for *spirituem*, *spiritu* for *spiritue*, etc.

111. *Artus*, joint ; *partus*, birth ; *tribus*, tribe ; sometimes *portus*, harbor ; *veru*, a spit ; also dissyllables in *us* have the termination *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural.

112. Decline together *spiritus alcoholicus*, *genu meum*, *manus mea*.

## VOCABULARY. 29.

Adventus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>coming, arrival.</i>
Bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum, tr. . . . .	<i>drink.</i>
Cerasus, -i F. . . . .	<i>cherry-tree.</i>
Desisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum, intr. . . . .	<i>cease, leave off.</i>
Fructus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>fruit.</i>
Frumentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>corn, grain.</i>
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Gallic, French.</i>
Hustus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>drink, draught.</i>
Impono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr. . . . .	<i>put in, place in or upon.</i>
Impiger, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>diligent, active.</i>
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr. . . . .	<i>paint.</i>
Potus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>a drink.</i>
Pistillum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>pestle</i>
Rogatus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>request, inquiry, desire.</i>

## EXERCISE. 68.

1. Dominus et puer in officinā sunt, medicamenta inspectantes.  
 2. Mi puer, quid ante adventum meum mane vendidisti? 3. Miles  
 vetus rubro naso magnum potum spiritus frumenti potavit, et am-  
 pullam magnam spiritus vini Gallici emit. 4. Erat-ne nasus mili-



tis veteris ruberrimus? 5. Certe ruberrimus erat; fructus eerasi non rubrior est. 6. Nimium spiritum frumenti bibit. Vendidistine alia medicamenta? 7. Pauas ampullas parvas spirituum camphoræ, et ætheris et ammoniæ et lavendulæ etiam vendidi. 8. Lætus audio,<sup>1</sup> mi puer! multa genera spirituum vendidisti;—bene fecisti; magnus medicamentarius aliquando eris. 9. Habemus-ne omnes spiritus officinales in abacis? 10. Nescio; quot omnino sunt? 11. Nonne scis? Nomina et numera. 12. Puer ineipit magnā vōee:—"Spiritus ætheris, compositus spiritus ætheris, spiritus nitrōsi ætheris, ammoniæ aromaticus spiritus, anisi spiritus, aurantii spiritus, camphoræ spiritus, chloroformi spiritus, cinnamomi spiritus, frumenti spiritus, gaultheriæ spi—" 12. "Satis, puer, desiste; aut meum spiritum interficies; omnes spiritus officinales Pharmæopœiæ sunt viginti; cras disces omnes. 13. Nunc pistillum in mortario validā manu move. 14. Manibus nunc, non voce, labōra."

## EXERCISE. 69.

1. Where are all of our flasks of whiskey and brandy, my boy? 2. There were forty bottles on the high shelf. 3. You have not sold (them) all, have you? 4. Certainly, I have sold every bottle. 5. When the malaria is bad there is a great desire for whiskey and other alcoholic spirits. 6. I know it; the malaria is very bad now; fill all the bottles again immediately. 7. Here comes the old soldier again, holding a bottle in his hand. 8. We shall never sell the poor fellow whiskey or brandy again. 9. He has painted his nose enough already. 10. Did the old doctor send any prescriptions? 11. Yes, he sent two or three. 12. "Take ten drops of the tincture of castoreum, fifteen drops of the spirit of nitric æther, six grains of the nitrate of potassa and an ounce of the water of allspice." 13. "Mix, make a draught, and give to the patient when the fever is troublesome." 14. "Give a second draught also early in the morning, with a little of the spirit of lemon."

<sup>1</sup> Lætus audio—I am glad to hear it.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Quid nasum militis veteris rubrum facit? 2. Ubi spiritum frumenti emit? 3. Num in officinā medicamentarii emit? 4. Est-ne officīna in civitatē Kansensi? 5. Quis, nisi æger, et jussu medici et jurejurando, emit spiritum frumentī in civitate Kansensi? 6. Quid in manu dextrā habet miles? 7. Nonne est ampulla in lævā manu? 8. Est-ne spiritus odorātus in ampullā? 9. Quot olea in spiritu odorāto sunt? 10. Nonne quinque olea sunt? Nomina olea, si placet.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## 113. FIFTH DECLENSION.

114. THE stem ends in *ē*.

115. *Rule of Gender*.—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *dies*, day, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

<i>Dies, day.</i>		<i>Res, thing, affair.</i>		<i>Terminations.</i>	
SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
N. V., diēs,	diēs,	rēs,	rēs,	ēs,	ēs,
G., diēī,	diērum,	rēī,	rērum,	ēī,	ērum,
D., diēī,	diēbus,	rēī,	rēbus,	ēī,	ēbus,
Ac., diem,	diēs,	rem,	rēs,	em,	ēs,
Ab., diē,	diēbus.	rē,	rēbus.	ē,	ēbus.

116. Only *dies* and *res* are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have the nominative and accusative plural.

117. Decline together *res publica*, state; in the singular, *bona fides*, good faith; *dies quintus*, fifth day.

## VOCABULARY. 30.

Ars, artis, F. . . . .	art.
Fides, -ēī, F. . . . .	faith, trust, confidence.
Abies, -ēī, F. . . . .	fir-tree.

Humānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>human.</i>
Nam, conj. . . . .	<i>for.</i>
Postquam, conj. . . . .	<i>after, after that.</i>
Amitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . .	<i>lose, let go, send away.</i>
Ter, adv. . . . .	<i>three times, thrice.</i>
Celsus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>Celsus, Roman physician.</i>
Liber, -bri, m. . . . .	<i>book.</i>
Tenax, -ācis, adj. . . . .	<i>tenacious, holding fast.</i>
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>high, tall.</i>
Fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum, tr. . . . .	<i>deceive, disappoint.</i>
Statio, -ōnis, f. . . . .	<i>a post, a station, guard.</i>
Meridies, -ēi, m. . . . .	<i>noon.</i>
Basis, -is, f. . . . .	<i>base.</i>

## EXERCISE. 70.

1. Omnium rerum humanārum spes est optima. 2. Nam spem sæpe habēmus postquam omnes res ceteras amisimus. 3. Ars medici ægro viro fidem facit. 4. Ægrōtus vir in dies convalescit. 5. Febriculam ter in die habet. 6. Celsus, medicus clarissimus pæne in republicā Romānā, octo libros de medicīnā scripsit. 7. In nostrā rēpublicā quoque sunt multi medici clari, et multi empirici mali. 8. Pauca remedia ex abie habēmus. 9. Abies tenācem picem e cortice exsūdat. 10. Abies excelsa emplastrum picis Burgundicæ, et emplastrum picis cum cantharide præbet. 11. Abies Canadensis emplastrum picis Canadensis præbet.

## EXERCISE. 71.

1. In all things be of good courage.<sup>1</sup> 2. Put entire confidence in your<sup>2</sup> physician. 3. A good physician will not often disappoint your expectations. 4. Your confidence will increase daily. 5. Like<sup>3</sup> a brave soldier, he will be on guard<sup>4</sup> day and night, and will ward off the return of disease. 6. Give the patient a draught of the extract of euonymus three times a day,—morning, noon and night. 7. The fir-tree furnishes three kinds of pitch plasters. 8. Name the three kinds. 9. The Canada fir furnishes the basis for pitch plasters.

<sup>1</sup> Bono animo.<sup>2</sup> Omit.<sup>3</sup> Ut.<sup>4</sup> In statione.

118. *Rule of Syntax.*—The ablative of specification is used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be done: as *claudus alterō pede*, lame in one foot; *moribus similes*, similar in character; *virtūte præcēdunt*, they excel in courage; *numero ad duodecim*, about twelve in number.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## 119. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

<i>Vīs, F.</i>	<i>Deus, M.</i>	<i>Senex, N.</i>	<i>Jupiter.</i>
Force, strength.	God.	Old man.	Jupiter.

## SINGULAR.

N. V. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deus</i> ,	<i>senex</i> ,	<i>Jupiter</i> ,
G. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deī</i> ,	<i>senis</i> ,	<i>Jovis</i> ,
D. <i>vī</i> ,	<i>deō</i> ,	<i>senī</i> ,	<i>Jovī</i> ,
Ac. <i>vim</i> ,	<i>deum</i> ,	<i>senem</i> ,	<i>Jovem</i> ,
Ab. <i>vī</i> .	<i>deō</i> .	<i>sene</i> .	<i>Jove</i> .

## PLURAL.

N. V. <i>vīrēs</i>	<i>deī, diī, dī</i> ,	<i>senēs</i> ,
G. <i>vīrium</i> ,	<i>deōrum, deūm</i> ,	<i>senum</i> ,
D. <i>vīribus</i> ,	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs</i> ,	<i>senibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>vīrēs</i> ,	<i>deōs</i> ,	<i>senēs</i> ,
Ab. <i>vīribus</i> .	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs</i> .	<i>senibus</i> .

<i>Iter, N.</i>	<i>Bos, M. and F.</i>	<i>Domus, F.</i>
Way.	Ox, cow.	House.

## SINGULAR.

N. V. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bos</i> ,	<i>domus</i> ,
G. <i>itineris</i> ,	<i>bovis</i> ,	<i>domūs</i> ,
D. <i>itinerī</i> ,	<i>bovī</i> ,	<i>domuī, ō</i> ,
Ac. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bovem</i> ,	<i>domum</i> ,
Ab. <i>itinere</i> .	<i>bove</i> .	<i>domō, ū</i> .

## PLURAL.

N. V. <i>itineræ,</i>	<i>bovēs,</i>	<i>domūs,</i>
G. <i>itinerum,</i>	<i>bovum, boum,</i>	<i>domuum, ōrum,</i>
D. <i>itineribus,</i>	<i>bōbus, būbus,</i>	<i>domibus,</i>
Ac. <i>itineræ,</i>	<i>bovēs,</i>	<i>domōs, ūs,</i>
Ab. <i>itineribus.</i>	<i>bōbus, būbus.</i>	<i>domibus.</i>

120. *Prescriptions for Translation.*

1. Recipe,—Guaiaei ligni rasī, unciam unam,  
Sassafras radīcis, unciam dimidiam,  
Aquæ distillatæ, libras duas.

Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctiōnis<sup>1</sup> adde glycyrrhizæ radīcis contūsæ drachmas duas, et cola. Æger cochleāria tria ter die capiat.

2. Recipe,—Balsami copaibæ, drachmas tres,  
Mistūræ acaciæ, drachmas sex,  
Liquōris potassæ drachmam unam cum semisse,  
Syrupi aurantii, unciam dimidiam,  
Aquæ destillatæ, uncias quattuor cum semisse.

Misce. Æger capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quāque<sup>2</sup> quartā horā.

3. Recipe,—Antimonii potasii tartratis, granum dimidiam,  
Aquæ puræ, unciam.

Misce, et ægro haustum statim da, et repete post horas duas, si ventriculus emeticum non antea rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxāta fuerit.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## 121. PRONOUNS.

122. Pronouns may be divided into six classes :

- (1) Personal, *tu*, thou,
- (2) Possessive, *meus*, my,
- (3) Demonstrative, *hic*, this,
- (4) Relative, *qui*, who,
- (5) Interrogative, *quis*, who ?
- (6) Indefinite, *aliquis*, some one.

<sup>1</sup> Sub finem coctiōnis—towards the end of the boiling.

<sup>2</sup> Quāque quartā horā—every fourth hour; time when.

123. *Personal Pronouns.*

## PARADIGMS.

## FIRST PERSON.

124. *Ego, I.*

## SINGULAR.

N. ego, <i>I.</i>
G. meī, <i>of me.</i>
D. mihi (mī), <i>to, for me.</i>
Ac. mē, <i>me.</i>
Ab. (ā) mē, <i>by me.</i>

## PLURAL.

nōs, <i>we.</i>
nostrum or nostrī, <i>of us.</i>
nōbīs, <i>to, for us.</i>
nōs, <i>us.</i>
(ā) nōbīs, <i>by us.</i>

## SECOND PERSON.

125. *Tu, thou.*

N. V. tū, <i>thou.</i>
G. tuī, <i>of thee.</i>
D. tibi, <i>to, for thee.</i>
Ac. tē, <i>thee.</i>
Ab. (ā) tē, <i>by thee.</i>

vōs, <i>you, ye.</i>
vestrum or vestrī, <i>of you.</i>
vōbīs, <i>to, for you.</i>
vōs, <i>you.</i>
(ā) vōbīs, <i>by you.</i>

## THIRD PERSON. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

126. *Suī, of himself, etc.*

## SINGULAR.

N. ———
G. suī, <i>of himself, herself, itself.</i>
D. sibi, <i>to, for himself, etc.</i>
Ac. sē (sēsē), <i>himself, etc.</i>
Ab. (ā), sē (sēsē), <i>by himself, etc.</i>

## PLURAL.

—————
suī <i>of themselves.</i>
sibi, <i>to, for themselves.</i>
sē (sēsē), <i>themselves.</i>
(ā) sē (sēsē), <i>by themselves.</i>

127. For the personal pronoun of the third person the demonstrative *is, ea, id, he, she, it*, is generally used. But when reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence, the reflexive personal, *suī*, is used; *Omnes homines se amant*, all men love themselves.

128. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are only used for emphasis or contrast: *Ego sum aegrōtus, tu vales*, I am sick, you are well.

129. “With me, with you,” etc., are always expressed by *mecum*,



*tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*, the preposition *cum* being always appended to the ablative of the personal pronoun.

130. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are often used with a reflexive sense: *Tu te amas*, thou lovest thyself; *Ego mihi noceo*, I injure myself.

### 131. Possessive Adjective Pronouns.

132. From *personal pronouns* are formed the *possessives*:

Meus, -a, -um . . . . .	my, mine.
Noster, -tra, -trum . . . . .	our, ours.
Tuus, -a, -um . . . . .	thy, thine.
Vester, -tra, -trum . . . . .	your, yours.
Suus, -a, -um . . . . .	his, hers, its, their.

133. Possessives are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions; but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*, and in the genitive plural sometimes *meum* instead of *meōrum*.

### VOCABULARY. 31.

Æque, adv. . . . .	equally, in same degree.
Ac, conj. . . . .	and; with comp., as, than.
Elixir, -iris, n. . . . .	elixir.
Injucundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	disagreeable, unpleasant.
Ludus, -i, m. . . . .	play, sport, game.
Os, -oris, n. . . . .	mouth, face.
Quasi, conj. . . . .	as if.
Reservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	reserve.
Sed, conj. . . . .	but.
Signum, -ī, n. . . . .	sign, mark, symptom.
Suavis, -e, adj. . . . .	pleasant, agreeable.
Sanus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sound, well.
Salus, -ūtis, f. . . . .	safety, health.

### EXERCISE. 72.

1. Tu ægrōtus es, ego valeo. 2. Tu medicamenta amāra capis, ego sacecharum, nucees, et alias res dulces. 3. Tu pilulas gentiānæ, leptandræ, podophylli, et aloes extractum sumis; ego elixir aurantii, et cetera elixiria, et omnes confectiōnes suaves. 4. Nobis syr-

upos aurantii, amygdalæ, sarsaparillæ, rosæ,—omnes syropos bonos medicus præseribet; sed vobis syropos seillæ, allii, ipecacuanhæ,—omnes syropos injueundos. 5. Juvenis medicus nimium se laudat, quasi ipse ægrum virum sanum fecerat. 6. Vetus medicus non sæpe se laudat, sed semper artem suam et mediēnam. 7. Empiricus miser quondam medicamentis suis se interfēcit. 8. Sine te, mi medice care, miserrimus sum. 9. Tu vales, medice, quod pilulas tuas nunquam aloes, asafœtidæ, antimonii, et eeterarum rerum capis, sed nobis miseris præparas. 10. Tu naturalia vīna bibis, nobis vīna aloes, colehici radīcis, ferri, ferri citrātis, ipecacuanhæ, opii, rhei præseribis. 11. Nobis das omnes res amāras, tibi omnia bona reservas. 12. Tu medicamenta tua non capis. 13. Sumus-ne ægrōti, quod medicamenta tua capimus? 14. Ego posthæc non capiam tinctūras belladonnæ, capsici, chirātæ, cinchōnæ, gelsemii, et extracta fluida taraxici, stillingię, serpentariæ, nucis vomicæ, et alia genera injueunda medicatarum præparatiōnum. 15. Tum ego, æque<sup>1</sup> ac tu, semper valēbo; te intelligo; me ludos non iterum facies.

## EXERCISE. 73.

1. Your health is dear to you, mine to me. 2. You also, O boy, love liquorice; I see the sign on your face. 3. I like peppermint troches. 4. When sick,<sup>2</sup> we all take your quinine and iron pills, doctor. 5. Bitter medicines are acceptable<sup>3</sup> to us when sick, but not pleasing.<sup>4</sup> 6. The young doctor often praises himself. 7. Our physician prescribed for us three preparations of honey,—honey pure and simple, rose honey and clarified honey. 8. The prescriptions of the old physician are used by you, by me, by thee,—by us all. 9. With us you will be happy. 10. With you and without you, O doctor, we shall be equally happy. 11. Do you swallow your own pills; we have had enough.

*Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ego-ne pilulas asafœtidæ devorābo? 2. Quis cinchōnæ pil-

<sup>1</sup> Æque ac tu, just the same as you; lit., I equally as you.

<sup>2</sup> When sick, ægroti.

<sup>3</sup> Acceptable, gratus.

<sup>4</sup> Pleasing, jucundus.

ulas dēvorābat? 3. Nonne tibi taraxici extractum præsriptum est? 4. Quis nobis syrupum scillæ præsripsit? 5. Nonne est medicus expertus vobiscum? 6. Num nimium se laudat? 7. Nonne nos desiderābis, medice? 8. Nonne nos pilulas tuas desiderabimus? 9. Portabis-ne pilulas tecum, amīce?

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### 134. SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS.

1. *Calendula*, from *calendæ*, calends—the first day of the Roman month; so called from flowering every calend.
2. *Capsicum*, from the Greek *kapto*, I bite.
3. *Experimentum*, from *ex*, out of, *per*, through, and *ire*, to go—a going through and coming out.
4. *Extractum*, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.
5. *Elixir*, probably from the Greek *elko*, I extract, or *alexo*, I aid.
6. *Gentiāna*, from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who used some species of the plant medicinally.
7. *Sarsaparilla*, from the Spanish *zarsa*, briar, and *parilla*, a little vine.

### 135. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

PARADIGMS. IS, IDEM, IPSE.

### 136. *Is, that, this; also, he, she, it.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. is,	ea,	id.	eī, iī,	eæ,	ea.
G. ejus,	ejus,	ejus.	cōrum,	eārum,	cōrum.
D. eī,	eī,	eī.	eīs iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.
Ae. eum,	eam,	id.	eōs,	eās,	ea.
Ab. cō,	eā.	eō.	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.

137. *Idem, same.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>īdem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	<i>īdem.</i>	{ <i>eīdem,</i> <i>īīdem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	<i>eādem.</i>
G. <i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem.</i>	<i>eōrundem,</i>	<i>eārundum,</i>	<i>eōrundum.</i>
D. <i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem.</i>	{ <i>eīsdem,</i> <i>īīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem.</i>
Ac. <i>eundem,</i>	<i>eandem,</i>	<i>īdem.</i>	<i>eōsdem,</i>	<i>eāsdem,</i>	<i>eādem.</i>
Ab. <i>eōdem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	{ <i>eīsdem,</i> <i>īīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem.</i>
				<i>īīsdem,</i>	<i>īīsdem.</i>

138. *Ipsē (self, himself, etc.).*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>ipse,</i>	<i>ipsa,</i>	<i>ipsum.</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsæ</i>	<i>ipsa.</i>
G. <i>ipsīus,</i>	<i>ipsīus,</i>	<i>ipsīus.</i>	<i>ipsōrum,</i>	<i>ipsārum,</i>	<i>ipsōrum.</i>
D. <i>ipsī,</i>	<i>ipsī,</i>	<i>ipsī.</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs.</i>
Ac. <i>ipsum,</i>	<i>ipsam,</i>	<i>ipsum.</i>	<i>ipsōs,</i>	<i>ipsās,</i>	<i>ipsa.</i>
Ab. <i>ipsō,</i>	<i>ipsā,</i>	<i>ipsō.</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs.</i>

139. These pronouns, like adjectives, agree with nouns expressed or understood ; *īdem* and *ipse* also with pronouns.

140. *Is* is very often used as a personal pronoun, meaning he, she, it, they ; also as the antecedent of *qui*, who : *es qui*, he who.

141. *Idem* is compounded of *is* and the suffix *dem*. *Idem* is for *īdem* ; *īdem* for *īddem* ; *eundem*, etc., for *eundem*, etc. ; *eorundem*, etc., for *eorundem*, etc.

142. *Ipsē*, self (intensive), is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun expressed or understood, and must be distinguished from *sē*, self (reflexive) :

(1) *Medicus ipse veniet*, the doctor himself (and not another) will come.

(2) *Medicum ipsum vidi*, I saw the doctor himself.

(3) *Medicus se culpāt nimium*, the doctor blames himself too much.

(4) *Miles fratrem, dein sē ipsum interfecit*, the soldier killed his brother, then himself.

5. Decline together *is homo*, that man ; *ea gutta*, that drop ; *id*

*extractum*, that extract ; *idem dies*, the same day ; *eadem manus*, the same hand ; *idem corpus*, the same body ; *vir ipse*, the man himself.

## VOCABULARY. 32.

Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	draw out, elicit.
Eruditus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	learned, refined, civilized.
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	of a fountain or spring.
Infundo, 3, -fudi, -fusus, tr. . . .	pour in.
Populus, ī, M. . . . .	a people, nation.
Pharmaceopœia, -æ, F. . . . .	a standard for preparing medicines.
Quidem, conj. . . . .	indeed, even.
Scriptor, -oris, M. . . . .	writer.
Scriptum, -i, N. . . . .	a writing, written work.
Thebæ, -ārum, F. . . . .	Thebes in Africa.
Vetus, -eris . . . . .	{ that has long existed : no longer young or new (op. to recens).
Vetustus, -a, -um . . . . .	{ that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living.
Antīquus, -a, -um . . . . .	{ that once was ; antīqui, the ancients (op. to novus.

## EXERCISE. 74.

1. Pharmaceopœia medicamentarii liber pretiosissimus est ; formulas ejus diurnā nocturnāque manu traetat. 2. Librum fidum amīeum existimat ; eum magis quam te amat. 3. Formulæ ejus remedia multa præparat. 4. Formulæ eadem sapientī medicamentariō divitias præbent. 5. Formulæ semper eadem sunt, et, si qualitas medicamentorum est semper eadem, eosdem eventus præbēbunt. 6. Dominus ipse dies noctesque pharmaceopœiæ<sup>1</sup> dat ; nonne adjutor ejus idem facere debet ? 7. Si id non faciet nunquam bonus medicamentarius erit. 8. Est mihi formula scripta Latīne :

*Aqua Asafœtidæ.*

“℞.—Asafœtidæ drachmas tres, infunde aquæ fontānæ quantitātem sufficientem, et destillatione elice uncias sex. Sit<sup>2</sup> turbida.”

9. Adjutor medicamentarii eandem formulam sæpe vidit forsā ;

<sup>1</sup> In dative.<sup>2</sup> Let it be.

eam autem non intelligit, quod Latine scripta est. 10. Idem quoque præscripta Latina non facile legit.

## EXERCISE. 75.

1. Celsus was a famous Roman writer on <sup>1</sup> medicine; have you read his writings, doctor? 2. I have not read them, but I have read part of the American Pharmacopœia. 3. What! never read Celsus, the most famous Roman writer on medicine? 4. No; I have never read his works, nor heard of <sup>1</sup> him even. 5. How many of his formulæ are in the Pharmacopœia? 6. I do not know that myself. 7. His formulæ were written in Roman books, not in ours. 8. But many of them have been put in our Pharmacopœia. 9. Then, perhaps, I have read a few of them without knowing it. 10. The formulæ for many preparations are very old, and are the same in all civilized nations.

## FOR TRANSLATION.

Formulæ e Pharmacopœiâ Germânâ excerptæ:

1. *Extractum Cascarillæ.*

R.—Corticis cascarillæ minūtum contūsi libram unam; affunde aquæ communis libras sedecim.

Decoque ad remanentiam <sup>2</sup> librārum octo et cola. Residuum denuo cum <sup>3</sup> aquæ communis libris sedecim ad dimidium decoque, et repete decoctionem, quoties opus fuerit. Tum liquōres commixtos subsidendo <sup>4</sup> et decanthatione depura, et evapōra ad remanentiam librārum quatuor, quas <sup>5</sup> in balneo vapōris ad extracti absinthii spissitudinem redige. Serva bene.

2. *Pulvis Aromaticus.*

R.—Cinnamōmi pulverāti uncias duas, cardamōni minōris excorticāti <sup>6</sup> pulverāti unciam unam, radiceis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulōrum pulveratōrum uncia dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturatō serva.

3. *Syrupus Chamomillæ.*

R.—Florum chamomille vulgāris uncias quatuor. Infunde aquæ communis ferventis quantum sufficit. Cola et in unciis viginti liquōris solve leni calore sacchari albiissimi libras tres, ut fiat <sup>7</sup> syrupus colōris sublāvi et fuscī.

<sup>1</sup> De.    <sup>2</sup> Med. Lat.    <sup>3</sup> With governing libris.    <sup>4</sup> By settling.

<sup>5</sup> Which.    <sup>6</sup> Free from bark.    <sup>7</sup> Ut fiat syrupus, that the syrup may be.



## CHAPTER XXXII.

## 143. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS—CONTINUED.

*Paradigms : Hic, Iste, Ille.*144. HIC, *this, this of mine* (near the speaker):

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
N., hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G., hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D., huic,	huic,	huic,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
Ac., hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	hōs,	hās,	hæc,
Ab., hoc,	hāc,	hōc,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs.

145. Iste, *that, that of yours* (near the one addressed):

N., iste,	ista,	istud,	istī,	istæ,	ista,
G., istīus,	istīus,	istīus,	istōrum,	istārum,	istōrum,
D., istī,	istī,	istī,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs,
Ac., istum,	istam,	istud,	istōs,	istās,	ista,
Ab., istō,	istā,	istō,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs.

146. Ille, *that* (remote from the speaker):

N., ille,	illa,	illud,	illī,	illæ,	illa,
G., illīus,	illīus,	illīus,	illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D., illī,	illī,	illī,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
Ac., illum,	illam,	illud,	illōs,	illās,	illa,
Ab., illō,	illā,	illō,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

147. *Hic* is used of that which is near the speaker in *place*, *time* or *thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the first person: *Hic liber*, this book (near me, or belonging to me).

148. *Iste* is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the demonstrative of the second person: *Iste liber*, that book (near you, or belonging to you).

149. *Ille* is used of that which is relatively remote from the speaker or person addressed, in *place*, *time* or *thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the third person: *Ille liber*, that book (yonder).

150. *Hic* and *ille* are sometimes used in contrast: *Hic*, the latter; *ille*, the former.

151. *Is* sometimes approaches *hic* in meaning, and sometimes *ille*. Hence it is to be translated *this* or *that*, according to the connection.

## VOCABULARY. 33.

Admisceo, 2, -ui, -mixtūm, -mistum . . . . .	mingle together, blend.
Consto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr. . . . .	make up of, consist of.
Colum, i, N. . . . .	filter, strainer, percolator.
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	cylindrical.
Finis, -is, M. . . . .	end, limit.
Firme, adv. . . . .	firmly.
Humecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	moisten.
Octarius, -i, M. . . . .	pint.
Premo, 3, pressi, pressum, tr. . . . .	press.
Sensim, adv. . . . .	little by little, gradually.
Studeo, 2, -ui, tr. (Ac. and Dat., seldom with Acc.) . . . . .	{ study, apply the mind to, be eager for.
Serus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	late.
Verus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	true.
Vitreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	of glass.

## EXERCISE. 76.

1. *Hic* puer pharmacopœiæ diligenter studet, *ille* in libro dormit.  
 2. Ex iis pauca<sup>1</sup> quærēmus de tinctūris. 3. Didicistis-ne, pueri, adhuc omnia<sup>2</sup> de his duābus tinctūris in abaeo? Illud pars pensi hodiurni erat. 4. "Non omnia adhuc forsan, quotidie autem diseo," respondit discipulus diligens. 5. Lætus<sup>3</sup> audio; scientiam autem tentābo. 6. Quomodo tinctūram in illa ampulla præparas? 7. Hoc modo aconīti tinctūra parātur. Formulam pharmacepœi dabo, si memoriā tenēbo. 8. "R.—Aconīti pulveris uncias undecim; tartarici acidi grana quadraginta; alcoholis octarios duos." 9. Recte adhuc; illæ sunt partes.<sup>4</sup> Quomodo autem admisces? 10. Pulverem aconīti humecta unciis fluidis sex alcoholis, in quo<sup>5</sup> acidum tartaricum antea solūtum erat, et per horas viginti quatuor

<sup>1</sup> Will ask a few questions.<sup>2</sup> Omnia, all things, everything.<sup>3</sup> I am glad to hear it.<sup>4</sup> The ingredients.<sup>5</sup> In which.

macera. 11. Recte iterum; quid autem deinde facis? Perge celeriter ad finem. 12. Deinde in cylindrato colo vitreo firme preme, et reliquum alcoolē sensim infunde. 13. Hæc est tinctura aconiti officinalis. 14. Rectum est tuum responsum, mi puer. Recte illam tincturam scis parare. 15. Nunc tu, mi puer alter, quomodo belladonnæ tincturam parabis. 16. Nullo modo parabo; nescio. 17. Quid! nescis? Est-ne verum? Nonne studes pharmacopœiæ? 18. Certe studeo, sed formulas omnes memoriâ non teneo. 19. Unam igitur tene, non omnes semel. Centum partium tincturæ, quot partes belladonnæ sunt? Nescio. Quot partes alcoolis diluti sunt? Nescio. Nescis-ne? O sere<sup>1</sup> studiōrum, defessus es; domum perge celeriter, et caput repone.

## EXERCISE 77.

1. That boy does not know the formula for the tincture of belladonna; do you know it? 2. Yes, I remember the formula well. I learned it yesterday. 3. Repeat it, then, correctly for that lazy fellow, while he attends diligently. 4. Take fifteen parts of the powder of belladonna leaves and eighty-five parts of diluted alcohol. 5. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours. 6. Then press it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and, little by little, pour upon it the remainder of the alcohol. 7. Good! That is a correct answer. 8. Do you know the ordinary dose of this tincture? 9. The ordinary dose is from three to eight minims. 10. What do you know of<sup>2</sup> the tincture of arnica root? 11. I know the ingredients and the manner of preparing the tincture. 12. What does that boy near you know of them? 13. My boy, tell us the ingredients of the tincture of arnica root. 14. That tincture consists<sup>3</sup> of ten parts of arnica root and ninety parts of diluted alcohol. 15. It is prepared in the same<sup>4</sup> manner as the tincture of belladonna. 16. This is the official tincture of arnica root of the American Pharmacopœia. 17. The dose is from one to two fluid drachms. 18.

<sup>1</sup> Late at your studies; blockhead, dunce.<sup>2</sup> De.<sup>3</sup> Constat ex decem partibus.<sup>4</sup> Modò eodem quo—same manner as.

Well answered, my boy ; you are not as tired as that lazy fellow yonder.

FOR TRANSLATION.

*Celsus de his quæ calefaciunt aut refrigerant.*

At calefaciunt piper, sal, caro omnis jurulenta, allium, cepa, ficus arida, salsamentum, vinum, et quo<sup>1</sup> meracius est eo magis. Refrigerant olera, quōrum crudi caules assumuntur, ut intubus, et lactūca : item coriandrum, cucumis, elixa cucurbita, beta, mora, cerasa, mālā austēra, pira fragilia, caro elixa, præcipueque acetum, sive cibus ex eo, sive potio assumitur.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### 152. RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

PARADIGMS : QUI, QUIS, ALIQUIS.

153. *Relative : Qui, who, which, that.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N., quī,	quæ,	quod,	quī,	quæ,	quæ,	
G., cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,	
D., cui,	cui,	cui,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus,	
Ac., quem,	quam,	quod,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,	
Ab., quō,	quā,	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.	

154. *Interrogative : Quis, who, which, what ?*

N., quis,	quæ,	quid,	quī,	quæ,	quæ.
G., cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum.
D., cui,	cui,	cui,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.
Ac., quem,	quam,	quid,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab., quō,	quā.	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

<sup>1</sup> The purer it is, the more heating it is ; lit.—by what the purer, by that the more heating.

155. *Indefinite: Aliquis, some one, some, any one.*

## SINGULAR.

N. aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid or quod.
G. alicūjus,	alicūjus,	alicūjus,
D. alicuī,	alicuī,	alicuī,
Ac. aliquem,	aliquam,	aliquid or quod,
Ab. aliquō,	aliquā,	aliquō.

## PLURAL.

N. aliquī,	aliquæ,	aliqua,
G. aliquōrum,	aliquārum,	aliquōrum,
D. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus,
Ac. aliquos,	aliquās,	aliqua,
Ab. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus.

156. Observe the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative plural of *aliquis*, and compare them with the corresponding forms of *quis*.

157. *Aliquis* is used adjectively in the neuter form *aliquod*, and sometimes in the masculine and feminine forms. The same is true of *quidam* and *quisque*.

158. Besides the interrogative *quis* and its compounds, there is an interrogative adjective *qui* (which? what?), declined like the relative *qui*.

159. Besides *aliquis* the most important indefinites are *quidam*, *quædam*, *quiddam* or *quoddam*, certain one, certain; *quisquam* (fem. wanting), *quidquam*, any one (no plural); *quisque*, *quæque*, *quidque* or *quodque*, each one, every.

160. *Quidam*, *quisquam* and *quisque* are declined like the simple pronouns. *Quidam* changes *m* to *n* before *d*—*quendam* *quorundam*, etc.

161. *Aliquis*, some one, any one (without emphasis); *quisquam*, any one at all (emphatic).

162. *Aliquis hoc dixit* means some one said this, but I don't know who; *quidam*, a certain man whom I know, but don't choose to name.

163. *Rule of Syntax*.—A relative pronoun agrees with its ante-

cedent in *gender* and *number*: *Medicus qui venit*, the doctor who came; *dosis quam dedit*, the dose that he gave; *medicamenta quæ emit*, the drugs which he bought.

164. *Rule of Syntax*.—The verb of which a relative pronoun is the subject agrees in *person* and *number* with the antecedent of the relative.

## VOCABULARY. 34.

Attente, adv. . . . .	attentively.
Auris, -is, F. . . . .	ear.
Aliquis, indef. pro. . . . .	any one, any.
Angulus, -ī, M. . . . .	corner.
Carum, ī, N. . . . .	caraway.
Catechu, indecl., N. . . . .	catechu.
Crassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	coarse, gross.
Coccus, ī, F. and M. . . . .	cochineal.
Erigo, 3, -xī, -ctum, tr. . . . .	erect, prick up.
Menstruum, -ī, N. . . . .	a solvent.
Optime, adv. . . . .	best, right well.
Percolo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . . .	percolate, strain.
Requiesco, 3, -ēvi, -etum, intr. . . . .	rest, repose.
Singuli, ōrum, adj. . . . .	single, separate, one at a time, each.
Semiuncia, æ, F. . . . .	half-ounce.

## EXERCISE. 78.

1. Ille puer, qui heri nihil de tinctūris sciēbat, requiēvit, et forsan rectius respondēbit hōdie. Sic spero certe. 2. Pauca vero ex eo quæram similia eis quæ heri quæsīvi. 3. Quæ est formula officinālis calumbæ tinctūræ? 4. Calendula est menstruum,—“menstruum?” Dixine menstruum? Basis erat mihi<sup>1</sup> in animo dicere. 5. Alcohol et aqua sunt menstruum. 6. Quæ sunt partes hōrum singulōrum? 7. Calendulæ decem partes, alcoholis quinquaginta quatuor, aquæ triginta sex. 8. Alcoholē et aquam misce, calendulæ pulverem crassum decem partibus hujus mistūræ humecta. 9. Tum in colo vitreo preme, et menstruum infunde. 10. Rectam formulam habes:—memoria melior est quam heri. 11. Nunc iterum responde. 12. Quæ sunt partes pondere tinc-

<sup>1</sup> Erat mihi in animō—I intended; lit.—it was in mind to me.



tūræ eardamōmi eompositæ? 13. Reeipe cardamōmi grana dueenta octoginta, einnamōmi grana dueenta oetōginta, cari grana eentum quadraginta, eoei grana septuaginta, glyeerīni uneiam et semiuneiam, aleohōlis quantum sufficit. 14. Bene; memoria nune est optima; quantum autem aleohōlis sufficit? 15. Istud eras tibi dicam.

## EXERCISE. 79.

1. Name the ingredients in the tincture of capsicum. 2. I don't know them. 3. Is there any one present<sup>1</sup> who knows? 4. There is a certain boy present who remembers. 5. He is the same boy who told us yesterday about the tincture of aeonite,—not that tired boy. 6. Yonder<sup>2</sup> boy in the corner knows. 7. Proceed, my boy, while the rest of us attentively listen. 8. Take five parts of the powder of capsicum, ninety parts of alcohol, and five parts of water. 9. Moisten the powder with three parts of the menstruum, pack in a similar vessel and pereolate in the same manner as<sup>3</sup> we did the tincture of belladonna. 10. Is there any one who will tell us the formula for the compound tincture of eatechu? 11. What! does no one know? All are silent as fishes. 12. And yet this formula is not more difficult than the others. 13. Now, prick up your ears and attend, and I will tell you. 14. Take twelve parts of the powder of eatechu, eight parts of the powder of cinnamon, and eighty parts of diluted alcohol.

165. *Nugæ.*

Scena Prīma in Ludo Mediēnæ: Duo eondiscipuli juniōres, superbi et elāti ob titulum expectātum, conveniunt in campo, et sic inter se agunt. “Salve, medice,” inquit alter. “Salve, medice,” alter respondit. “Quomodo vales, hodie, medice?” “Bene valeo, medice.” “Quomodo tu vales, medice?” “Optime, medice.” “Dies puleher, medice.” “Perpuleher, medice.” “Vale, medice.” “Vale, medice.” Tum diseēdunt superbiōres quod desiderātum titulum sæpe audivērunt.

<sup>1</sup> Adest-ne aliquis.<sup>2</sup> Ille puer.<sup>3</sup> Eodem modo quo belladonnæ tincturam.

166. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Duration of time and extent of space* are expressed by the accusative: *Puer in scholā tres annos erat*, the boy was in school three years: *Nix quatuor pedes alta*, snow four feet deep.

## VOCABULARY. 35.

At, conj. . . . .	<i>but, but yet, but then.</i>
Denique, adv. . . . .	<i>finally, lastly.</i>
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw out, exhaust.</i>
Extraho, 3, -xi, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw forth, extract.</i>
Infusio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>a pouring in, infusion.</i>
Medicamentarius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>pertaining to medicine.</i>
Modice, adv. . . . .	<i>moderately.</i>
Perdo, 3, perdidi, perditum . . . . .	<i>destroy, ruin.</i>
Pæne, adv. . . . .	<i>almost, nearly.</i>
Rependo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>weigh back, pay back, return.</i>
Spissitas, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>thickness, consistency.</i>

## EXERCISE. 80.

1. Dominus et adiutor in offeīnā extraeta parant. 2. Domine, est-ne hæc recta formula extracti eoloeynthidis eompositi? 3. Repete, si placet, et tibi dicam. 4. Recipe extracti eoloeynthidis uncias octo, aloes uncias viginti quinque, eardamōmī pulveris tres uncias, resīnæ seammōnii pulveris uncias septem, sapōnis crassi pulveris uncias septem, aleohōlis uncias fluidas sex. 5. Nonne est longa formula? Pæne e memoriā effugerat. 6. Istud non est euræ mihi. Nunc celeriter secūndum formulam para illud extraetum. 7. Cum magnā eurā autem perge; quod, si aliquid perdes, totum damnum rependes. 8. At formula hæc, domine, est longa et difficilis, et non longa experientia mea. 9. Nonne vero in scholā medicamentariā duos annos eras? Nihil-ne omnīno in illā sehōlā di licisti? 10. Extraetum igitur para sine damno medicamentōrum, vel ego aliquid ex te extraham. 11. Dum tu illud extraetum paras, ego glyeyrrhīzæ extraetum purum parābo. 11. Hæc est formula: "Recipe glyeyrrhīzæ pulveris partes eentum, aquæ ammonie partes quindecim, aquæ distillātæ trecentas partes." 12. Ammonizæ aquam eum trecentis partibus aquæ distillātæ misce.

13. Hæc mistūra est menstruum. Pulverem centum menstrui partibus humecta et horas viginti macera. 14. In cylindrāto colo vitreo modice preme, et infunde, primum, reliquum menstruum, deinde, aquam distillātam donec glycyrrhīza exhausta est. 15. Denique aquæ balneo infusiōnem ad spissitātem massæ pilulārū evapōra.

## EXERCISE. 81.

1. The formula for the compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla consists of seven things. 2. Four of these things are powders. 3. The quantity of each powder is this: of sarsaparilla, thirty-seven and a half ounces; of glycyrrhīzæ, six ounces; of sassafras, five ounces; of mezereum, one and a half ounces. 4. The remaining ingredients are three and one-fourth ounces of glycerine and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. 5. Mix one part of alcohol with two parts of water. 6. Mix the glycerine with seventeen ounces of alcohol and thirty ounces of water. 7. This mixture is the menstruum. 8. Moisten the powders with twenty ounces of this mixture, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator. 9. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower opening. 10. Macerate for forty-eight hours. 11. Then percolate, adding gradually, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then the mixture of alcohol and water, until the powder is exhausted.

## 167. FOR TRANSLATION.

*Cato de vi medicamentōsā brassicæ.*

Et primum scito, de omnibus brassicis nulla est illiusmodi medicamentosior. Ad<sup>1</sup> omnia vulnera et tumōres, eam contritā imponito. Hæc<sup>2</sup> omnia ulcera purgābit sanaque faciet sine dolōre. Eadem<sup>3</sup> tumida<sup>4</sup> concoquit,<sup>5</sup> eadem erumpit. Eadem<sup>3</sup> vulnera

<sup>1</sup> For all wounds and swellings.<sup>2</sup> Hæc (brassica).<sup>3</sup> It also; lit.—the same (brassica)<sup>4</sup> Tumida (ulcera) when swollen.<sup>5</sup> Ripens, brings to a head.

putida, canceresque purgābit, sanosque faciet; quod<sup>1</sup> medicamentum aliud facere non potest.<sup>2</sup> Verum priusquam id imponas, aquā calidā multā lavāto. Postea bis in die contritā imponito. Ea omnem putōrem adimet. In<sup>3</sup> ea vulnera hujusmodi brassicam terito, sana faciet.

Optima est ad hujusmodi vulnus. Et siquod luxātum<sup>4</sup> est, bis die aquā calidā fovēto, brassicam tritam opponito, cito sanum faciet. Si bis die apponitur dolōres aufēret.

Et siquid contūsum est, erumpet, si brassicam tritam apposueris, et sanum faciet.

Before learning the compounds of *sum*, review the paradigms of all the pronouns.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### 168. COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

#### 169. *Possum, posse, potui*—*be able, can.*

*Possum* is compounded of *potis*, able, and *sum*. *Potis* is everywhere shortened to *pot*; then *t* is changed to *s* before *s*, and *f* is dropped after *t*.

#### INDICATIVE.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present Tense.*—*I am able, can, etc.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
possum,	possumus,		possim,	possīmus,
potes,	potestis,		possīs,	possītis,
potest.	possunt.		possit.	possint.

*Imperfect.*—*I was able, could, etc.*

poteram.	poterāmus.		possem.	possemus.
----------	------------	--	---------	-----------

<sup>1</sup> Quod for id quod—that which. What is the real antecedent of quod?

<sup>2</sup> Potest—is able.

<sup>3</sup> For these wounds.

<sup>4</sup> If anything has been displaced; if there has been a dislocation.

*Future.—I shall be able, etc.*

potero.                      poterimus.                      |

*Perfect.—I have been able, could, etc.*

potuī.                      potuimus.                      |                      potuerim.                      potuerimus.

*Pluperfect.—I had been able, could have, etc.*

potueram.                      potuerāmus.                      |                      potuissem.                      potuissēmus.

*Future Perfect.—I shall have been able, etc.*

potuero.                      potuerimus.                      |

#### INFINITIVE.

*Present.*

*Perfect.*

posse, to be able.                      |                      potuisse, to have been able.

170. *Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui—benefit.*

*Prōsum* is compounded of *prō*, *prōd*, for, and *sum*, to be. The *d* of *prōd* is retained before *c*.

#### INDICATIVE.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present Tense.—I benefit, etc.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
prō-sum,	prō-sumus,		prō-sim,	prō-sīmus,
prōd-es,	prōd-estis,		prō-sīs,	prō-sītis,
prōd-est.	prō-sunt.		prō-sit.	prō-sint.

*Imperfect.*

prōd-eram.                      prōd-erāmus.                      |                      prōd-essem.                      prōd-essēmus.

*Future.*

prōd-ero.                      prōd-erimus.                      |

*Perfect.*

prō-fui.                      prō-fuimus.                      |                      prō-fuerim.                      prō-fuerimus.

*Pluperfect.*

prō-fueram.                      prō-fuerāmus.                      |                      prō-fuissem.                      prō-fuissēmus.

*Future Perfect.*

prō-fuerō.                      prō-fuerimus.                      |

#### IMPERATIVE.

PRES. prōd-es.                      prōd-este.                      |                      FUT. prōd-estō.                      prōd-estōte.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. prōd-esse.      PERF. prō-fuisse.      FUT. prō-futūrus esse.

## PARTICIPLE.

FUT. prō-futūrus.

171. The other compounds of *sum* are inflected like the simple verb.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, imperative and infinitive of *possum* and *prōsum*.

172. *Rule of Syntax*.—The compounds of *sum*, except *possum* and *absum*, all take the dative; but *insum* is often followed by *in* with the ablative, and *intersum* by *inter* with the accusative.

## VOCABULARY. 36.

Auxilium, -i, N.	aid, assistance.
Chemia, -æ, F.	chemistry.
Conductus, -a, -um (partic. condūco)	induced, persuaded, hired.
Inscientia, -æ, F.	ignorance.
Leviter, adv.	lightly.
Nisi, conj.	if not, unless.
Obsum, -esse, -fui (ob and sum)	be against, opposed to, injure.
Præsum, -esse, -fui (præ and sum)	be before, at the head of, command.
Prosum, -esse, -fui (prō and sum)	be useful, benefit.
Possum, -esse, -fui (potis and sum)	be able, can.
Scientia, -æ, F.	knowledge, skill.
Superfundo, 3, -fūdī, -fūsum, tr.	pour over or upon.
Simplex, -icis, adj.	simple.
Et — et	both — and.
Neque — neque	neither — nor.
Ne — quidem	not — even.

## EXERCISE. 82.

1. Chemia his temporibus medicamentario valde prodest. 2. Sine auxilio ejus vix potest negotio præesse. 3. Inscientia chemiæ et<sup>1</sup> medicamentario et<sup>1</sup> negotio oberit. 4. Æque prōderit etiam fere omnes formulas pharmacopœiæ bene scire. 5. Sine hac scientiā adjutor mercēde conductus magno negotio medicamentario domini

<sup>1</sup> Et — et, both — and.



præerit. 6. Dominus ipse, in officinā suā, pro pudor! adjutōri suo suberit! 7. Adjūtor chemiæ et pharmacopœiæ in scholā dīlīgenter studēbat, et formulas multas tentābat. 8. Dominus autem potest hārum formulārum ne simplicissimas quidem parāre. 9. Recipe aurantii amāri pulveris partes vīginti, alcoholis dilūti octoginta; 10. Pulverem dilūti alcoholis partibus vīginti humecta, horas vīginti quatuor macera, in colo cylindrāto leviter preme, et alcoholē dilūtum gradātīm superfunde donec partes centum parātæ sunt. 11. Recipe arnicæ florum pulveris partes vīginti, alcoholis dilūti partes octoginta, et eodem modo quo priōre formulā, para. 12. Has et similes formulas indoctus dominus usurpāre non potest, præcipue scriptas Latīne. 13. Nisi hoc facere discit, adjūtor ejus perītus mox dominus erit.

## EXERCISE. 83.

1. A knowledge of chemistry is a benefit to the druggist. 2. He cannot well be at the head<sup>1</sup> of his business without it. 3. An untaught druggist will injure both<sup>2</sup> himself and<sup>2</sup> business. 4. He ought to know well the formulas of the pharmacopœia. 5. Will he be able to read them when<sup>3</sup> written in Latin? 6. He will also receive many prescriptions written in Latin. 7. If he cannot read them, he certainly cannot prepare them. 8. He cannot then<sup>4</sup> be at the head of his own business. 9. This ought to be a great disgrace to the proprietor. 10. He receives this simple prescription:

R.—Opīi pulveris . . . . . gr. ii.  
 Acidi tannici . . . . . ʒ ss.<sup>5</sup>  
 Sacchari albi . . . . . ʒ i.  
 M.—et div. in pulv. xii.<sup>6</sup>

11. O shame! he can neither understand it nor prepare it.  
 12. Will not the clerk soon be master?

<sup>1</sup> Be at the head, præsesse.<sup>2</sup> Both — and, et — et.<sup>3</sup> Omit.<sup>4</sup> Igitur.<sup>5</sup> Semi-drachmam.<sup>6</sup> Misce et divide in pulveres duodecim.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

## 173. DEPONENT VERBS.

174. *First and Second Conjugations.*

175. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice, with the meaning of the active. There are deponents of each of the four regular conjugations: *Medicus bonus ægrōtis conātur medēri*, the good physician endeavors to cure the sick. *Audi multa, loquere pauca*, listen much, say little: hear many things, speak few.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the first and second conjugations.

## VOCABULARY. 37.

Attingo, 3, -igī, -tactum, tr. . . . .	<i>touch, arrive at.</i>
Claudico, 1, intr. . . . .	<i>halt, be lame.</i>
Conor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>try, attempt, endeavor.</i>
Cogito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>think, ponder, meditate.</i>
Claudo, 3, -sī, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>close, shut.</i>
Casus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>fall, mishap, chance.</i>
Diphtheria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>diphtheria.</i>
Efficio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr. . . . .	<i>effect, cause, make.</i>
Funda, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>a bag.</i>
Faux, faucis, F. . . . .	<i>gullet, pharynx, throat.</i>
Festino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. . . . .	<i>hasten.</i>
Fragor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>breaking, noise, explosion.</i>
Lædo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>hurt, injure.</i>
Medeor, -ēri, dep. . . . .	<i>heal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).</i>
Medicor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>heal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).</i>
Opitutor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>bring help, aid, succor.</i>
Pulsus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>a beating, the pulse.</i>
Profunde, adv. . . . .	<i>profoundly.</i>
Quatio, 3, —, quassum, tr. . . . .	<i>shake, toss.</i>
Ramentum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>shred, piece.</i>
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>allay, quiet, ease.</i>
Sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>impregnated with sulphur, sulphurous.</i>
Vena, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>vein.</i>
Videor, -ēri, -sus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>seem, appear.</i>
Volvo, 3, volvi, volūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>roll, ponder, think.</i>
Vestis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>garment, clothing.</i>

## EXERCISE. 84.

*De experimento empiricī.*

1. Empīricus indoctus ægrōtis conātur medēri, non scientiā medicīnæ, sed experimentis. 2. E multis experimentis hoc recentissimum vidētur. 3. Puer parvus ægrotissimus fuit diphtheriā. 4. Aliquo casu misero empīricus arcessitus est. 5. Pulsum venarum ægri attingēbat, linguam et fauces inspiciebāt, oculos suos clausit, caput sapienter quatiēbat, prōfundissime cogitare videbātur. 6. Tum, quasi notionem novam ceperat, cito scripsit hoc præscriptum :

Recipe,—Potassi chlorātis drachmas duas,  
Sulphuris sublimāti drachmas duas,  
Glycerīni unciam unam,  
Aquæ puræ uncias tres.

7. Sic secum volvēbat<sup>1</sup> “Potassi chloras et sulphur faucibus medicābuntur et febrem sedābunt, glycerinum ulceratiōnem opitulabitur, aqua medicamenta solvet 8. Hoc præscriptum optimum est, et cito præparābo.” Sic dicens ad officinam festināvit. 10. Superbus et elātus scientiā, in mortārio medicamenta posuit, et terere pistillo incipiēbat, quum subito horribilis fragor fuit, et posthac ille empiricus, glaber et altero oculo captus<sup>2</sup> male claudicat. 11. Illo experimento aliquod didicit. 12. Nunquam illa repugnantia medicamenta iterum miscēre conabitur.

## EXERCISE. 85.

1. The quack, through lack of knowledge, often endeavors to mix incompatible remedies. 2. He purchased some<sup>3</sup> chlorate of potassium troches, and put them in his pocket.<sup>4</sup> He afterwards carelessly put some<sup>3</sup> matches<sup>5</sup> in the same pocket. 4. Soon there was a frightful explosion in that pocket, and the quack was badly hurt. 5. But he does not seem to have learned much by the experience. 6. For, a few days afterwards he tried to mix chlorate of potassium with tannic acid and sugar. 7. This caused another

<sup>1</sup> Sic—volvēbat—thus he thought to himself.

<sup>2</sup> Blind in one eye.

<sup>3</sup> Omit.

<sup>4</sup> Funda vestis.

<sup>5</sup> Ramenta sulphurāta.

terrible explosion. 8. He is now trying to heal himself. 9. He cannot do this even. 10. If a patient of his, by any chance, recovers, the quack will deserve no praise. 11. Wherever he is, somebody is always in danger. 12. For, if he does not kill his patient, he will probably injure himself.

*Cato's Recipe for Birth-day Cake.*

Libum hoc modo facito. Casei pondera duo bene disterat<sup>1</sup> in mortariō. Ubi bene distriverit, farinæ siliginæ libram, aut si voles<sup>2</sup> tenerius esse, selibram similaginis solum eodem indito<sup>3</sup> permisceetoque eum easeo bene. Ovum unum addito, et unā<sup>4</sup> permisceto bene. Inde panem facito. Folia subdito. In foco caldo sub testū coquito leniter.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### 176. DEPONENT VERBS.

#### THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

177. *Rule of Syntax.*—The deponents *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, veseor* and their compounds take the ablative: *Plurimis rebus fruimur et utimur*, we enjoy and use very many things. *Magnā prædā potitus est*, he obtained great booty. *Lacte et carne veseebantur*, they lived upon milk and flesh.

Compare the translation of these examples with the Latin.

178. *Rule of Syntax.*—Verbs of *remembering* and *forgetting* take the genitive or accusative: *Meminit præteritorum*, he remembers the past. *Memineram Paullum*, I remembered Paullus. *Oblitus sum mei*, I have forgotten myself. *Totam causam oblitus est*, he forgot the whole case. *Reminisci virtutis*, to remember virtue. *Ea reminiscere*, remember those things. *Plagitiorum recordari*, to recollect base deeds. *Triumphos recordari*, to recall triumphs.

<sup>1</sup> Bene disterat—let one thoroughly grind.

<sup>2</sup> Shall wish.

<sup>3</sup> Eodem indito—put in the same.

<sup>4</sup> Unā, adv.—together.

179. Neuter pronouns and adjectives are commonly put in the accusative.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the third and fourth conjugations.

## VOCABULARY. 38.

Adipiscor, -ī, -eptus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>get, obtain, secure.</i>
Adjuvo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . .	<i>aid, assist.</i>
Abūtor, -i, -ūsus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>abuse, misuse.</i>
Contra, prep. w. acc. . . . .	<i>against, contrary to.</i>
Contra, adv. . . . .	<i>on the contrary, on the other hand.</i>
Consilium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>plan, counsel, advice.</i>
Cyathus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>small cup, wine-glass.</i>
Cutis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>skin, complexion.</i>
Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. . . . .	<i>give.</i>
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>limit, end.</i>
Fruor, frui, fruitus and fructus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>enjoy.</i>
Galla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>oak-apple, gull-nut.</i>
Medius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>middle, intermediate, medium.</i>
Obliviscor, -i, -ītus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>forget.</i>
Oleo, 2, -ui, —, intr. . . . .	<i>emit a smell, smell of, smack of.</i>
Potior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>get possession of, enjoy.</i>
Proavus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>great-grandfather, ancestor.</i>
Pulpamentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>a dainty bit, dainty food.</i>
Recordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>recall, recollect.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>reason, system, plan, course.</i>
Rapum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>turnip.</i>
Sequor, 3, -i, -cūtus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>follow, come after.</i>
Tus and thus, -ūris, F. . . . .	<i>frankincense.</i>
Utor, 3, -uti, -usus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>use, employ.</i>
Vescor, 3, -i, —, dep. . . . .	<i>feed upon, subsist upon.</i>

## EXERCISE. 86.

1. Romāni multis remediis utebantur quibus nos quoque utimur.  
 2. Hæc duo remedia Celsi recordor. 3. "Ad lateris dolōres finiendos,<sup>1</sup> piperis, aristolochiæ, nardi, myrrhæ, pares portiōnes" (recipe). 4. "Vocem adjuvat turis drachma in duobus cyathis vini data." 5. Ægrōtus medicum non obliviscētur cujus consilio

<sup>1</sup> Ad — finiendos, for ending.



sæpe fruitus est. 6. Sapiens mediceus recordabitur medicamenta antiquorum et optimis utetur. 7. Num obliviscetur ea remedia quibus Celsus utebatur? 8. Celsus ad cutem purgandam hoc præscriptum dedit. 9. "Cutem purgat mel, sed magis, si est cum gallâ, vel ervo, vel lenticulâ, vel marrubio, vel iride, vel rutâ, vel nitro, vel ærugine." 10. Si hoc præscriptum autem Romanarum pulehrarum cutem purgabat, nonne nostræ utentur? 11. Immo vero eo, et omnibus aliis, et<sup>1</sup> veteribus et novis, utentur et fruuntur.

## EXERCISE. 87.

1. The old physician often uses old remedies, not because they are best, but because they are old. 2. He easily remembers the old, but soon forgets the new. 3. He enjoys a formula of Celsus because it smacks<sup>2</sup> of the wisdom of the ancients. 4. The young physician, on the other hand, likes to use all the new remedies. 5. The new are best because they are the latest. 6. He often abuses Celsus and all his prescriptions. 7. Yet he will probably never attain the honor of the man whom he abuses. 8. The best course is the intermediate one. 9. He who follows the middle course will get possession of the business and pay of both. 10. He will live on dainties, they on turnips.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

## 180. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīmus, <i>first</i>	singulī, <i>one by one</i>
2. duo, duæ, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	bīnī, <i>two by two</i>
3. trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	ternī (trīnī)
4. quatuor	quartus, <i>fourth</i>	quaternī
5. quīnque	quīntus, <i>fifth</i>	quīnī
6. sex	sextus	sēnī
7. septem	septimus	septēnī
8. octo	octāvus	octōnī

<sup>1</sup> Et — et, both old and new.<sup>2</sup> Sapientiam antiquorum olet.



9. novem	nōnus	novēnī
10. decem	dceimus	dēnī
11. ūndecim	ūndceimus	ūndēnī
12. duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī
13. tredecim	tertius deeimus	ternī dēnī
14. quattuordceim	quartus decimus	quaternī dēnī
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
16. sēdceim <i>or</i> sexdecim.	sextus deeimus	sēnī dēnī
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18. duodēvigintī <sup>2</sup>	duodēvicēsimus	duodēvicēnī
19. ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsimus	ūndēvicēnī
20. vīgintī	vicēsimus	vicēnī
21. { vīgintī ūnus	vicēsimus prīmus	vicēnī singulī
{ ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vicēsimus	singulī et vicēnī
22. { vīgintī duo	vicēsimus secundus	vicēnī binī
{ duo et vīgintī	alter et vicēsimus	binī et vicēnī
30. trīgintā	trīcēsimus	tricēnī
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēnī
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēnī
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēnī
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
80. octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octōgēnī
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī
100. centum	centēsimus	centēnī
101. { centum ūnus	centēsimus prīmus	centēnī singulī
{ centum et ūnus.	centēsimus et prīmus	centēnī et singulī
200. ducentī, -æ, -a	ducentēsimus	dueēnī
300. trecentī	trecentēsimus	treceēnī,
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsimus	quadringēnī
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēnī
600. sēscentī	sēscentēsimus	sēscēnī
700. septingentī	septingentēsimus	septingēnī
800. octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēnī
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	nōngēnī
1000. mille	mīllēsimus	singula mīlia
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	binā mīlia
100,000. centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsimus	centēna mīlia
1,000,000. deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsimus	deciēs centēna mīlia

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes with the parts separated: "decem et tres," etc.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, two from twenty, etc.

181. Cardinal numbers answer the question *how many?* Ordinals, *which in order?*

182. The cardinals from *quattuor* to *centum*, inclusive, are indeclinable.

183. *Unus* is declined like *bonus*, except that it has the genitive and dative singular *unius*, *uni*, like *alius*.

184. *Duo* and *tres* are thus declined :

<i>Duo, two.</i>			<i>Tres, three.</i>	
N., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs, M. and F.,	triā, N.
G., duōrūm,	duārūm,	duōrūm.	triūm,	triūm.
D., duōbūs,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	tribūs,	tribūs.
A., duōs, duō,	duās,	duō.	trēs, trīs,	triā.
V., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs,	triā.
A., duōbus,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	tribūs,	tribūs.

185. The hundreds, *ducentī*, etc., are declined like the plural of *fluidus*.

186. *Mille* is indeclinable in the singular, and is sometimes an adjective and sometimes a noun ; *mille homines*, a thousand men ; *mille hominum*, a thousand (of) men. The plural has the forms *milia*, *milium*, *milibus*, and is always a noun ; *tria milia hominum*, three thousand men (three thousands of men).

187. The ordinals are declined like *fluidus*.

188. The distributives are used to show the number of objects taken at a time, and are often best rendered by adding to the cardinal *each* or *apiece* ; *ternos denarios acceperunt*, they received each three denarii, or three apiece.

189. Numeral adverbs answer the question *how often?* *semel*, once ; *bis*, twice ; *ter*, thrice, etc.

190. The *Partitive Genitive* designates the whole, of which a part is taken ; *medicinæ pars*, a part of the medicine ; *nihil novi*, nothing new (of new) ; *nihil reliquū*, nothing left (lit., of the rest) ; *medicōrum unus*, one of the physicians ; *Quis vestrum*, which of you ? *puerōrum alter*, one of the two boys, etc.

## VOCABULARY. 37.

Crudus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>crude, raw, fresh.</i>
Duplex, -icis, adj. . . . .	<i>double, twofold.</i>
Derīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>derive.</i>
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>some one, some.</i>
Pertinax, -ācis, adj. . . . .	<i>very tenacious, grasping.</i>
Plurimi, -æ, -a, adj. . . . .	<i>very many, the most.</i>
Plerīque, -æque, -aque, adj. . . . .	<i>most.</i>
Plus, pluris, adj., comp., multus . . . .	<i>more.</i>
Cannābis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>hemp.</i>
Ve, conj., enclitic . . . . .	<i>or ; duo tresve, two or three.</i>
Vires, -ium, F. (plu. of vis.) . . . .	<i>strength.</i>
Indicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Indian.</i>

## EXERCISE. 88.

1. Tres quatuōrve menses jam, mi discipulē, pharmacopœiæ studebās : Quid scis de hac re ? 2. Memoria mea non pertinax est, præceptor, et forsā multa oblitus sum. 3. Certe, mi puer, ista sunt ;—"errāre humānum est," etc. ; nunc autem quærere incipiam de pharmacopœiā illā cui quattuor menses studēbas. 4. Quot officinālia abstracta sunt ? 5. Undecim. 6. Quā in formā sunt ? 7. Pulveres ferē semper sunt ; dimidium etiam medicamenti pondus, et duplices vīres fluidōrum extractōrum habent. 8. Recte, sed istud totum nondum quæro. Quot cerāta sunt ? 9. Octo cerāta sunt,—cerāta camphoræ, cantharidis, cet— 10. "Satis, satis ;—nomina eōrum non quæro nunc." Quot collodia sunt ? 11. Quatuor solum sunt. Nomen ab *collōde* derivātur, significans similitudinem collæ. 12. Derivatiōnes non quæro ;—quæstiōni te tene. 13. Sunt-ne multæ confectiōnes et decocta officinālēs ? 14. Duæ cujusque generis sunt. 15. Potes-ne nomināre ? 16. Confectiōnes rosæ et sennæ, decocta cetrariæ et sarsaparillæ sunt. 17. Quot extracta sunt omnīnō ? Triginta duo.

## EXERCISE. 89.

1. Are the "solid extracts" really solid ? 2. A few of them are solid, but most of them are of pilular<sup>1</sup> consistence. 3. How many of the extracts are alcoholic ? 4. Only three are called alcoholic,

<sup>1</sup> Massæ pilulārū spissitatē habent.

—the extracts of *conium*, *belladonna* and *hyoscyamus*. 5. The menstruum of the extract of *conium* is diluted alcohol. 6. The other two have two parts of alcohol and one part of water as their menstruum. 7. A few of the others also have as much<sup>1</sup> alcohol as these, or more. 8. What extracts have as much alcohol as these? 9. The extracts of *digitālis* and *leptandra* have the same quantity of alcohol? 10. Why then are these also not called alcoholic? 11. I don't know, my boy; ask the wise men who prepared the pharmacopœia. 12. But hear this. The extracts of *iris*, *podophyllum* and *rhubarb* have three parts of alcohol and one of water. 13. The extract of *nux vomica* has eight parts of alcohol and one of water. 14. The extracts of *cannabis indica*, *mezerium* and *physostigma* have a menstruum of pure alcohol, and yet none of these are called alcoholic. 15. Then why call any of them alcoholic?

#### 191. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Digitālis*, from *digitus*, finger, because its flower resembles a finger.

2. *Hyoscyamus*, from the Greek words *hus*, a swine, and *kyamus*, a bean, swine-bean; henbane, nightshade.

3. *Parōtis*, from the Greek words *para*, beside, and *ous*, the ear, the largest gland under the ear.

4. *Podophyllum*, from the Greek words *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *phyllum*, a leaf, foot-leaf, so called from its shape.

5. *Podædēma*, from *pous*, a foot, and *oidēma*, a swelling, foot-swelling.

6. *Podothēca*, from *pous*, and *theke*, a receptacle, a sheath, the cuticle of the foot.

7. *Podology*, from *pous*, and *logos*, a discourse; a treatise on the foot.

8. *Scalpellum*, from *scalpĕre*, to cut.

<sup>1</sup> Tantum alcoholis quantum hæc, vel plus, habent

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

## 192. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī . . . . .	<i>be willing, will, wish.</i>
Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī . . . . .	<i>be unwilling, will not.</i>
Mālō, mälle, māluī . . . . .	<i>be more willing, prefer.</i>

## INDICATIVE.

*Present Tense.*

volō,	nōlō,	mālō.
vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs.
vult,	nōn vult,	māvult.
volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumus.
vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis.
volunt,	nōlunt,	mālunt.

*Imperfect.*

volēbam,	nōlēbam,	mālēbam.
----------	----------	----------

*Future.*

volam,	nōlam,	mālam.
--------	--------	--------

*Perfect.*

voluī,	nōluī,	maluī.
--------	--------	--------

*Pluperfect.*

volueram,	nōlueram,	mālueram.
-----------	-----------	-----------

*Future Perfect.*

voluerō,	nōluerō,	māluerō.
----------	----------	----------

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present Tense.*

velim,	nōlim,	mālim.
velīs,	nōlīs,	mālīs.
velit.	nōlit,	mālit.
velīmus,	nōlēmus,	malīmus.
velītis,	nōlītis,	mālītis.
velint,	nōlint,	mālint.

*Imperfect.*

vellem,	nöllem,	mällem.
vellēs,	nöllēs,	mällēs.
vellet,	nöllet,	mallet.
vellēmus,	nöllēmus,	mällēmus.
vellētis,	nöllētis,	mällētis.
vellent,	nöllent,	mällent.

*Perfect.*

voluerim,	nöluerim,	māluerim.
-----------	-----------	-----------

*Pluperfect.*

voluisseni,	nöluissem,	māluissem.
-------------	------------	------------

IMPERATIVE.

*Present.*

(wanting),	nölī, nölīte.	(wanting).
------------	------------------	------------

*Future.*

(wanting),	nölītō, etc.,	(wanting).
------------	---------------	------------

INFINITIVE.

*Present.*

velle,	nölle,	mälle.
--------	--------	--------

*Perfect.*

voluisse,	nöluisse,	mäluisse.
-----------	-----------	-----------

PARTICIPLE.

*Present.*

volēns,	nölēns,	(wanting).
---------	---------	------------

Learn the tenses of the indicative and infinitive of *vōlo*, *nōlō* and *mālō*, and the imperative of *nōlō*.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Anglice, adv. . . . .	<i>in English.</i>
Confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>confess, acknowledge.</i>
Elegans, -antis, adj. . . . .	<i>elegant.</i>
Contumeliōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>abusive.</i>



Ignorantia, -æ, F. . . . .	ignorance.
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	undiscerning, absurd, foolish.
Interpretatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	interpretation, explanation.
Ludo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. and intr. . . . .	play.
Malo, malle, mālui, — . . . . .	be more willing, prefer, would rather.
Mandatum, -i, N. . . . .	mandate, command, direction.
Nolo, nolle, nōlui, — . . . . .	be unwilling, will not.
Neglectus, -a, -um, partic. and adj. . . . .	neglected, despised.
Postscriptum, -i, N. . . . .	postscript.
Ridiculus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	laughable, ridiculous.
Remitto, 3, -si, -sum, tr. . . . .	send back, return.
Significo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . .	signify, mean.
Significatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	signification, meaning.
Substituo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . .	put under, substitute.
Volo, velle, volui, — . . . . .	be willing, will, wish.
Vocabulum, -i, N. . . . .	word.
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr. . . . .	turn, translate.

## EXERCISE. 90.

1. Quidam puer linguæ Latīnæ diligenter studēre nolēbat. 2. Ludere semper in scholā, nunquam studēre volēbat. 3. Tamen sapiens vidēri malēbat quam ignorantiam confitēri. 5. In officīnā domini multos errōres faciēbat. 6. Quondam ad officīnam, in quā ille laborābat, hoc præsriptum missum est :

7. R.—Decocti cascarillæ uncias sex,  
Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam.  
Misce.

8. Nolens ignorantiam confitēri præsriptum remīsit, dicens, “Tinctūræ ejusdem non possum in urbe invenīre! Quam aliam tinctūrā pro eā substituam?” 9. Alio tempore medicus præsripto addiderat hoc mandatum;—“*Sum. more dict.*,” volens dicere, “sumendum more dicto;” to be taken in the manner directed. 10. Ille ineptus sic intellexit; *some more diet.* 11. Tum hanc interpretatiōnem elegantīōrem scripsit: “*To be taken with a more liberal allowance of food.*” 12. Quis vestrum vult hic ineptus esse? *Verbum sap.*

## EXERCISE. 91.

1. I know a druggist who wishes to appear very wise. 2. He never learned much Latin when a boy, and is now unwilling to confess his ignorance. 3. He, therefore, often makes mistakes both ludicrous and serious. 4. This is one of his ludicrous mistakes. 5. A physician had prescribed *linimentum terebinthæ*, and among other directions, had added this: "Pro re natâ." 5. Unwilling to ask the meaning of the words, he drew out his neglected Latin books. 6. He soon found this: Pro, *for*; Res, *thing*; Natus, -a, -um, *born*. 7. Now he understands it,—*for the thing born*. 8. But that is almost abusive. 9. He will turn it to English in much more elegant style. 10. So he adds to the prescription this postscript: 11. "Rub the little infant with the liniment of turpentine." 12. Will any of our pupils make a similar mistake?

*For Translation.*

Mustum si voles totum annum habere, in amphoram mustum indito, et corticem oppicâto, demittito in piscinam. Post tricesimum diem eximito. Totum annum mustum erit.

Cato mustum sic servabat.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

## 193. THE IRREGULAR VERB FERO.

Fero, *ferre, tulî, lâtum*; bear, carry, endure.

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
PRES., fero,	ferimus.	feror,	ferimur.
fers,	fertis.	ferris <i>or</i> re,	ferimini.
fert,	ferunt.	fertur,	feruntur.
IMPERF., ferēbam.		ferēbar.	
FUT., feram.		ferar.	
PERF., tuli.		lātus sum.	
PLUP., tuleram.		lātus eram.	
FUT. PERF., tulero.		latus ero.	

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,	feram.	ferar.
IMPERF.,	ferrem.	ferrer.
PERF.,	tulerim.	lātus sim.
PLUP.,	tulissem.	lātus essem.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.,	fer, <sup>1</sup>	ferte.	ferimini.
FUT.,	ferto,	fertōte.	fertor.
	ferto,	feruntō.	fertor,
			feruntor.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	ferre.	ferri.
PERF.,	tulisse.	lātus esse.
FUT.,	latūrus esse.	lātum īri.

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.,	ferens.	—.
FUT.,	latūrus.	GER., ferendus.
	—.	PERF., lātus.

## GERUND.

G., ferendī.	Ac, ferendum.
D., ferendō.	Ab., ferendō.

## SUPINE.

Ac., lātum.	Ab., lātu.
-------------	------------

194. Compounds of *fero* are conjugated like the simple verb.

## VOCABULARY. 39.

Adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum tr. . . . .	{ use, employ, give, admin- ister.
Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum [ab. (s)] . . . . .	bear off, carry away.
Ad-fero, adferre, attuli, adlātum, ad. . . . .	bear to, bring.
Con-fero, conferre, contuli collātum. . . . .	bring together, collect.
Se conferre . . . . .	betake one's self.
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. . . . .	grow, increase.
Cancer, -eri, M. . . . .	cancer, ulcer.
Curatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	cure, curing, taking care.
Differo, differre, distutī, dilātum (dis, apart) . . . . .	{ bear apart, scatter, post- pone, put off.

<sup>1</sup> For fere; dīco, dūco, facio, fero have the imperative present, second singular, dīc, duc, fac, fer.

Desidero, āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>wish, long for, need.</i>
Ef-fero, efferre, etuli, elātum, [ex.] . . . . .	<i>bear out, bring forth.</i>
Ex-seco, 1, -ui, -etum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut out, cut away.</i>
Inseco, 1, -ui, -etum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut into, cut open.</i>
Longus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>long, tedious.</i>
Morior, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>die.</i>
Miseria, æ, F. . . . .	<i>misery, distress.</i>
Primo, adv., . . . . .	<i>at first.</i>
Parōtis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>a tumor of the parotid gland</i>
Patienter, adv. . . . .	<i>patiently, with patience.</i>
Quamquam, conj. . . . .	<i>although, though.</i>
Suf-fero, sufferre, sustuli, sublātum [sub.] . . . . .	<i>undergo, endure.</i>
Scalpellum, i, N. . . . .	<i>lancet, scalpel.</i>
Tumor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>tumor, swelling.</i>

## EXERCISE. 92.

1. Aufert, aufertur. 2. Auferet, auferētur. 3. Abstulit, ablātus est. 4. Conferre, conferri. 5. Conferunt, conferuntur. 6. Confērent, confērentur. 7. Contulerant, eollāti erant. 8. Distulērunt, dilāti sunt. 9. Distulerit, dilātus erit. 10. Distulisse, dilātus esse. 11. Diffērēbant, differebantur.

1. We bear, we are borne. 2. We were bearing, we were borne. 3. We have borne, we have been borne. 4. We shall bear, we shall be borne. 5. We had borne, we had been borne. 6. Bear thou, bear ye. 7. To offer, to be offered. 8. Ye shall offer, ye shall be offered. 9. To have offered, to have been offered. 10. Ye offer, ye will offer. 11. Ye are offered, ye will be offered.

1. Parotis feminæ miseræ gravem dolōrem adferēbat. 2. Neque eataplasma neque emplastrum generis ullius dolōrem abstulit. 3. Ægra morbum patienter ferre didicerat. 4. Interim autem tumor crescēbat, et in dies difficilior erat dolōrem crescentem sufferre. 5. Clarus chirurgus arcessitus est. 6. Primo, miseræ auxilium adferre, et tumōrem scalpello auferre, pæne timēbat. 7. At postquam ægrôtæ miseriam viderat auxilium ei libenter obtulit. 8. Paululum chloroformi ægrôtæ adhibitum est, et tum chirurgi benigni scalpellum insecuit tumōrem et dolōrem simul abstulit. 9. Quam-

quam curatio quæ scalpellum desiderāvit periculōsa fuit, femina non mortua est. 10. Chirurgus lætus domum se contulit.

## EXERCISE. 93.

1. Learn to endure severe pain with patience. 2. Learn to bear patiently what cannot be changed. 3. The surgeon's knife brought aid to the weary patient. 4. Tedious to the sick is the delay which defers the time of cure. 5. Do not<sup>1</sup> bring a patient that which he does not want. 6. Country physicians usually carry from home all their medicines with them. 7. The sick would<sup>2</sup> rather<sup>2</sup> endure the surgeon's knife than the pain of disease. 8. To cut out a cancer is less painful than to bear it.

*For Translation—Celsus de parotidibus.*

Hæc (ulcera) in capite fere<sup>3</sup> medicamentis egent. Sub ipsis vero auribus oriri parotides solent; modo<sup>4</sup> in secundā valetudine, ibi inflammatiōne ortā<sup>5</sup>; modo<sup>4</sup> post longas febres, illuc impetu morbi converso.<sup>6</sup> Id abscessus genus est: itaque nullam novam curatiōnem desiderat. Animadversiōnem tantummodo hanc habet necessariam: quia si sine morbo id intumuit, primum reprimendum<sup>7</sup> experimentum est; si ex adversā valetudine, illud inimicum est, maturarique et quam primum<sup>8</sup> aperiri commodius est.

<sup>1</sup> Noli — adferre.<sup>2</sup> Malunt.<sup>3</sup> Usually.<sup>4</sup> Modo — mod.—now — now, at one time — another.<sup>5</sup> Ortā (orior,—iri), etc., inflammation having arisen there.<sup>6</sup> The force of the disease being turned thither.<sup>7</sup> The first experiment or trial is of (drugs) which tend to repress it.<sup>8</sup> Quam primum—as soon as possible.

## CHAPTER XL.

## 195. IRREGULAR VERBS.

*Eo, ire, ii [ivi], itum, go.**Fīo, fierī, factus sum* (used as pass. of *faciō*), be made, become.

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Eo.</i>		<i>Fīo.</i>	
PRES., eo,	īmus.	fīo,	fīmus.
īs,	ītis.	fīs,	fītis.
it,	eunt.	fīt,	fīunt.
IMPER.,	ībam,		fīēbam.
FUT.,	ībo,		fīam.
PERF.,	iī,		factus sum,
PLUP.,	ieram,		factus eram.
FUT. PERF.,	iero,		factus ero.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,	eam,	fīam.
IMPERF.,	īrem,	fierem.
PERF.,	ierim,	factus sim.
PLUP.,	iissem,	factus essem.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.,	ī,	īte,	fī,	fīte.
FUT.,	īto,	ītōte.		
	īto,	euntō.		

## INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	īre,	fierī.
PERF.,	iisse,	factus esse.
FUT.,	itūrus esse,	factum īrī.

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.,	īēns; gen., euntis.	—————
FUT.,	itūrus,	GER., faciendus.
	—————	PERF., factus.

## GERUND.

G.,	eundī.	AC., eundum.
D.,	eundō.	AB., eundō.



## SUPINE.

Ac., itum.

Ab., itu.

196. The root of *eo*, namely, *i*, is changed to *e* before a vowel, except in perf., plup. and fut. perf., and in nom. sing. of pres. part.

197. Compounds of *eo* generally form the perfect in *ii*, instead of *ivi*.

198. The *i* of *fīo* is long except when followed by *er*, and in *fit*.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative and the present and perfect infinitive of *eo* and *fīo*.

## VOCABULARY. 40.

Ante-eo, -īre, -ii . . . . .	<i>go before, surpass.</i>
Causa, æ, F. . . . .	<i>cause, reason.</i>
Commentarium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>commentary.</i>
Cribo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>sift.</i>
Dispensatorium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>dispensatory.</i>
De, prep., w. ab. . . . .	<i>concerning, about, on.</i>
Ex-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum . . . . .	<i>go out.</i>
Eo, īre, -ii [ivi], -itum . . . . .	<i>go.</i>
Fīo, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. o. facio] . . . . .	<i>be made, become.</i>
Florens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>flourishing, prosperous, successful.</i>
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>ignorant of, unskilled.</i>
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>inattentive.</i>
Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>born, arise, appear.</i>
Propositum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>purpose, aim, end.</i>
Pavimentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>pavement floor.</i>
Red-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum . . . . .	<i>go back, return.</i>
Subeo, -īre, -ii, -itum . . . . .	<i>go under, enter, undergo.</i>
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr. . . . .	<i>sweep, sweep out.</i>

1. Nemo casu fit bonus medicamentarius. 2. Quidam puer pavimentum verrēbat, ampullas lavābat, borācem cribābat, decem annos, et tamen non factus est medicamentarius. 3. Omnes labōres servīles subībat, et domini officīnā exiit fere imperītus medicamentōrum. 4. Quamquam hodie in officīnā suā est, neque negotio suo præ-est, neque unquam medicamentarius fiet. 5. Causa manifesta est ei qui intelligere vult. 6. Ille puer fuit negligens, inattentus, piger. 7. Neque sapiens natus est, neque studēre

volēbat. 8. Has quæstiōnes simplices de pharmacopœiā non potest respondēre. 9. Quæ est pharmacopœia? 10. Habet-ne quisque populus eruditus pharmacopœiam? 11. Quot cruda medicamenta et præparatiōnes in nostrā pharmacopœiā appellantur? 12. Cur nomina medicamentōrum Latīne scribuntur? 13. Potes-ne tu, mi puer, has quæstiōnes respondēre? 14. Cur hæres? Perit-ne tam cito omnis scientia tua harum rerum? 15. Plērosque studio debes ante-īre, sī vis negotio magno præ-esse.

## EXERCISE. 95.

1. Boys, you will never become good druggists by chance. 2. You ought to surpass others in study and diligence. 3. Are you willing to undergo the necessary labor? 4. If you are not, it will be best to go back to your father at once. 5. A boy who was born tired will never make a successful druggist. 6. Can you answer the following simple questions? 7. What is a dispensatory? It is a commentary on a pharmacopœia. 8. What is its purpose? To give<sup>1</sup> a correct knowledge of drugs, officinal and non-officinal. 9. How many dispensatories have we? 10. Can you name them?

## VOCABULARY. 41.

Aer, āēris, M.	air, atmosphere.
Cuprum, -ī, N.	copper.
Comparativus, -a, -um, adj.	comparative, specific.
Comperio, 4, -peri, -pertum, tr.	ascertain, find out.
Diminutio, -ōnis, F.	diminution, decrease, loss.
Frāgmen, -inis, N.	fragment, piece, bit.
Gravitas, -ātis, F.	heaviness, weight.
Hydrometrum, -ī, N.	hydrometer, inst. for deter. sp. grav. of fluids.
Intendo. 3, -di, -tum, tr.	stretch, bend, apply.
Liquidum, -i, N.	a liquid, fluid.
Modus, -i, M.	measure, way, method, manner.
Norma, -æ, F.	rule, standard.
Par, -is, adj.	equal.
Philosophus, i, M.	philosopher.
Regula, -æ, F.	rule.
Ratio, -ōnis, F.	reckoning, method, way, manner of doing.

<sup>1</sup> Ut præbeat.

## EXERCISE. 96.

1. Præceptor et discipulus inter se colloquuntur. 2. P. Quot grana in fluidā unciā sunt? 3. D. Quadringenti et quinquaginta et quinque et septies decima pars grani. 4. P. Bene. Nunc iterum responde: In unciā alcoholis quot grana sunt? 5. D. Forsan non memini;—conabor autem meminisse. In alcoholis unciā fluida sunt, si memini recte, quadringenti viginti duo grana et octies decima pars grani. 6. P. Recte meministi iterum. Aliā quæstione te tentabo. Pondus aquæ unciæ fluidæ est norma gravitatis. 7. P. Quomodo hanc normā comparativam gravitatem alcoholis invenies? 8. D. Communi regulā utar, et pondus alcoholis pondere paris magnitudinis aquæ dividam. Nonne est hic modus rectus? 9. P. Rectus est, certe. At quis hunc modum invenit? 10. D. Nescio certe; forsan Benjamīnus Franklin, vel Franciscus Bacon, vel Christopher Co—. 11. P. "Satis sunt ista;—conjecturavisti satis." Archimēdes erat vir qui hoc invenit, ille fere clarissimus omnium Græcorum philosophorum. 12. P. De illo leges posthac; nunc ad pensum redibimus. 13. Si studio animum intendes, cito ante-ibis plurimos, et peritissimus medicamentorum fies. 14. E scholā primus et optimus fere omnium discipulorum exibis.

## EXERCISE. 97.

1. How do you find the specific gravity of a body heavier than water? 2. Divide the weight of the body in air by the decrease of weight in water. 3. The weight of a piece of copper in the air is  $805\frac{1}{2}$  grains; in water,  $715\frac{1}{2}$  grains; loss of weight, 90 grains. 4. What, then, is the specific gravity of copper? 5. How do you find the specific gravity of liquids? 6. We find the specific gravity of liquids by means of various kinds of hydrometers. 7. The special name of an instrument indicates its use. 8. *Lactometer* is derived from the words *lac*, milk, and *metrum*, a measure, and means an instrument with which we measure the specific gravity of milk.

199. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Christopher*, from Greek words *Christos*, Christ, and *phero*, I bear—Christ-bearer.

2. *Aerophobia*, from *aer*, air, and *phobos*, fear—air-fear ; dread of the air.

3. *Aerorachia*, from *aer*, and *rachis*, spine—air in the spine.

4. *Aerhæmatoria*, from *aer*, *haima*, blood, and *toxikon*, poison—air-blood-poisoning, or poisoning by the reception of air into the blood-vessels.

5. *Hydrometrum*, from the Greek words *hudor*, water, and *metrum*, measure.

6. *Hydromyringa*, from *hudor* and *myringa*, the membrane of the tympanum ; dropsy of ear-drum.

7. *Hydromania*, from *hudor* and *mania*, madness—water madness ; insane desire to drown one's self.

8. *Hydropneumonia*, from *hudor*, and *pneumon*, lung—dropsy of the lungs.

9. *Hydrocæmia*, from *hudor*, and *haima*, blood—watery blood.

*For Translation.*

Celsus de curatione vulneris quod per morsum serpentis infertur.

Igitur in primis<sup>1</sup> super vulnus id membrum deligandum<sup>2</sup> est ; non tamen nimium vehementur, ne torpeat : <sup>3</sup> dein venenum extrahendum est. Id cucurbitula optime facit : neque alienum est, ante scalpello circa vulnus incidere, quo<sup>4</sup> plus vitiati jam sanguinis extrahatur. Si cucurbitula non est, quod tamen vix incidere potest, tum quidlibet simile vas, quod idem possit :<sup>5</sup> Si ne id quidem est, homo adhibendus<sup>6</sup> est, qui<sup>7</sup> id vulnus exsugat. Quisquis id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem præstabit.

<sup>1</sup> In primis, first.<sup>2</sup> Must be bound.<sup>3</sup> Lest it become torpid.<sup>4</sup> Quo in order that.<sup>5</sup> Which is able to do the same thing.<sup>6</sup> A man must be employed.<sup>7</sup> Qui exsugat, to suck out.

## CHAPTER XLI.

## 200. PREPOSITIONS.

THUS far several prepositions have been used in the exercises, some followed by the accusative and some by the ablative.

201. *Prepositions followed by the Ablative.*

Ā (ab, abs) . . . . .	away from, by.
Absque . . . . .	without.
Cōram . . . . .	in presence of.
Cum . . . . .	with.
Dē . . . . .	from, concerning.
Ē (ex) . . . . .	out of, from.
Præ . . . . .	before, in comparison with
Prō . . . . .	before, for.
Sine . . . . .	without.
Tenus . . . . .	as far as, up to.

202. *In*, meaning *into, to, towards, for*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative.

203. *In*, meaning *in, on, at*, after verbs of *rest*, takes the ablative.

204. *Sub, under, up to*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative; after verbs of *rest*, the ablative.

205. All prepositions, except the ten mentioned, and *in* and *sub*, are followed by the accusative only.

206. *Expressions of Place.*

Examine the following:

1. In Italiā . . . . . *in Italy.*
2. In monte . . . . . *on the mountain.*
3. Ad montem . . . . . *to the mountain.*
4. De castris . . . . . *from the camp.*
5. In castra . . . . . *to (or, into) camp.*
6. Ab urbe . . . . . *from the city.*
7. Fugit ex Corintho . . . . . *he fled from Corinth.*
8. Corinthī . . . . . *at (in) Corinth.*
9. Athēnis . . . . . *at (in) Athens.*

10. Syracūsis . . . . . at (in) *Syracuse*.  
 11. Carthaginī . . . . . at (in) *Carthage*.  
 12. Romæ . . . . . at (in) *Rome*.  
 13. Romam . . . . . to *Rome*.  
 14. Romā . . . . . from *Rome*.

207. Observe the ways of denoting the place *in, on, at, to, from which*.

208. *Rule of Syntax*.—The names of places not towns are generally put :

- (1) In the *accusative* with *ad* or *in* to denote the place to which.  
 (2) In the *ablative* with *ab, de, or ex*, to denote the place from which.  
 (3) In the *locative ablative* with *in*, to denote the place at or in which.

209. The names of towns are put :

- (1) In the *accusative*, to denote the place to which.  
 (2) In the *ablative*, to denote the place from which.  
 (3) In the *locative*, or in the *locative ablative*, to denote the place at or in which.

210. *Domus, home, house*, and *rus, the country*, have the same construction as the names of towns.

#### VOCABULARY. 42.

- Ars, artis, F.* . . . . . *art*.  
*Antipyreticus, -a, -um, adj.* . . . . . *antipyretic, tending to drive away fever*.  
*Ægrotatio, -ōnis, F.* . . . . . *sickness*.  
*Cerebrālis, -e, adj.* . . . . . *cerebral, pertaining to the brain*.  
*Convallis, -is, F.* . . . . . *a valley*.  
*Effero, -ferre, -tūli, lātum, tr.* . . . . . *bear forth, carry out*.  
*Familia, -æ, F.* . . . . . *family, household*.  
*Obſolētus, -a, -um, adj.* . . . . . *old, worn out*.  
*Palus, -ūdis, F.* . . . . . *marsh, bog*.  
*Mulier, -is, F.* . . . . . *woman*.  
*Rus, ruris, N.* . . . . . *country*.  
*Recipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.* . . . . . *take back, take again*.  
*Se recipere* . . . . . *to betake one's self, to return*.  
*Redeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.* . . . . . *return, come back*.  
*Tectum, -i, N.* . . . . . *covering, roof, house*.



Typhus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>acute disease with stupor.</i>
Typhus cerebrālis. . . . .	<i>typhoid fever.</i>
Tanacētum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>tansy.</i>
Vesper, -is, and vesperus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>evening star, the evening.</i>
Viso, 3, vīsi, visum, tr. . . . .	<i>see, visit.</i>
Xanthoxylum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>prickly ash, xanthoxylum.</i>

## EXERCISE. 98.

1. Est-ne juvenis medicus domi? 2. Non domi est; rus iit primo mane. 3. Vetus medicus autem, pater juvenis, domi est; is artem in urbe semper exercet. 4. Juvenis ad urbem vespere se recipit. 5. Multa genera medicamentōrum secum ex urbe rus extulit. 6. Multos ægros ruri vult visere antequam in urbem redit. 7. Omnis fere familia inter palūdes habitans febrem intermittentem habet. 8. His ægrōtis quiniā, cinchōnam, et alia antipyretica magnis dosibus dat. 9. Mulier vetula, quæ in teeto obsolēto habitat, rheumatismo aetō labōrat. 10. Ei primum magnesiæ sulphātis, et opii plenas doses dabit; deinde æque ac magnas doses quiniæ sulphātis, et acidōrum sulphuriei et salicyliei.

## EXERCISE. 99.

1. There is more sickness in the country now than in the city. 2. Five doctors went out from the city to the country this morning. 3. In a little mountain valley one doctor has sixteen patients sick with typhoid fever. 4. Among the marshes every family is suffering with intermittent fever. 5. The doctors carry with them many sorts of tonics and febrifuges. 6. When fevers abound, the careful physician will carry with him to the country many tonics. 7. He will probably carry from home nitric acid, sulphuric acid, subnitrate of bismuth, cascarilla, cinchona, colomba, quinine, quassia, gentian, eupatorium, lupuline, salicine, serpentaria and perhaps other tonics. 8. Most of these tonics and febrifuges are found in the fields and woods. 9. Wahoo, prickly ash, tansy and many similar tonics grow in the country.

211. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Antipyreticus*, from *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire, a febrifuge.

2. *Cicatrix*, from *cæcare*, to conceal, because it conceals the wound.

3. *Typhus*, from the Greek word *typhos*, stupor.

4. *Porphyrotyphus*, from the Greek words *porphyra*, purple, and *typhus*, purple stupor or fever.

5. *Enterotyphus*, from Greek *enteron*, intestine, and *typhus*, fever of the intestines.

6. *Ileotyphus*, from Greek *ileon* (eilein, to turn or twist), intestine, and *typhus*, intestine-fever.

7. *Xanthoxylon*, from Greek words *zanthos*, yellow, and *zylon*, wood, yellow-wood, prickly ash.

8. *Xanthopsis*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *opsis*, vision, yellow-vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

9. *Xanthorriza*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *riza*, root, yellow-root.

10. *Xanthuria*, from *zanthos*, and *ouron*, urine.

#### FOR TRANSLATION.

#### 212. *Celsus de Emplastris.*

Ex emplāstris<sup>1</sup> autem nulla majōrem usum præstant, quam quæ cruentis protinus vulneribus injiciuntur. Hæc enim reprimunt inflammatiōnem, atque illius quoque impetum minuunt, tum glutinant vulnera quæ id patiuntur, cicatricem iisdem<sup>2</sup> inducunt. Constant autem ex medicamentis non pinguibus.

Optimum ex his est, quod *barbarum* vocatur. Habet æruginis rasæ<sup>3</sup> duodecim draehmas, spumæ argenti viginti draehmas, aluminis, picis aridæ, resinæ pineæ aridæ, singulōrum unam drachmam, quibus adjiciuntur olei et acēti singulæ<sup>4</sup> heminæ.

<sup>1</sup> But of plasters.

<sup>2</sup> And draw the skin over the same.

<sup>3</sup> Of scraped verdigris.

<sup>4</sup> Singulæ heminæ, a half pint each.

## CHAPTER XLII.

## 213. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

214. *Sequence of Tenses.*

LEARN the subjunctive of *sum* (39) and its compounds (168).

215. The chief use of the subjunctive is in dependent clauses.

216. In dependent clauses the tenses of the subjunctive conform to the following rule:

217. *Rule of Syntax.*—Principal tenses depend upon principal tenses: secondary upon secondary.

218. *Examine carefully the following examples:*

1. *Video quid facias, feceris, facturus sis, I see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

2. *Vidi quid facias, feceris, facturus sis, I have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

3. *Vidēbo quid facias, feceris, facturus sis, I shall see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

4. *Videro quid facias, feceris, facturus sis, I shall have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

219. Notice that in the principal clauses of these examples the present, perfect definite (the perfect with *have* or *has*), future and future perfect are used.

220. These are called the *primary* or *principal* tenses.

221. *Examine also the following:*

1. *Vidēbam quid faceres, fecisses, facturus esses. I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

2. *Vidi quid faceres, fecisses, facturus esses. I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

3. *Videram quid faceres, fecisses, facturus esses. I had seen what you did, had done, were going to do.*

222. Observe that in the principal clauses of these examples the imperfect, the perfect indefinite (the perfect without *have* or *has*), and the pluperfect are used.

223. These are called the *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

224. Notice also that the primary tenses of the subjunctive follow the primary tenses of the indicative in the first group of examples, and secondary the secondary in the second group.

225. You will also observe that the subjunctive in all these examples is translated like the indicative.

226. *Quin* (compounded of *qui*, who, and *ne*, not) is followed by the subjunctive after negative clauses denoting *hindrance*, *resistance* and *doubt*, as :

*Non dubito quin sapiens sis, I do not doubt that you are wise ; ægre abstinui quin dicerem, I hardly refrained from saying ; nihil impedit quin eam domum, Nothing prevents me from going home.*

#### EXERCISE. 100.

*Non est dubium quin discipulus studiōsus sit.* 2. *Non dubito quin possit legere hoc præscriptum ;—“ Recipe, sodæ sulphātis unciam eum semisse, sodæ phosphātis unciam, syrupi rhamni drachmas quattuor, aquæ menthæ piperatæ uncias sex.”* 3. *Quid impedit quin medicamentarius spiritum camphoratum possit hac formulā parare ?—“ Recipe, eamphoræ unciam unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libram unam. Misce.”* 4. *Non dubium est quin aliquis hac formulā uti possit.* 5. *Hic puer non dubitat quin hæc sit formula reeta ad spiritum lavandulæ parandum ;* <sup>1</sup>—“ *Recipe, florum lavandulæ libram unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libras quattuor, aquæ fontanæ quantum satis. Post macerationem per viginti quattuor horas destillandō elice libras quattuor.*”

#### EXERCISE. 101.

1. What prevents the boy from being studious? 2. Nothing prevents him from being studious. 3. There is no doubt that he can turn this prescription to Latin:—“Take a drachm of the tincture of opium, six ounces of the mucilage of acacia, two drachms of the spirit of nitric æther. Mix.” 4. I do not doubt that he can repeat in Latin the formula for preparing the tincture

of cascarilla. 5. "Take five ounces of bruised bark of cascarilla, two pounds of rectified spirit of wine; macerate, express and filter."

### 227. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Camphorosma*, from *camphor*, and *osme*, odor; having an odor of camphor.

2. *Calefacients*, from *calidus*, warm, and *facere*, to make; substances which excite warmth.

3. *Distillatio*, from *de*, from, and *stillare*, to drop; falling in drops.

4. *Desiccativa*, from *de* and *siccāre*, to dry; external remedies which dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.

5. *Incineratio*, from *in* and *cinis*, ashes; a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.

6. *Piperoid*, from *piper*, pepper, and *eidos*, resemblance; resembling pepper.

7. *Piperopastus*, from *piper* and the Greek word, *passein*, to strew; strewed with pepper.

8. *Torrefactio*, from *torridus*, dry, or hot, and *facere*, to make; the act of making dry.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—CONTINUED.

LEARN the subjunctive, active and passive, of *amo*, *monco*, *rego* and *audio*.

228. Observe the similarity of form in the corresponding tenses of the indicative, subjunctive and infinitive moods.

229. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Ut* is used with the subjunctive to express a positive purpose, and *ne*, a negative purpose, and may be variously translated.

*Examine the following* :—

*Æger capit medicamentum ut convalescat*, *The patient takes med-*



*icine that he may get well, in order that he may get well, so that he may get well, to get well, for the purpose of getting well.*

*Alius capit medicamentum ne æger sit, Another takes medicine that he may not be sick, in order not to be sick, so that he may not be sick, so as not to be sick, for the purpose of not being sick, lest he be sick.*

## EXERCISE. 102.

1. Hic edit ut vivat, ille vivit ut edat. 2. Hic discipulus venit in scholam ut discat, ille ut ludat. 3. Cura, puer, ne iudas potius quam studeas, et nihil discas. 4. Pensum hodiernum est de calōre. Cur de hac nihil didicisti? 5. Domo exii ut cum amīco studērem, sed amīcus exierat ut piscarētur, et ego nolens studēre solus eum secūtus sum. 6. Neglexistīne studium igitur ut piscarēris? 7. Non ut piscārer, sed ut de penso quārerem ex condiscipulo. 8. Bene intelligo: At quid cepisti? 9. Nil. 10. Quid! Nil cepisti? Totum diem piscabāris et nil piscium cepisti,—et nil de calōre didicisti! Pudet me tui! Valde timeo, vāgabunde, ne damno tuo de calōre discas posthac! 11. Hue ventūrus eras hodie ut diseres et recitares de octo rebus in arte medicamentariā postulantibus vehementissimum calōrem. 12. Et tamen nil didicisti de ignitiōne, fusiōne, calcinatiōne, deflagratiōne, torrefactiōne, incineratiōne, et ceteris; —et nil piscium cepisti! 13. Culpam nunc video, magister, et confiteor, et supplex oro ut mihi ignoscas. 14. Cras studēbo ut omnia de evaporatiōne, destillatiōne, desiccatiōne, exsiccatiōne, granulatiōne, sublimatiōne discam, et pisces capiam. 15. Bona promissa. Cura ne frangas. Tibi ignoscam cum hac admonitiōne:—Quandounque aufugis a scholā ut piscēris, provide ut capias, vel āliquid non jucundum expecta.

## EXERCISE. 103.

1. Yesterday, my boy, you ran away from school to go fishing. 2. To-day I intend to ask you a few questions in order to test your knowledge of the subject which we are studying. 3. What is distillation? 4. Distillation is the separation of one liquid from another by vaporization and condensation, the volatile<sup>1</sup> part being the

<sup>1</sup> Volatili parte petitiā



object sought. 5. What is sublimation? 6. Sublimation is the process<sup>1</sup> of distilling volatile solids. 7. Why do druggists often dry<sup>2</sup> medicinal substances<sup>3</sup>? 8. They do this to preserve<sup>4</sup> them, to reduce<sup>5</sup> their bulk, to facilitate<sup>6</sup> their comminution. 9. Your answers are correct, boy, but where are your fish?

## CHAPTER XLIV.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

230. LEARN the subjunctive of *eo*, *fero* and *volo*.

231. *Rule of Syntax*.—Many verbs signifying to *please* or *displease*, *benefit* or *injure*, *command* or *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *believe*, *threaten*, *persuade*, and the like, take the dative: As, *Prosunt sibi*, they benefit themselves; *placet mihi*, it pleases me; *nocet amīco*, he injures his friend; *paret legi*, he obeys the law; *persuadet mihi*, he persuades me; *crede mihi*, believe me.

#### EXERCISE. 104.

1. Me hortātur ut eam. 2. Eos hortāmur ut ferant. 3. Mihi imperas ut eam. 4. Mihi imperāvit ut irem. 5. Mihi persuadet ne eam. 6. Non est dubium quin velint; voluerint. 7. Nemo dubitābat quin vellent; voluissent. 8. Ei persuāsi ut legi parēret. 9. Non dubium erat quin mihi paruisset. 10. Imperāvi ut amīcus iret.

1. He commands that we go; bear; be borne. 2. There is no doubt they will go. 3. He persuaded me to believe. 4. I had commanded him to go. 5. There is no doubt of his having gone.

#### VOCABULARY. 42.

Aspersus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>spattered, sprinkled.</i>
Aurōra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>goddess of morning, morning.</i>
Chemia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>chemistry.</i>
Capto, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>catch at, strive to catch.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Omit process of, and render — *destillatio solidōrum volatilium*.

<sup>2</sup> Exsiccut.

<sup>3</sup> Res.

<sup>4</sup> Ut conservent.

<sup>5</sup> Ut minuan.

<sup>6</sup> Ut comminutiōnem earum faciōrem faciant.

Defessus, a, -um, adj. . . . .	tired out, weary.
Debilis, -e, adj. . . . .	feeble, infirm.
Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	draw out, lure forth.
Formīca, -æ, F. . . . .	ant.
Incensus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	incensed, angry.
Lutum, -i, N. . . . .	mud, mire.
Macer, macra, macrum, adj. . . . .	haggard, lean, emaciated.
Mundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	cleanse, make clean.
Opus, -eris, N. . . . .	work, task.
Postrēmo, adv. . . . .	at last.
Pannōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	ragged, full of patches.
Proavia, -æ, F. . . . .	great-grandmother.
Quisquiliæ, -ārum, F. . . . .	trash, filth.
Quamobrem, conj. . . . .	wherefore.
Recenter, adv. . . . .	recently.
Rufus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	red, reddish, tawny.
Vivus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	live, living.
Verbero, -ōnis, M. . . . .	seoundrel, rascal.

## EXERCISE. 105.

*Making Formic Spirits fifty years ago.*

1. Quinquaginta annis abhinc Germānus medicamentarius valde incensus in officinā sedēbat. 2. Causa iræ hæc erat. 3. Tribus diēbus ante servo imperaverat ut libras quattuor spiritus formicārum quam celerrime<sup>1</sup> parāret. Quamobrem servum rus miserat ut duas libras vivārum formicārum rufārum colligeret, et eum jusserat ne redīret sine formīcis. 5. Tertia aurōra jam reverterat, nondum autem ille servus. 6. Postrēmo, oecāsu solis tertii diēi, defessus, macer, claudus altero<sup>2</sup> pede, æger toto corpore,<sup>3</sup> pulverulentus, luto aspersus, pannōsus, ille miserrimus mortalium in officinā domini claudieābat. 7. Tum dominus, plenus iræ, magnā voce exelamāvit: "Verbero miserrime, ubi fuisti? Cur morabāris tamdiu? Nonne imperāvi ut quam celerrime redīres?" 8. S. Certe quidem sic imperasti.<sup>4</sup> Etiam imperāsti<sup>4</sup> autem ne ipse redīrem sine formīeis. Totum fere tēmpus istas formīcas rufas cap-

<sup>1</sup> Quam celerrime, as soon as possible.<sup>2</sup> Lamē in one foot.<sup>3</sup> Sick in his whole body.<sup>4</sup> For imperavisti.

tābam. 9. D. Tres totos dies consumēbas duas libras tantum capiēns! Istam fabulam narra proaviæ, ne mihi. Ego non credam. 10. S. Tamen vera est. Nonne rufas formīcas imperasti ut caperem? D. Certe. S. Et vivas? D. Certe, et mundātas ab omnibus quisquiliis? D. Certe. 11. S. Debes igitur mihi credere. Primum enim invenire tantum numerum rufarum difficile est; deinde multo difficilius est capere vivas. Multas interfeci captans, multæ mortuæ sunt captæ, multæ dum mundabantur. 12. D. Bene explicare potes. Quot libras autem habes? S. Duas tresve. D. Rufæne omnes? S. Omnes. D. Vivæne? 13. S. Sic puto;—erant vivæ paucis horis abhinc;—ego autem vix vivo. 14. D. [Inspectans cum magnā cūrā]. Pleræque vivæ sunt: Hoc tempore tibi ignoscam. I nunc et spiritum mihi quam celerrime para.

## EXERCISE. 106.

1. To prepare formic spirits fifty years ago was a difficult task. 2. The servant was ordered to collect two pounds of live red ants. 3. He was then commanded to cleanse them from all filth, and use the following formula: 4. "Take two pounds of recently collected live red ants, four pounds each of spirits of rectified wine and spring water. 5. Draw off four pounds by distilling<sup>1</sup> over a slow fire." 6. This formula is not in the American pharmacopœia. 7. By the aid of chemistry the druggist now prepares formic spirits in a much easier way. 8. Chemistry has furnished him many valuable remedies.

## CHAPTER XLV.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

232. PURPOSE is also often expressed in Latin by means of a relative pronoun followed by the subjunctive: *Misit filium qui medicum consuleret, he sent his son to consult the physician.*

<sup>1</sup> Destillando leni igne.

233. The ablative is often used to denote a *characteristic* or *quality*. When thus used it is modified by an adjective: *summā virtūte* juvenis, a young man *of the highest virtue*; *Medicus magnō rerum usu*, a physician *of great experience*.

234. This is sometimes called the *descriptive ablative*.

235. The genitive also has a similar use: *medicamentum magni pretii*, medicine *of great value*; *vir maximī consilii*, a man *of very great prudence*.

## VOCABULARY. 43.

Cribrum, -i, N.	. . . . .	sieve.
Culter, -tri, M.	. . . . .	knife.
Flexilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	flexible.
Febrilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	producing fever.
Ingredior, -di, -gressus sum, dep.	. . . . .	enter, begin.
Inæquālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	unequal, uneven.
Lamina, -æ, F.	. . . . .	plate, blade, layer.
Mola, -æ, F.	. . . . .	mill.
Macula, -æ, F.	. . . . .	spot, mesh in net or sieve.
Metior, -iri, -ītus sum, dep. tr.	. . . . .	measure.
Tenuitas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	fineness, thinness.

## EXERCISE. 107.

1. Agricola misit puerum qui medicum arcessiret. 2. Medicus arcessitus est qui agricolæ filiam viseret. 3. Medicus ipse non venit, sed remisit hoc præscriptum quod ægram sanaret: 4. "Sumat<sup>1</sup> ægra quinæ quindecim grana antequam paroxysmus febrilis ingreditur." 5. Mola medicamentaria est instrumentum quo medicamenta comminuantur.<sup>2</sup> 6. Medicus servo dedit pistillum et mortarium quibus medicamenta contunderet.<sup>2</sup> 7. Medicamentarii habent cribra inæquālibus maculis quæ tenuitatem pulverum metiantur. 8. Spatula est culter laminā latā et flexili quo medici præparatiōnes moveant et misceant. 9. Agricolæ filius in officinam venit qui magnesiæ citrātis liquōrem emeret. 10. Dominus misit adiutōrem, juvenem parvo medicamentōrum usu,<sup>3</sup> qui liquōrem pararet.

<sup>1</sup> Let the patient take.

<sup>2</sup> Sub. after rel. of purpose.

<sup>3</sup> Of little experience in drugs.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—UT AND NE.

IN the last few lessons the subjunctive with *ut* has been used to express *purpose*.

236. It is also often used with *ut* to denote *result*. Examine the following :

1. Nitricum acidum est tam forte ut ferrum exedat, *nitric acid is so strong that it eats away iron.*

2. Tanta vis venēni fuit ut virum statim interficeret, *so great was the strength of the poison that it killed the man immediately.*

3. Accidit ut medicus non venīret, *it happened that the physician did not come.*

237. Examine also the following :

1. Timeo ut medicus veniat, *I fear that the doctor will not come or is not coming.*

2. Timeo ut medicus venerit, *I fear the doctor has not come.*

3. Timēbam ut medicus venisset, *I feared the doctor had not come.*

4. Timeo ne veniat, *I fear that he is coming or will come.*

5. Timeo ne venerit, *I fear that he has come.*

6. Timui ne venisset, *I feared that he had come.*

238. Observe that after verbs of *fearing*, *ut* is translated *that not*, and *ne*, *that*.

## VOCABULARY. 44.

Aquæductus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>aqueduct.</i>
Aufugio, 3, -fūgi, intr. . . . .	<i>flee, run away.</i>
Colluvies, -ēi, F. . . . .	<i>filth, dirt, washing together of filth.</i>
Cælum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sky, heaven.</i>
Contagiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>contagious.</i>
Decido, 3, -īdi, —, intr. . . . .	<i>fall down, fall from.</i>
Definio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>define.</i>
Fractūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fracture, crack.</i>
Gelu, -us, N. . . . .	<i>frost, cold.</i>
Germen, -inis, N. . . . .	<i>germ.</i>



Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>trace out, find.</i>
Levigātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>levigation, trituration of moist substances.</i>
Pestilens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>pestilent, deadly.</i>
Pestis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>pestilence, plague, epidemic.</i>
Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>frighten greatly, terrify.</i>
Rigidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>stiff, severe, hard.</i>

## EXERCISE. 108.

1. Accidit ut multi in quādam urbe periculōse ægri simul fierent. 2. Tam multi ægri erant ut validi ægros non possent curāre. 3. Nonnulli timēbant ne morbus esset febris flava, cholera Asiatica, vel aliqua alia pestis mortifera. 4. Tam pestilens erat morbus ut coercēri nullis remediis posset. 5. Mox eives ita perterriti sunt ut omnes, qui poterant, urbe aufugerent. 6. Ruri manēbant donec gelu tam rigidum decidit e cœlo ut omnia germina morbi interficeret. 7. Seeūtum<sup>1</sup> est ut causam pestis investigārent. 8. Vis morbi fecerat ut hæc investigatio aerior esset. 9. Multis aqua in aquæduetu impūra visa est. 10. Quid effēit ut impūra esset? 11. Fraetūra effecerat ut colluvies eloāe in aquæduetum infunderet. 12. Tota urbs etiam tam immunda fuit ut valetūdo civium non posset bona esse.

1. It happened that levigation was under discussion.<sup>2</sup> 2. What is levigation, inquired the master. 3. It was necessary that some one should define the word. 4. Many were asked to define it, but were unable. 5. At last it was defined as follows:<sup>3</sup> 6. Levigation is the perfect trituration of moist substances.<sup>4</sup>

239. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Colluvies*, from *colluere*, to wash thoroughly, or cleanse.
2. *Collutorium*, from *collucere*, to wash, a mouth wash.
3. *Clarificatio*, from *clarus*, clear, and *facere* to make, making clear.
4. *Contagiōsus*, from *eum*, with, and *tangere*, to touch, touching together.

<sup>1</sup> It followed, or the next thing was.

<sup>2</sup> Ut livigatio explicarētur.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Madidārum rērum.



5. *Decanthatio*, *de*, from, and *canthus*, brim, from the brim, a pouring from the brim, racking off.

6. *Pestiferous*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to, bear, pest-bearing.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—CUM.

240. *Cum* is used with the subjunctive in three kinds of dependent clauses, *temporal*, *causal* and *concessive*.

241. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum* (quum) *temporal*, meaning *when* or *while*, takes the imperfect or pluperfect in the subjunctive to mark the time of the action in the principal clause, as:

1. *Cum medicus venisset, æger convaluerat*, *when the physician had come, the patient had recovered*.

2. *Cum æger febri laborāret, medicus venit*, *while the patient was suffering from fever, the physician came*.

242. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum causal*, meaning *since*, takes the subjunctive: as,—*Cum omnia fere medicamenta stomachum lædant*, *since nearly all drugs injure the stomach*.

243. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum concessive*, meaning *though*, takes the subjunctive: as,—*Cum tu non intelligas, tamen verum est*.

### VOCABULARY. 45.

<i>Aliquot</i> , indecl. adj. . . . .	<i>several, a few, not many.</i>
<i>Auctus</i> , -us, M. . . . .	<i>increase, growth.</i>
<i>Benzīnum</i> , -i, N. . . . .	<i>benzine.</i>
<i>Bisulphidum</i> , -i, N. . . . .	<i>bisulphide.</i>
<i>Consīdo</i> , 3, -ēdi, -sessum, intr. . . . .	<i>sit down, take a seat.</i>
<i>Colatūra</i> , -æ, F. . . . .	<i>filtration.</i>
<i>Clarificatio</i> , -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>clarification.</i>
<i>Chartaceus</i> , -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of paper, paper.</i>
<i>Diuturnus</i> , -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of long continuance, long.</i>
<i>Elasticus</i> , -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>elastic, stretching.</i>
<i>Fermentum</i> , -i, N. . . . .	<i>leaven, cause of ferment.</i>
<i>Fluor</i> , -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>fluidity, flowing, flux.</i>

Gelatīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>gelatine.</i>
Interventio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>intervention.</i>
Pulverīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>pulverize.</i>
Pulpa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pulp.</i>
Redigo, 3 (re and ago), -ēgi, -actum, tr., . . .	<i>drive back, reduce.</i>
Sedimentum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>settling, sinking down, sediment.</i>

## EXERCISE. 109.

1. Cum magister consedisset, multa ex discipulis quæsivit. 2. Quomodo interventīōne quædam genera medicamentōrum pulverizātis? 3. Cum nemo alius respondēre posset, hoc responsum dedit parva puella: 4. Pulverizāre aliquam rem interventīōne, est eam rem in pulverem redigere usu aliū rei,—ut camphoram usu aleohōlis. 5. Cum pueri hoc responsum clarum audivissent, ignorantīe eos valde pudit. 6. Tum magister iterum quæsivit: Quum aliquot res medicamentariæ vim solvendī<sup>1</sup> habeant, quæ optimæ sunt ordine? 7. Cum unus puer responsum seiret, tamen tacēbat pudōre! 8. Eadem puella, cum permodesta esset, tamen clarā voce respondit: Res, quæ vim solvendi habent, hoc in ordine nomināmus,—aqua, aleohol, glyeerinum, æther, benzīnum, ehloroformum, bisulphidum earbōnis, acida, olea. 9. Cum sie puella respondisset, omnes illi pueri aures erexērunt, quasi illud responsum suum etiam fuisset. 10. Tum iterum magister: Quid bisulphidum earbōnis et benzīnum solvet? 11. Bisulphidum earbōnis gummi elastieum et similia optime solvet; benzīnum, olea, pingues res, et similes.

1. Since you are all here to learn, answer without delay. 2. What does clarification mean? 3. Though perhaps several modest pupils knew, no one answered. 4. What? Does no one know a method of separating<sup>2</sup> solid from liquid substances without filtration? 5. When he had waited a short time, he said: 6. "Since you cannot answer, I will tell you. 7. There are eight principal methods of clarification without filtration:—by heat, by increase of fluidity, by the use of albumen, by the use of gelatine, by the use

<sup>1</sup> Lit., have the power of dissolving; are solvents.

<sup>2</sup> Modum separandī solidas a liquidis rebus.

of milk, by paper pulp, by fermentation, and by long-continued settling. 8. Remember these methods."

*For Translation (Extracts from Seneca).*

1. Nihil æque sanitātem impedit quam remediōrum crebra mutatio. Non venit vulnus ad cicatrīcem, in quo medicamenta temptantur.

2. Fastidientis stomachi<sup>1</sup> est multa degustāre, quæ, ubi varia sunt et diversa, inquinant, non alunt.

3. Non pervēni ad sanitātem, neque perveniam quidem : delenimenta magis quam remedia podāgræ meæ compōno, contentus, si rarius accēdit et si minus verminātur. Vestris quidem pedibus comparātus debilis cursor sum.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

#### *Indirect Question.*

244. RULE OF SYNTAX.—*Indirect questions take the subjunctive, as :*

#### *Direct.*

1. Ubi es? . . . . . where are you?
2. Ubi eras? . . . . . where were you?

#### *Indirect.*

1. Scio ubi es . . . . . I know where you are.
2. Scii ubi esses . . . . . I knew where you were.

Examine the following :

1. Scio ubi es, fueris, *I know where you are, have been or were.*
2. Sciam ubi es, fueris, *I shall know where you are, have been, or were.*
3. Scii ubi es, fueris, *I have known where you are, have been, or were.*

<sup>1</sup> It is characteristic of a dainty appetite.

4. Sciero ubi sis, fueris, *I shall have known where you are, have been, or were.*

5. Sciēbam ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*

6. Scii ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*

7. Scieram ubi esses, fuisses, *I had known where you were, had been.*

245. Observe that the indirect question is translated like the indicative.

246. Notice also how these examples illustrate the rule for the sequence of tenses.

## VOCABULARY. 46.

Amotio, -ōnis, F. . . . . displacement, removal.

Angustus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . narrow.

Decanthatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . a pouring off, racking.

Effectus, -us, M. . . . . effect, power.

Fundus, -i, M. . . . . bottom.

Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . form, mould.

Lotio, -ōnis, F. . . . . a washing.

Maternus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . maternal, mother.

Solubilis, -e, adj. . . . . soluble.

Saturātus, -a, -um, partic. adj. . . . . saturated, filled.

Sedimen, -inis, N. . . . . sediment.

Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . cause to settle, or sink.

Sedāta res . . . . . a precipitate.

Unde, adv. . . . . whence.

Vasum, -i, N. . . . . vessel.

## EXERCISE. 110.

1. Hodie quærēmus quomodo fluidæ res a solidis separentur. 2. Primum explicabimus quid in arte medicamentariā vocabulum *lotio* significet. 3. Medicamentarius liquidum solido sæpe superfundit ut partem solubilem eluat: hoc *lotio* appellātur. 4. Scis-ne quæ decanthatio sit? 5. Decanthatio est effusio liquōris ut sedimen in fundo vasi relinquātur. 6. Pauci forsā clare intelligunt quid intersit inter rem sedātam et sedimen. 7. Quum quærerētur de crystallis, nemo potuit dicere quæ esset orīgo eōrum, vel utrum ex aridis an liquidis rebus pararentur. 8. Nemo sciit utrum crys-

talli pararentur fusiōne, sublimatiōne, an manu fabricarentur! 9. Cum de his rebus facilibus nihil scirent, rogāti sunt utrum possent explicāre quid *maternus liquor* significārēt. 10. *Maternus liquor*, aliquis respondit, est liquidum quod manet postquam crystalli formati sunt. 11. Rectum responsum utrum dederit conjectūrā nescio. 12. Quid *expressio* significet vix necesse est explicāre, et tamen explicābo. 13. *Expressio* est separatio liquidōrum a solidis per vim.

1. Explain what a percolator is. 2. Tell us where you have seen a percolator. 3. Do you remember what the liquid is called which comes from the percolator, saturated with the soluble part of the drug? 4. Explain, if you please, why percolation is also called displacement. 5. Do you know why a glass percolator is the best for common use? 6. When you are preparing fluid extracts, explain why a tall, narrow percolator is desirable. 7. Explain why, when you percolate a drug, you ought to pour the moist powder through a coarse<sup>1</sup> sieve.

---

## CHAPTER XLIX.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

#### *Wishes and Conditions.*

247. *Rule of Syntax.*—In wishes and conditions the present subjunctive is used of what *may be* fulfilled, the imperfect subjunctive of what *is not* true, the pluperfect subjunctive of what *was not* true. The same mood is regularly employed in the conclusion of such conditional sentences:

Examine the following:

1. Utinam medicus veniat! *would that the doctor would come!*  
*I wish the doctor would come! O, that the doctor would come!*

<sup>1</sup> Cribrum maculis crassis.

2. Si medicus veniat, puero medicet, *if the doctor should come he would cure my boy.*

3. Utinam medicus adesset! *O, that the doctor were here!*

4. Si medicus adesset, lætus essem, *if the doctor were here I should be glad.*

5. Utinam medicus adfuisset! *would that the doctor had been here!*

6. Si medicus adfuisset, puero medicavisset, *if the doctor had been here he would have cured my boy.*

## VOCABULARY. 47.

Absorbeo, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . .	<i>absorb.</i>
Aptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>fit, suitable, adapted to.</i>
Æquabiliter, adv. . . . .	<i>equally, evenly.</i>
Aquōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>watery, abounding in water.</i>
Campāna, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>bell.</i>
Cito, adv. . . . .	<i>quickly, speedily.</i>
Comp̄rio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr. . . . .	<i>ascertain, find out.</i>
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>cease, stop, loiter.</i>
Krameria, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>krameria.</i>
Madefacio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr. . . . .	<i>wet, moisten.</i>
Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. and irreg. . . . .	<i>go against, go to meet, die.</i>
Rarus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>thin, porous, spongy.</i>
Recupero, 1, -ā.i, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>recover, get back, regain.</i>
Seligo, 3, -ēgi, -lectum, tr. . . . .	<i>select, choose.</i>

## EXERCISE 111.

1. Si fluida extracta velis parāre, altum, et rectum percolatōrem seligas; si aerem tinctūrā, percolatōrem in formam campānæ redactum et latiōrem seligas. 2. Si qualitātem et natūrā medicamenti, quod vellet percolāre, diligentius inspexisset, aptiorem percolatōrem seligisset. 3. Si mihi sex uncix krameriæ essent, docērem te quomodo tinctūrā krameriæ parāres. 4. Si pulverem madefacias menstruo antequam incipis percolāre, multo facilius et citius percoles. 5. Si ratiōnem hujus rei non intelligis, pharmacopœiam cum curā majōre lege. 6. Si pulverem in percolatōrem recte pressisses, menstruum lente et æquabiliter descendisset. 7. Si medicamenta rara sint et menstruum aquōsum,



moderate primas; si autem menstruum valde alcoholicum sit, firmitus primas. 8. Si nescias quid mēstruum optimum sit, necesse sit ut aliquot menstrua tentes. 9. Utinam scivissem quam ægrōtus amicus fuisset! 10. Utinam medicum citius arcessivissem! 11. Si medicus citius venisset, amicus forte non obiisset. 12. Utinam atra nox abiret, et mane clarum adesset!

1. If you would like<sup>1</sup> to know how much menstruum a powder will absorb<sup>2</sup> and retain<sup>2</sup> after percolation ceases, you should try to ascertain by experiment. 2. If you should wish to recover the absorbed<sup>3</sup> menstrua, you could do this by distillation. 3. If I had<sup>4</sup> the apparatus and a few ounces of fresh rose-blossoms, I would teach you how to prepare<sup>2</sup> officinal rose-water. 4. If the boy had known how many officinal waters there were,<sup>2</sup> he would probably have repeated a few of the fourteen names. 5. If I knew how to prepare<sup>2</sup> anise and cinnamon waters, I would tell you. 6. O that I had known how sick he was!<sup>2</sup> 7. Would that the surgeon would come!<sup>5</sup> 8. O that I knew what would cure<sup>2</sup> my boy!

---

## CHAPTER L.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

248. *The Hortatory subjunctive* is used in exhortations and commands.

Examine the following:—

Consulāmus medicum, *let us consult a physician.*

Capiat grana decem ter die, *let him take ten grains three times a day.*

Sumas pilulam quininæ alternā horā, *take a quinine pill every other hour.*

Nihil venēni ceperis, *take no poison.*

<sup>1</sup> Velis scire quantum menstrui.

<sup>2</sup> Indirect questions; use subjunctive.

<sup>3</sup> Absorpta.

<sup>4</sup> Si mihi essent apparatus et pauca uncie recentium florum rosarum.

<sup>5</sup> Pres. subj.,—veniat!

Repugnantia medicamenta ne miscueris, *do not mix incompatible drugs.*

Ne nimium magnam dosim capias, *do not take too large a dose.*

249. The present and perfect subjunctive are used with scarcely any difference in meaning.

250. In negative commands the perfect subjunctive is generally used.

251. The subjunctive of desire is the usual form in Latin prescriptions.

All of the sentences for translation in this lesson are taken from a collection of Latin prescriptions written by English physicians. The vocabulary will be found after the exercises.

#### EXERCISE. 112.

1. Detrahātur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. 2. Venæsectio fiat ut sanguinis unciæ quinque fluant. 3. Statim abradātur capillitium, et eucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ applicentur. 4. Cucurbitulæ cum scarificatiōne parti thorācis dolenti<sup>1</sup> pro re natā<sup>2</sup> admoveantur, et sanguis ad uncias octo exsugātur. 5. Hirudines viginti quattuor statim lumbis admoveantur, et postquam remōtæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicētur. 6. Parti thorācis superiōri emplastrum lyttæ admoveatur, et post vesicatiōnem applicētur cerātum sabīnæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fiat. Quando fluxus cessat, æger hoc præscripto utātur: Recipe cerāti sabīnæ, et unguenti lyttæ, partes æquāles. 7. Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applicētur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum opo unguenti sabīnæ.

1. Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Dress<sup>3</sup> the blistered part with savin ointment. 2. Apply to the neck, where it is in pain,<sup>4</sup> a plaster of cantharides. 3. Let three leeches be applied to the forehead. 4. Let blood be drawn from the arm, and on the same day, after a few hours, or on the following day,

<sup>1</sup> Present participle of *doleo*: to the painful part of the chest.

<sup>2</sup> *Pro re nata*,--occasionally, or, as occasion may require.

<sup>3</sup> *Curavēris partem exulcerātam.*      <sup>4</sup> *Quā dolet.*

two hours after a light dinner,<sup>1</sup> let the patient take an emetic powder. 5. Do not take more than an ounce.

## VOCABULARY. 48.

Detraho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr. . . . .	<i>shave, cut away.</i>
Capillitium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>hair of the head.</i>
Applico, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Admoveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr. . . . .	<i>apply, move near.</i>
Hirūdo, -inis, F. . . . .	<i>leech, bloodsucker.</i>
Dyspnœa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>difficulty of breathing.</i>
Emolliens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>emollient, softening, soothing.</i>
Extraho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw out, extract.</i>
Lumbus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>loin.</i>
Lytta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>a blistering insect.</i>
Fluxus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>a flowing, flux.</i>
Ops, opis, F. . . . .	<i>aid, help, riches, wealth.</i>
Scarificatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>scarification, cutting slightly.</i>
Nucha, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>nape of the neck.</i>
Thorax, -ācis, M. . . . .	<i>breast, chest, thorax.</i>
Venæsectio, -onis, F. . . . .	<i>venesection, cutting a vein.</i>
Vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>blistering.</i>
Prandium, i, N. . . . .	<i>dinner, breakfast.</i>

## 252. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Capillitium*, from *caput*, head, and *pilus*, hair, hair of the head.

2. *Capiplenium*, from *caput*, and *plenum*, full, *head-full*, heaviness in the head, a variety of catarrh.

3. *Capitiluvium*, from *caput*, and *lavāre*, to wash, a bath for the head.

4. *Capitipurgia*, from *caput*, and *purgāre*, to cleanse, purging, or cleansing the head.

5. *Dyspnœa*, from the Greek word *dus*, "with difficulty," and *pneo*, "I breathe," difficulty of breathing.

6. *Dysphugia*, from *dus*, and *phago*, "I eat," difficulty in swallowing.

<sup>1</sup> Duābus horis post leve prandium.

7. *Dysphonia*, from *dus*, and *phōnē*, “the voice,” difficulty in speaking, imperfect pronounciation.

8. *Dysthanatos*, from *dus*, and *thānātos*, “death,” that which causes a painful death.

9. *Lumbāgo*, from *lumbi*, “the loins,” pain in the loins.

## CHAPTER LI.

## THE IMPERATIVE.

REVIEW the present and learn the future imperative, active and passive of the regular and irregular verbs.

253. The imperative is used in commands and entreaties: As,—*consulite vobis, prospicite patriæ, conservate vos, consult for yourselves, look out for the country, preserve yourselves.*

*Te ipsum concute, examine yourself.*

254. A negative command, or prohibition, is generally expressed by *ne* with the second person of the perfect subjunctive, as was stated in the preceding lesson. *Noli* with the infinitive is also often used: As,—*Noli putare, do not suppose* (be unwilling to suppose).

## EXERCISE. 113.

1. Tere oleum eum mucilagine donec probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoetum, ut fiat enema. 2. Coehleare parvum ter quaterve die exhibe, si convulsio vel spasmus urgeatur.<sup>1</sup> 3. Noli plus sex uncias sanguinis extrahere. 4. Noli tantum sanguinis emittere quantum mediei antiquæ. 5. Ne tantum sanguinis emiseris ut æger valde pallescat vel languescat. 6. Haustum effervescentem continua, sicut jamjam paratum. 7. Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctionis glycyrrhizæ radicis contusæ drachmas duas adde, et cola: cujus æger coehlearia tria ampla ter die capiat.

1. Give as large<sup>2</sup> a dose as can be taken on the point of a knife frequently during the day. 2. Bruise into a mass, divide into

<sup>1</sup> Urgeatur, be troublesome.

<sup>2</sup> Tantum dōsis quantum cultri apice capi potest.

thirty pills. 3. Take half a drachm of extract of cicuta, and make fifteen pills and roll them in hemlock dust. Send them in a paper box. 4. Take three drachms of cinchona and divide into twelve equal parts. 5. Let the patient take one of these parts, every<sup>1</sup> second or third hour, in a small cupful<sup>2</sup> of fresh cow's milk, during the absence<sup>3</sup> of the fever. 6. Take an ounce of prepared chalk and sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated<sup>4</sup> parts.

## VOCABULARY. 49.

Coctio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>cooking, boiling.</i>
Continuo, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>continue, proceed, keep on.</i>
Convulsio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>convulsion, fit.</i>
Coeo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>combine, unite.</i>
Enema, -ātis, N. . . . .	<i>clyster, injection.</i>
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>give to, show.</i>
Languesco, 3, -uī, — intr. . . . .	<i>grow faint, languish.</i>
Effervescens, -entis, partic. . . . .	<i>effervescent, bubbling.</i>
Pallesco, 3, -uī, — intr. . . . .	<i>turn pale, lose color.</i>
Pyxis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>box.</i>
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of or from a cow.</i>
Gossipium, -ī . . . . .	<i>cotton tree, cotton.</i>
Excorio, 1, tr. . . . .	<i>remove the skin.</i>
Jamjam, adv. . . . .	<i>now, already.</i>

## CHAPTER LII.

## THE INFINITIVE.

LEARN the infinitives of the regular and irregular verbs.

255. It will be seen from the following illustrations that the Latin infinitive is used essentially the same as the English infinitive :

Errāre humānum est, *to err is human.*

Turpe est mentīri, *to lie (lying) is base.*

Latīne loqui didicit, *he learned to speak Latin.*

<sup>1</sup> Secunda vel tertia quaque hora.

<sup>2</sup> Ex cyatho parvo.

<sup>3</sup> Absente febre.

<sup>4</sup> In partes excoriatas.



*Nemo mortem effugere potest, no one is able to escape death.*

256. *The Infinitive with Subject-Accusative. Rule of Syntax.*—The infinitive, with subject-accusative, is used with verbs and other expressions of *saying, knowing, thinking, perceiving*, and the like.

257. *Direct Discourse.*

*Medicus est, he is a physieian.*

*Quinīna amāra est, quinine is bitter.*

*Sapiens est, he is wise.*

*Nauta morbum periculōsum contraxit, the sailor contracted a dangerous disease.*

258. *Indirect Discourse.*

*Dicit se medicum esse, he says that he is a physieian* [lit.—*he says himself to be a physician*].

*Sentīmus quinīnam amāram esse, we perceive that quinine is bitter* [lit., *we perceive quinine to be bitter*].

*Putat se sapientem esse, he thinks that he is wise* [lit., *he thinks himself to be wise*].

*Rumor est nautam periculōsum morbum contraxisse, there is a report that the sailor contracted a dangerous disease* [lit., *there is a report the sailor to have contracted a dangerous disease*].

259. Notice that there is no word in the Latin sentence which corresponds to the English word *that* in the translation.

*Tenses of the Infinitive.*

260. *Rule of Syntax.*—The present, the perfect or the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse, according as the time indicated is PRESENT, PAST or FUTURE with reference to the verb of SAYING, etc., by which the indirect discourse is introduced, as :

*cadit, he is falling, dicit, } se cadere, { he says he is falling.*  
*dixit, } { he said he was falling.*

*cadēbat, he was falling, } dieit, } se eceidisse, { he says, } he was falling.*  
*cecidit, he fell, } dixit, } { he said, } he fell, had fallen.*  
*cecidērat, he had fallen, }*



cadet, *he will fall*, { *dicit,* } *se casūrum [esse],* { *he says he shall fall,*  
*dixit,* } *he said he should fall.*

261. Observe that the tenses of the infinitive are not *absolute*, but relate to the *time of the verb on which they depend*.

262. Subordinate clauses of the indirect discourse take the subjunctive, as :

Clamitābat, si ille adesset, ventūros esse, *he cried out that they would come if he were present.*

Ferunt hominem, quem viderim, clarum medium esse, *they say that the man whom I saw is a famous physician.*

#### EXERCISE. 114.

1. Constat<sup>1</sup> medicos centum annis abhinc solitos esse sanguinem detrahere eausā levissimā. 2. Ferunt<sup>2</sup> siquis dolorem capitis, tormina ventris, febriculam levem, contusionem malam, elaudam manum vel pedem, vel aliquem fere alium morbum vulnusve habuerit, solitos esse sanguinem pleno rivo extrahere, hirudines multos alieui parti corporis applicare, vel eruentas eueurbitulas admovere. 3. Videntur putavisse morbum sine sanguinis emissionē vix posse curari. 4. Dicitur medium scalpellum, instrumentum utilissimum, die nocteque semper secum habuisse. 5. Libri veteres de medicinā demonstrant hæc vera esse. 6. Amicus dieit se librum veterem plenum præscriptionum de sectione venarum habere. 7. Amicus idem dicit se invenisse hæc præscripta et multa similia in illo libro : 8. "Si primæ venæsectioni non eedat morbus, tum repetatur. 9. Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis uneiæ viginti e brachio. 10. Si convulsio redeat, haud aliter,<sup>3</sup> detrahatur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres."

1. They say that many years ago doctors were more fond<sup>4</sup> of blood-letting than now. 2. It is said that they carried a sharp lancet always ready<sup>5</sup> for venesection ; 3. and that, if a patient was not already dead,<sup>6</sup> they were accustomed to cut him to pieces

<sup>1</sup> Used here as an impersonal verb—it is agreed, or is clear ; lit.—" it stands together."

<sup>2</sup> They say—dicunt.

<sup>3</sup> Not otherwise.

<sup>4</sup> Amantiores emissionis sanguinis.

<sup>5</sup> Paratum venæsectioni.

<sup>6</sup> Jam mortuus esset.

to revive<sup>1</sup> him. 4. I have heard, but hardly believe the story, that the old doctors always carried with them a great supply<sup>2</sup> of leeches. 5. Many supposed that they used<sup>3</sup> leeches to draw blood from the bodies of their patients, in order that they might themselves<sup>4</sup> draw money from their<sup>5</sup> purses. 6. A friend who has had experience says that the present generation<sup>6</sup> of doctors needs no leeches,—that their bills<sup>7</sup> stick closer to the pocket-book than leeches to the skin.

## VOCABULARY. 50.

Arcte, adv. . . . .	<i>closely, tightly.</i>
Concīdo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut up, cut to pieces.</i>
Curo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>care, take care of, cure, dress.</i>
Demonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>point out, show, prove.</i>
Emissio, -ōnis, f. . . . .	<i>letting out, emission.</i>
Febricula, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>slight fever.</i>
Libellus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>small writing, list.</i>
Libellus rationarius . . . . .	<i>bill.</i>
Marsupium, -i, n. . . . .	<i>purse.</i>
Persto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr. . . . .	<i>persist. continue.</i>
Peracūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>very sharp.</i>
Rationarius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>relating to accounts.</i>
Rivus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>small stream.</i>
Redūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead or bring back, restore.</i>
Sectio, -ōnis, f. . . . .	<i>cutting.</i>
Sæculum, -i, n. . . . .	<i>age, race, generation</i>
Tormen, -inis, n. [used only in plur.] . . . .	<i>gripes, pain in the bowels.</i>

263. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Brachiocubital*, from *brachium*, arm, and *cubitus*, elbow; that which belongs to both the arm and elbow.

2. *Brachiotomy*, from *brachium*, and *tomē*, incision; amputation of the arm.

3. *Brachiorrheuma*, from *brachium*, arm, and *rheuma*, rheumatism; rheumatism of the arm.

<sup>1</sup> Ut eum in vitam reducerent.<sup>2</sup> Magnam vim hirudinum.<sup>3</sup> Usos esse hirudinibus quibus extraherent; rel. of purpose.<sup>4</sup> Ut ipsi.<sup>5</sup> Ex eorum marsupis.<sup>6</sup> Sæculum.<sup>7</sup> Libellos rationarios adhærere.

4. *Convulsion*, from *cum*, with, and *vellere*, to tear, to pull together; a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles which usually contract only under the influence of the will.

5. *Convulsionaire*, a name given to those in the last century who had, or pretended to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses.

6. *Ventricle*, from *venter*, belly, and *culus*, a termination, meaning little; *little-belly*, a name given in anatomy to various parts.

7. *Ventriloquism*, from *venter*, and *loqui*, to speak; speaking in the stomach or belly.

8. *Ventripotent*, from *venter*, and *potens*, powerful or large; *big-bellied*, or having a large abdomen.

## CHAPTER LIII.

### 263. PARTICIPLES—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LEARN the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.

264. The present participle is declined like an adjective of the third declension ending in *ns*, see 71.

265. All other participles are declined like *fluidus*, *a*, *um* (33).

266. Participles denote time, as *present*, *past* or *future*, with respect to the time of the verb in their clause.

Examine the following:

1. Bibens venenum { moritur, *he dies*,  
moriētur, *he will die*,  
mortuus est, *he died*, } *from drinking poison.*

2. Camphoram valde redolens, *smelling strongly of camphor.*

3. Fluidum in modulum ferreum calefactum, scbo illitum, infunde, *pour the liquid into an iron measure which has been warmed and smeared with tallow.*

4. Cruciatus doloribus non poterat dormire, (because) *racked by pains he could not sleep.*

5. Medicus venit tibi succursūrus, *the doctor has come to help you.*

267. Observe how the participle is translated in the foregoing examples—

268. Examine the following uses of the *Ablative Absolute*:—

1. Medicamento sumpto, convaleuit, *when he had taken the medicine he recovered.* [The medicine having been taken.]

2. Medicus, curationē aegri desperatā, domum rediit, *the physician, since he despaired of the cure of his patient, returned home,* [The cure of the patient being despaired of.]

3. Æger convalescet, febris revertente, *the patient will recover though the fever returns.* [The fever returning.]

4. Empirico arcessito, amicus moriētur, *if the quack be summoned, our friend will die.* [The quack being summoned.]

5. Puer tinctūras pręparāvit, patre nec juvante nec pręsente, *the boy prepared the tinctures without his father's aid or presence.* [His father neither assisting nor being present.]

Compare in each sentence the Latin and the corresponding translation.

269. Notice in the first sentence that the ablative absolute is used to indicate *time*, in the second a *cause* or *reason*, in the third a *concession*, in the fourth a *condition*, in the fifth an *accompanying circumstance*.

#### EXERCISE. 115.

1. Tria genera syrupōrum sunt ;—syrupus simplex e saccharo et aquā constans, syrupus medicātus varias res medicināles continens, syrupus saporātus sapōris<sup>1</sup> causā tantum usurpātus. 2. Quot modis syrupos pręparas, domine, quæsivit adjutor. 3. Dominus breviter considerans respondit quattuor modos officināles esse quibus syrupos pręparāret ;<sup>2</sup>—solutiōne cum calōre, agitatiōne sine calōre, additiōne simplici, digestiōne vel maceratiōne. 4. Velim ut paululum auranti syrupi hac formulā pares :—5. “Recipe corticum aurantiōrum a substantiā interiōri mundatōrum uncias quattuor. 6. Mi-

<sup>1</sup>Sapōris causa, for the sake of the savor.

<sup>2</sup>Subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

nūtim concīsis<sup>1</sup> affunde vini Gallici albi libras duas cum dimidiā. 7. Digere<sup>2</sup> per biduum in vase clauso et exprime. 8. Unciis viginti post colatūrā remanentibus<sup>3</sup> adde sacchari albissimi libras tres. 9. Semel ebulliēdo<sup>4</sup> fiat syrupus colōris<sup>5</sup> flavescentis.” 10. Hanc formulam memoriæ<sup>6</sup> mandātā tene. 11. Hujus mistūræ, cochlearia quattuor, horis duābus interpositis, sumantur, ut sudatiōnes diminuant. 12. Provisis omnibus, quæ pertinent ad universa genera morborū, ad singulōrum curatiōnes veniam.

1. The physician has come to cure<sup>7</sup> the disease. 2. Having closely observed<sup>8</sup> the symptoms of the disease, he wrote this prescription: 3. “If vomiting comes on<sup>9</sup> let the patient drink, as occasion may require, a wine-glass of infusion of chamomile flowers: 4. When the vomiting has ceased,<sup>9</sup> let the patient take a sudorific powder.” 5. Having written<sup>9</sup> another prescription, he added the following directions: 6. “Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour<sup>10</sup> the remainder.”

## VOCABULARY. 51.

Agitatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>agitation, stirring.</i>
Anthemis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>chamomile.</i>
Digestio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>arranging, disposing, digestion.</i>
Dimidia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Dimidium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Digero, 3, -gessi, -estum, tr. . . . .	<i>distribute, arrange, digest.</i>
Diminuo, 3, -ui, -utum, tr. . . . .	<i>diminish.</i>
Elābor, 3, elābi, elapsus sum, dep. intr. . . . .	<i>slide or slip away, escape.</i>
Ebullio, 4, īvi and -ii, —, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>boil, bubble up.</i>
Flavesco, 3, —, intr. . . . .	<i>grow yellow, be yellowish.</i>
Interior, -ōris, adj., compar. . . . .	<i>interior, inner.</i>
Mandātum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>command, direction.</i>
Provideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>provide for, look after, see to.</i>
Perspicio, 3, -xī, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>see through, observe closely.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Perf. partic. of concīdo, in dative, agreeing with noun understood, and governed by affunde,—ad in composition taking dative. <sup>2</sup> In the imperative.

<sup>3</sup> In the dative after adde.

<sup>4</sup> By boiling.

<sup>5</sup> Genitive of characteristic.

<sup>6</sup> Dative.

<sup>7</sup> Use the future active participle.

<sup>8</sup> Signis morbi perspectis.

<sup>9</sup> Abl. abs., vomitu superveniente, vomitu finīto, præscripto alio scripto.

<sup>10</sup> Semihōrā clapsā, quod manet.



Sapor, -ōris, M. . . . .	taste, savor, relish.
Saporātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	flavored.
Substantia, -æ, F. . . . .	substance.
Sudorificus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	causing sweat, sudorific.
Universus, -a, um, . . . . .	turned into one, whole, collectively.
Vas, vasis; pl. vasa, -ōrum . . . . .	vessel.
Vomitus, -us, M. . . . .	vomiting.

### 270. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Calorifacient*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make; having the power of producing heat.

2. *Cochleāre*, from *cochlea*, a snail's shell; a spoon, so called from the resemblance of its bowl to a shell.

3. *Cochleariformis*, from *cochlea*, a shell, and *forma*, shape; shell-shaped or spoon-shaped.

4. *Morbid*, from *morbus*, disease, diseased, or relating to disease.

5. *Morbific*, from *morbus*, and *facere*, to make; causing disease.

6. *Saponaria*, from *sapo*, soap; the juice of this plant forming a lather with water.

7. *Saponariæ Nuculæ*, from *sapo*, soap, and *nux*, nut, soap-nuts; a fruit whose rind has saponaceous qualities.

## CHAPTER LIV.

### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

MANY verbs, from their meaning, appear only in the *third person singular*.

271. These are called impersonal verbs, as having no personal subject.

272. These verbs may be classified as follows:—

1. Verbs expressing operations of nature and time of day:

Pluit, *it rains*.

Tonat, *it thunders*.

Vesperascit, *it is growing late*.



## 2. Verbs of feeling :

Miseret me mali tui, *I pity* (it grieves me of) *your misfortune*.

Pudet me tui, *I am ashamed* (it shames me) *of you*.

Pœnitet me stultitiæ meæ, *I repent of* (it repents me of) *my folly*.

## 3. Verbs which have a phrase or clause as their subject :

Accidit, *it happens*.

Licet tibi exire, *you may go out* (it is permitted you to go out).

Oportet te scire, *you ought to know* (it behooves you to know).

Placuit or placitum est mihi, *I was pleased* (it was pleasing to me).

273. *Rule of Syntax*.—The impersonal verbs miseret, pœnitet, piget, pudet and tædet take the *accusative of the person*, and the *genitive of the object or cause of the feeling*.

## EXERCISE. 116.

1. Medicamentarium decet scire quemadmodum omnia genera medicamentorum præparet. 2. Illi puero contigit duos annos in scholam medicinam ire. 3. Multo jucundius puero videbatur patris pecuniam consumere, quam longas formulas discere quibus compositiones medicinæ pararet.<sup>1</sup> 4. Puer, pecuniâ dissipatâ, domum reverterat. 5. Patri amanti placitum erat ut magno negotio suo filium præponeret, et hac spe in illam scholam miserat. 6. Pater lætus eum videt, et, ut solet et decet, cœpit de studiis quærere. 7. “Vâlde mihi placet, mi puer, ut omnia genera compositionum medicinarum didiceris parâre, et mox mihi succedere possis. 8. Satis operis in officinâ chemicâ est. Mane crastino incipiâmus.” 9. Mane puer venit, et diu laborâbat, at frustra ;—nullam formulam meminisse, nihil recte facere poterat ;—multa autem medicamenta pretiôsa perdēbat. 10. Vesperascēbat cum pater inibat. 11. Attonitus ruînâ medicamentorum, magnâ voce exclamābat. 12. “Quid facis? Cur medicamenta perdis? Desiste. 13. Nihil-ne omnino didicisti in illâ scholâ nisi pecuniam perdere? 14. Nunc ego te negotium meum docēbo funditus. 15. In cellam

<sup>1</sup> Subj. of purpose with the relative, quibus.

descende, verre, eribra, absterge, tere, lava. 16. Hac in scholā aliquid diseas; per omnem gradum transibis."

1. It becomes a student to study. 2. He ought to learn how to prepare many compounds. 3. Does it seem right<sup>1</sup> to you that he should spend his father's money and not try to learn? 4. It followed that the son was not put in charge of his father's business. 5. I am disgusted with the boy's folly. 6. What must<sup>2</sup> we do? 7. What ought<sup>2</sup> the young man to have done? 8. It was reported that he had studied well, but I am ashamed of his ignorance. 9. You may<sup>3</sup> now go home.

## VOCABULARY. 52.

Attamen (at and tamen), conj. . . .	<i>but, but yet, for all that.</i>
Abstergeo, 2, -ui, -ērsi, -ersum, tr. . .	<i>wipe off, cleanse.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>right, just.</i>
Cœpi, -isti, -it, 3, preterit verb . . .	<i>begun, have begun.</i>
Contingit, 3, -igit, impers. . . . .	<i>it happens, it befalls.</i>
Consumo, 3, -umpsi, -umptum, tr. . .	<i>consume, spend.</i>
Compositio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>putting together, compound, composition.</i>
Decet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it becomes, is proper, behooves.</i>
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . .	<i>scatter, squander, dissipate.</i>
Funditus, adv. . . . .	<i>from the very bottom.</i>
Licet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it is permitted, is lawful, may.</i>
Medicīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>medical, pertaining to medicine.</i>
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it is necessary, behooves, ought, must.</i>
Præpōno, 3, -posui, -itum, tr. . . .	<i>put before, set over, put in charge of.</i>
Piget, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it shames, (one) is ashamed.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>

## CHAPTER LV.

## 274. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

*Future Active Participle:—Gerundive.*

275. The future active participle with the verb *sum* forms the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*, as:

<sup>1</sup> Æquum-ne tibi videtur.<sup>2</sup> Oportet.<sup>3</sup> Licet vobis.

*Sanatūrus sum., eram, etc., I am, was, etc., about to (going to, intending to) heal.*

276. The gerundive with the verb *sum* forms the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*, as :

*Sanandus sum, eram, etc., I am, was, etc., to be healed ; I deserve, ought, etc., to be healed.*

## PARADIGMS.

<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>
INDICATIVE.		
PRES.,	sanatūrus sum.	sanandus sum.
IMPERF.,	sanatūrus eram.	sanandus eram.
FUT.	sanatūrus ero.	sanandus ero.
PERF.,	sanatūrus fuī.	sanandus fui.
PLUP.,	sanatūrus fueram.	sanandus fuerām.
FUT. PERF.,	sanatūrus fuero.	sanandus fuero.
	etc.	etc.

277. The active periphrastic is often used to supply the place of a future subjunctive, as :

*Non dubito quin ægrum sanatūrus sit, I do not doubt that he will cure the patient.*

*Scivi quid medicus factūrus esset, I knew what the doctor was going to do.*

278. *Rule of Syntax.*—*The dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person by whom the act must be done, as :*

*Tinctūræ drachma ægro sumenda est, a drachm of the tincture must be taken by the patient.*

*Ille morbus tibi submovendus est, that disease must be removed by you (that disease is to you to be removed ; or; you must remove that disease).*

*Omnibus moriendum est, all must die (the necessity of dying is to all).*

*Mihi scribendum est, I must write (the duty of writing is to me).*

## EXERCISE. 117.

1. *Non dubito quin empiricus morbi sanitiōnem susceptūrus sit.*

2. Pollicētur se omne genus morbi sanatūrum.<sup>1</sup> 3. Non est dubium quin magnas doses datūrus sit. 4. Noli dubitāre quin hic puer cognitūrus sit quæ confectionēs officināles sint. 5. Scis-ne quid medicus vetus eas appellatūrus sit? 6. Scio quemadmodum eas paratūrus sis. 7. Rosæ partes octo, sacchari partes sexaginta quattuor, mellis despumāti partes duodecim, aquæ rosæ partes sedecim receptūrus es. 8. Alteram confectionem quoque scio quomodo paratūrus sis. 9. Aloes et asafœtidæ pilulæ saccharo illinen-  
dæ sunt ut jucundius devorentur. 10. Omnia cerāta octo officin-  
alia tibi præparanda sunt. 11. Cantharidis cerāto tibi utendum est. 12. Emplastrum picis Burgundicæ ori empirici imponendum est.

1. There is no doubt that he will prepare the three officinal papers. 2. I doubt whether he will know how to prepare the nitrate of potassium paper. 3. He will know how the others ought to be prepared. 4. Do not doubt that the druggist will have in his store-house all sorts of spirits and volatile oils. 5. Do you know what he is going to do with the resins and balsams? 6. Ought we not to prepare all kinds of plasters? 7. I must buy all kinds of fixed and volatile oils and soaps. 8. You ought to write<sup>2</sup> the druggist to send<sup>3</sup> you the sulphates of morphine, quinine, strychnine, atropine and hyoscyamina. 9. The druggist has to keep in store<sup>4</sup> all kinds of tinctures, oils, essences, soaps, syrups, starches, and a thousand other things, although many of them may seldom be called for.

### 279. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Confection*, from *cum*, with, and *facere*, to make, anything made up or preserved with sugar.

2. *Dosilogia*, from the Greek words *dosis*, gift, or dose, and *logos*, discourse, a statement of the doses that may be given.

3. *Empiricus*, from the Greek words *en*, in, and *peira*, trial,

<sup>1</sup> In the future infinitive *esse* is usually omitted.

<sup>2</sup> *Scribendum tibi est ad medicamentarium.*

<sup>3</sup> *Subj. of purpose.*

*Habenda sunt in apothecā.*





282. *Gerund and Gerundive.*

Compare the following couplets :

G. Ars { *medicinam parandi,* } *the art of preparing medicine.*  
           { *medicinæ parandæ* }

D., Dat operam { *artem exercendo,* } *he attends to the practice of his art.*  
                   { *arti exercendæ* }

Acc., Venit ad { *febrem medicandum,* } *he came to cure the fever.*  
                   { *febrem medicandam* }

Ab., Terit tempus { *medicamenta terendo,* } *he spends his time in grinding*  
                           { *medicamentis terendis* } *drugs.*

283. Observe (1) that the gerund is in the case required by the construction, and (2) that the gerundive agrees with its noun like an adjective.

284. The accusative with *ad* is used to indicate a purpose. This construction is very common.

*Supine.*

Examine the following :

Juvenis ad urbem venit medicinam exercitum, *the young man came to the city to practise medicine.*

285. In the above sentence *exercitum* has the same meaning as *ut exerceeret, qui exerceeret, ad exereendum*, and other ways of expressing a purpose.

286. *Rule of Syntax.*—The supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion.

Id est difficile factu, *this is difficult to do, or be done.*

Id est jucundum auditu, *this is pleasant to hear.*

Horribile visu, *shocking to see.*

287. The use of the supine in *u*, with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the *senses* or *feelings*, and with those that denote *ease*, *difficulty*, and the like, is a very common construction.

## VOCABULARY. 53.

Bromum, i, N. . . . . *bromine.*

Calx, calcis, F. and M. . . . . *limestone.*

Causticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *caustic, burning.*

Fabrica, -æ, F. . . . . *workshop, manufactory.*



Indūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead in, bring in.</i>
Iodīne, -es, f. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Marīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of the sea, marine.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>clean, neat.</i>
Mercātor, -ōris, m. . . . .	<i>whol. sale merchant, trader.</i>
Præcipue, adv. . . . .	<i>especially, particularly.</i>
Paulātim, adv. . . . .	<i>gradually.</i>
Phosphorus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>phosphorus.</i>
Potassa, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>potassa, caustic potash.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, f. . . . .	<i>reckoning, system, process, method.</i>
Rubor, -ōris, m. . . . .	<i>redness.</i>
Sublimo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . .	<i>raise on high, volatilize by heat.</i>
Sal, -is, m. . . . .	<i>salt.</i>

## EXERCISE. 117.

1. Medicamentarius studio<sup>1</sup> medicamenta recentia emendi ad urbem magnam venit. 2. Mercātor eum in fabricam magnam induxit modos varios medicamentōrum parandōrum visum. 3. Vidēbat quemadmodum præparatiōnes multæ macerando, bulliendo, evaporando, sublimando, destillando, percolando fierent.<sup>2</sup> 4. "Mirabile visu," exclamāvit ille. 5. Tum mercātor ei ostendēbat quomodo liquida aquōsa, et liquida alcoholica macerando vel percolando præpararentur. 5. Plurimæ equidem solidæ præparatiōnes, ut abstracta et multa extracta, etiam percolando parabantur. 6. Amīcus noster dixit se venisse præcipue visum modos officināles quibus sulphur et phosphorus pararentur. 7. Tum mercātor chemicum suum arcessīvit qui modum crudum sulphur sublimandi, et sublimātum sulphur lavandi, et iodīnen<sup>3</sup> cum sulphure calefaciendi, et partem centesimam phosphori in amygdalæ oleo dissolvendi explicāret. 8. Quomodo sal potassi in sulphātem converterētur, et sulphas in carbonātem una cum carbōne et calce calefaciendo etiam explicābat. 9. Potassa pura præparātur, inquit, potassi hydrātis liquōrem in mundo vaso ferreo ad spissitudinem olei evaporando. 10. Hæc præparatio tam caustica est ut te oporteat cavere ne tangas. 11. Liqueor potassæ in aquā destillātā potassam

<sup>1</sup> Stūdio, abl. of means,—with the desire.<sup>2</sup> Subj. indirect question.<sup>3</sup> Greek noun of first dec. like aloe.

dissolvendo parātur. 12. Ratiōnem reliquārū potassi præparatiōnum officinalium parundārum pharmacopœiam legendo facile discēs.

1. He came to buy<sup>1</sup> salts of sodium. 2. Soda is prepared by boiling<sup>2</sup> a solution of sodium<sup>3</sup> carbonate with hydrate of calcium, and evaporating.<sup>2</sup> 3. The process of washing bicarbonate of sodium with water<sup>4</sup> is easy. 4. Almost<sup>5</sup> everybody knows how to prepare chloride of sodium by evaporating sea-water. 5. Pyrophosphate of sodium is prepared by heating phosphate of sodium to redness,<sup>6</sup> dissolving and crystallizing.<sup>7</sup> 6. He came to inquire how phosphate of sodium was prepared. 7. The chemist gave him a formula for preparing it. 8. Bromide of ammonium is prepared by adding water of ammonium gradually to bromine under water. 9. By diligently reading the pharmacopœia the student will learn at last the various modes of preparing all medicinal compounds.

### *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Pharmacopœia*, from the Greek words *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poieō*, I make; a collection of formulæ for the preparation of medicines.

2 *Pharmakomania*, from *pharmakon*, and *mania*, madness; a mania for taking or prescribing medicines.

3. *Pharmacoposia*, from *pharmakon*, and *posis*, a potion; a liquid medicine, especially a cathartic.

4. *Pharmacopōla*, from *pharmakon* and *poleo*, I sell; a medicine-seller, or druggist; sometimes a quack.

5. *Phosphorus*, from the Greek words, *phōs*, light, and *phero*, I carry; a light-carrier.

6. *Photomania*, from *phōs*, and *mania*, madness; light-madness, or insane delirium caused by light.

7. *Photophobia*, from *phōs*, and *phobia*, dread; fear of the light.

8. *Photopsia*, from *phōs* and *ops*, the eye; a false perception of

<sup>1</sup> Use the supine.      <sup>2</sup> Use the abl. of gerund.      <sup>3</sup> Carbonātis sodii.      <sup>4</sup> Abl. of means.

<sup>5</sup> Almost everybody, quivis fere.      <sup>6</sup> Ad ruborem.      <sup>7</sup> In crystallos formando.

light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc., caused by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eye-ball.

9. *Photuria*, from *phos* and *ouron*, urine; a luminous condition of the urine.

### READING LESSONS.

Recipe,—Emplastri Galbani compositi unciam dimidiam,  
Resinæ uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alūtam extendum, quo pedes post pediluvium involvantur.

290. Emplastrum generis ejusdem fit ex his: galbani, drachmas duas; fuliginis turis<sup>1</sup> drachmas quattuor; picis drachmas sex, ceræ, et resinæ terebinthinæ, singulorum,<sup>2</sup> drachmas octo; quibus paulum irini unguenti miscetur. (Celsus.)

291. Recipe,—Lyttarum in pulverem tenuissimum tritarum<sup>3</sup> drachmam,  
Camphoræ pulveris drachmam,  
Ceræ flavæ et sevi præparati ana<sup>4</sup> drachmam,  
Adipis præparati scrupulos duos.

Cerā, sevo, et adipe simul liquefactis,<sup>5</sup> paulo antequam concrecant, lyttas et camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regiōni jecoris applicandum.<sup>6</sup>

292. Optimum tamen ad extrahendum est id quod habet myrrhæ, croci, iridis, propolis, bdellii, aluminis et scissilis et rotundi, misys,<sup>7</sup> chalcitidis, atramenti sutorii cocti, opopanicis, salis ammoniaci,<sup>8</sup> visci, singulorum drachmas quattuor; aristolochiæ drachmas octo; squamæ æris drachmas sedecim; resinæ terebinthinæ drachmas septuaginta quinque; ceræ, et sevi vel taurini vel hircini, singulorum drachmas centum. (Celsus.)

<sup>1</sup> Of the soot of frankincense.

<sup>2</sup> Singulorum modifies ceræ and resinæ, and, since these things are inanimate, is put in the neuter gender.

<sup>3</sup> Perfect partic. of *tero*, in genitive plur. to agree with *lyttarum*.

<sup>4</sup> A medical term signifying of each.

<sup>5</sup> Abl. absolute with *cerā*, etc., to indicate time.

<sup>6</sup> Agrees with *emplastrum*, and governs *regiōni*.

<sup>7</sup> Of some of these ingredients very little is known. *Misy* may be a kind of truffle, or it may be, and probably is here, a kind of Roman vitriol.

<sup>8</sup> Ammoniacum was a kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree in the temple of Jupiter Ammon;—sal-ammoniac.

293. Recipe,—*Pulveris digitalis grana tria,*  
*Pulveris glycyrrhizæ grana viginti.*

Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima.

294. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Atramentum*, from *āter*, black ; any black liquid.

2. *Atrabilis*, from *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, black bile ; a thick, black, acrid humor, secreted in the opinion of the ancients, by the *pancreas*. It was supposed to produce melancholy, madness, &c. There is really no such humor.

3. *Aristolochia*, from the Greek *aristos*, very good or best, and *locheia*, parturition, was so called because it was supposed to aid parturition.

4. *Aristolochia Polyrrhiza*, from *poly*, many, and *rhiza*, roots ; many-rooted aristolochia.

5. *Aristolochia serpentaria*, from *serpens*, creeping, or serpent ; snake-root birthwort.

6. *Glycyrrhiza*, from *glucus*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root ; sweet-root, commonly called *liquorice*.

7. *Glycyrrhœa*, from *glucus*, and *rhœa*, a flow ; signifies a discharge of saccharine matter from the system.

8. *Glycerinum*, from *glucus*, sweet, a sweetish fat.

9. *Glucōsa*, from *glucus*, a kind of sugar in many vegetable juices.

10. *Squamiferous*, from *squāma*, scale, and *fero*, to bear, scale-bearing, scaly.

11. *Squamaria*, a plant covered with scale-like spots.

295. Recipe,—*Corticis cinchōnæ sesquīunciam,*  
*Magnesiz sulphātis uncias duas,*  
*Aquæ puræ octarios duos.*

Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquōrem adhuc calentem cola ; sub finem coquendi syrupi absinthii uncias duas adde. Ter-tiā el quartā quāque horā cyathus unus exhibeātur, intermissiōnis tempore.

296. Recipe,—*Spiritus ammoniz aromatici drachmas duas,*  
*Liquōris ammoniz acetātis uncias quattuor,*

Tinctūræ opii drachmam,  
Aquæ pimentæ uncias quattuor.

Misce, et divide in haustus quattuor, quōrum unus usurpāri potest, si pulsus languescat, vel pustulæ subsiderint.

297. Recipe,—Sarsaparillæ radiceis,  
Zingiberis radiceis contūsæ ana, unciam dimidiam,  
Sassafras radiceis concīsæ unciam.

Coque leni igne in aquæ fontānæ octariis quattuor ad dimidiam consumptionem, ut fiat decoctum, cujus bibat fluid-uncias octo modice tepefacti post bolum, et mane in lecto ad diaphorēsin ciendam repetātur.

### *Acidum Nitricum.*

298. Recipe Kali nitrici depurāti pulverāti libras octo, et in retortam vitream satis capācem immissis<sup>1</sup> affunde acidi sulphurici crudi libras quattuor cum dimidiā, aquæ communis libris tribus caute dilūtas. Applicētur excipulum amplum, cui<sup>2</sup> aquæ destillatæ libræ quattuor antea sunt immissæ. Fiat destillatio ex arēnā,<sup>3</sup> igne primum remissiōri<sup>4</sup>, sub finem pedetentim aucto,<sup>4</sup> ad siccum.

Acido elicto, instilla liquōrem argenti nitrici quamdiu inde fit turbidum, cavendo ne nimia copia liquōris argenti nitrici addātur. Seponātur<sup>5</sup> per aliquot dies. Tum liquorem limpidum decantha, et e retortā, fere ad siccum<sup>6</sup> destillando rectifica. In vasis epistomio vitreo clausis serva.

### 299. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Diaphorēsis*, from *dia*, through, and *phoreo*, I bear; carrying through the pores of the skin, causing perspiration.

2. *Retorta*, from *re*, back, and *tortum*, bent or twisted; bent-back, as indicating the shape of the vessel.

3. *Torticollis*, from *tortum*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck; wry-neck, stiff-neck.

4. *Torcular*, from *torquēre*, to twist; a press for wine, oil, cider, etc.

<sup>1</sup> In the dative after *affunde* (*ad* in composition) and agreeing with *libris* understood.

<sup>2</sup> Governed by *in* compounded with *-missis*. <sup>3</sup> From a sand-bath.

<sup>4</sup> Ablative absolute with *igne*.

<sup>5</sup> Hortatory subjunctive, "let it be set aside."

<sup>6</sup> To dryness.



5. *Pulsus*, from *pulsare*, to beat ; pulse.

6. *Pulsus biferiens*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferire*, to strike ; a pulse in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation.

7. *Pulsilegium*, from *pulsus*, pulse, and *legere*, to read ; pulse-reader, an instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

8. *Pulsimanteia*, from *pulsus*, and *manteia*, divination ; the art of divining by the pulse.

9. *Rectificatio*, from *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make ; making right or pure.

10. *Rectitis*, a hybrid word from *rectum*, and *itis*, inflammation ; signifies inflammation of the *rectum*.

### 300. *Electuarium Theriaca*.<sup>1</sup>

Recipe, Mellis despumāti libras sex. Paululum calefacto<sup>2</sup> admisce opii pulverāti in vini Malacensis quantitāte sufficiente solūti<sup>3</sup> unciam unam. Tum adde

Radīcis Angelicæ pulverātæ uncias sex ;

Serpentariæ Virginiānæ pulverātæ uncias quattuor ;

Valeriānæ minōris,

Scillæ,

Zedoariæ,

Cassiæ cinnamomcæ singulārum pulveratārum uncias duas ;

Cardamōmi minōris,

Myrrhæ,

Caryophyllōrum,

Ferri sulphurici crystallisāti, singulōrum in pulverem redactōrum, unciam unam.

Fiat electuarium fuscum, quod loco frigido caute serva.

<sup>1</sup> The old Romans had an electuary called *Theriaca*, composed of a medley of sixty-one different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties ! It was invented by Andromæhus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero, and was probably good for nothing.

<sup>2</sup> *Calefacto* agrees with *melli* understood ; mix with the honey when heated a little one ounce, etc.

<sup>3</sup> *Solūti* agrees with *opii*.



Nota. Electuarii hujus uncia opii pulverāti circiter grana quinque continet.

### 301. *Elixir Aurantiōrum Compositum.*

(*Vetus Formula Germāna.*)

Recipe, Corticum Pomōrum Aurantii a parenchymate interno mundatōrum et concisōrum uncias quattuor ;

Pomōrum Aurantii immaturōrum, Cassiæ cinnamomeæ, singulōrum contusōrum uncias duas; Kali carbonici unciam unam, Vini Malacēnis libras quattuor.

Post digestiōnem exprime. In colatūrā librārum trium et unciārum octo, solve Extracti Absinthii, Cascarillæ, Gentianæ, Trifolii, singulōrum unciam unam.

Post subsidentiam et decanthatiōnem liquōri limpidō adde Olei Corticis Citri drachmam unam in unciis duābus sulphurici spiritus ætheris solūtā. Serva bene et ante dispensationem agita. Sit fuscum, non nimis turbidum.

### 302. *Extractum Absinthii.*

Recipe summitātem herbæ Absinthii quantum vis. Minūtim concisis et in vas idoneum immissis affunde aquæ commūnis fervidæ quantitātem sufficientem. Sepōne per triginta sex horas, subinde agitando, et tum liquōrem exprimendo separa. Residuum iterum aquæ<sup>1</sup> commūni fervidæ quintuplici infunde et post refrigeratiōnem exprime. Liquōres expressi, subsidendo, decanthando, colandoque depurāti, primo leni calōre ad tertiam partem, tum in balneo vapōris ad justam extracti spissitudinem evapōrent<sup>2</sup> ita quidem, ut remans<sup>3</sup> non effundi queat, spatulā tamen in fila, extrahi possit. Bene servētur.

### 303. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Angelica*, so called from its supposed angelic virtues.
2. *Archangelica* (*archon*, ruler), superior angelica.

<sup>1</sup> Dative after infunde.

<sup>2</sup> Subjunctive of desire. The subject is liquōres.

<sup>3</sup> Present participle, the remaining, liquor understood.

3. *Caryophyllum*, from *caryon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf, *nut-leaf*; the flower bud of the clove tree; a clove.

4. *Caryophyllus Dianthus*, from *dis*, double, and *anthos*, flower; the double-flowering nut-tree, or clove tree.

5. *Zedoaria*, from *zeia*, grain, and *doreo*, “I give;” grain-giving plant.

6. *Electuarium*, from *e*, out or from, and *legere*, to choose or select, something chosen, or picked out.

7. *Parenchȳma*, from Greek words *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *cheo*, “I pour,” *pouring in beside*; a name given by Erasistrātus to the pulpy substance of the *lungs*, *liver*, etc., as if formed by blood of the veins that run into these parts. The name is also applied to the pulpy parts of fruit.

8. *Trifolium*, *tres*, three, *folium*, leaf; *three-leaved*.

9. *Cascarilla*, a Spanish word from *cascara*, bark, and *illa*, a diminutive ending meaning *little*; *little-bark*.

### 304. *Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum*.

Recipe,—Saponis domestici albissimi,

Hispanici albi singulorum siccatorum unciam unam et dimidiam,  
Camphoræ drachmas tres.

Solve in cucurbitā vitreā leni calōre in spiritus vini rectificatissimi unciis viginti. Solutiōnem adhuc calentem filtra. Tum adde—

Olei thymi drachmæ semissem,

Rosmarini drachmam unam,

Liquoris Ammonii caustici drachmas tres.

Liquor in vitris bene clausis refrigerētur, et tunc massam gelatīnæ similem referens in iisdem servētur.

Recens sit flavum, subdiaphanum et oppalescens, tempore opacum, crystallos nullos aut paucissimos continens.

—*Germāna Pharmacopœia*.

### 305. *Malagma ad Laterum Dolōres*.

Ad laterum dolōres Andreæ quoque malagma est; quod etiam resolvit, humōrem edūcit, pus matūrat, ubi id matūrum est, cutem rumpit, ad cicatricem perdūcit. Prodest impositum minūtis majoribusque abscessibus; item articulis ideoque et coxis, et pedibus dolentibus; item, siquid in corpore collisum est, reficit;

præcordia quoque dura et inflāta emollit; ossa extrahit: ad omnia denique valet, quæ calor adjuvāre potest.

Id habet ceræ drachmas undecim; visci, sycamini, lacrimæ, singulōrum drachmam unam; piperis et rotundi et longi, ammoniaci thymiamatis, bdellii, iridis illyricæ, cardamōmi, amōmi, xylobalsami, turis masculi, myrrhæ, resinæ aridæ, singulōrum drachmas decem; pyrethri, coci Gnidii, spumæ nitri, salis ammoniaci, aristolochiæ Creticæ, radicis cucumeris agresti, resinæ terebinthinæ liquidæ, singulōrum drachmas viginti; quibus adjicitur unguenti irini, quantum satis est ad ea mollienda atque cogenda.

(This is from *Galen* as given by *Celsus*.)

### 306. *Quæ Purgent.*

Purgant ærūgo, auripigmentum, quod *arsenicum* a Græcis nominatur, squama æris, pumex, iris, balsamum, styrax, tus, turis cortex, resina, et pinea, et terebinthina liquida, cœnanthe, lacerti stercus, sanguis columbæ, et palumbi, et hirundinis, ammoniacum, bdellium, abrotonum, ficus arida, coccum gnidium, scobis eboris, omphacium, radícula, coagulum, sed maxime leporinum, fel, vitellus crudus, cornu cervinum, gluten taurinum, mel crudum, misy, chalcitis, crocum, uva taminia, spuma argenti, galla, squama æris, lapis hæmatites, minium, costum, sulphur, pix cruda, sebum, adeps, oleum, ruta, porrum, lenticula, ervum. (Celsus.)

### 307. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment or paint, *gold-paint*; because it was thought to contain gold.

2. *Hæmatites*, from *hæma*, blood, blood-stone.

3. *Hæmaphobus*, from *hæma*, and *phobus*, dread, *blood-dread*; one who faints at the sight of blood.

4. *Hæmatology*, from *hæma*, and *logos*, discourse; that part of medicine which treats of blood.

*Hæma* is a compound in more than 200 medical terms.

5. *Humor Pericardii*, the fluid, *peri*, around, *cardia*, heart.

6. *Malagma*, from the Greek verb *mallasso*, "I soften," a poultice.

7. *Ænanthe*, from *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, flower, *wine-flower*, the flower smelling like the vine.

8. *Pedialgia*, from *pes*, foot, and *algia*, pain, *foot-pain*, a pain in the feet.

9. *Rosmarīnus*, from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, marine-dew, sea-dew; rosemary.

10. *Subdiaphanus*, from *sub*, here meaning somewhat, *dia*, through, and *phanus*, showing or shining, shining through somewhat, or somewhat transparent.

11. *Xylobalsamum*, from *xylon*, wood, and *balsamum*, *wood-balsamum*.

### 308. *The Physician Visiting a Patient.*

Ob quam causam, perīti medici<sup>1</sup> est, non protinus<sup>2</sup> ut venit, apprehendere manu brachium: sed primum residere, hilari vultu, percontarīque, quemadmodum se<sup>3</sup> habet; et si quis ejus metus est, eum probabili sermōne lenīre; tum deinde ejus corpori manum admovēre. Quas venas autem conspectus medici movet, quam facile mille res turbant! Altera res est, cui credimus, calor, æque fallax: nam hic quoque excitātur æstu, labōre, somno, metu, sollicitudine. Igitur intuēri quidem etiam ista oportet; sed his non omnia credere. Ac protinus quidem scire, non febricitāre eum, cujus venæ naturaliter ordinātæ sunt, teporque talis est, qualis esse sani solet: non protinus autem sub calōre motūque febrem esse concipere;<sup>4</sup> sed ita,<sup>5</sup> si summa<sup>6</sup> quoque arida inæqualiter cutis est; si calor et in fronte est, et ex imis præcordiis oritur; si spiritus ex naribus cum fervōre prorumpit; si color aut rubōre, aut pallōre novo mutātus est; si oculi graves, et aut persicci aut subhumidi sunt; si sudor quum fit, inæquālis est; si venæ non æqualibus intervallis moventur. Ob quam causam medicus

<sup>1</sup> Genitive of characteristic; it is the characteristic of a skillful physician.

<sup>2</sup> Non protinus ut,—not as soon as.

<sup>3</sup> Quemadmodum se habet,—how he is; lit. how he has himself.

<sup>4</sup> Not immediately to conceive that there is fever under, etc.

<sup>5</sup> But so to conceive if, etc.

<sup>6</sup> If the surface of the skin also is unequally dry.

neque in tenēbris, neque a capite<sup>1</sup> ægri debet residere; sed illustri loco adversus, ut omnes notas ex vultu<sup>2</sup> quoquo cubantis percipiat. (Celsus.)

### 309. *Cato on the Medicinal Value of Cabbage.*

Verum morbum artieutarium nulla res tantum purgat, quantum brassica cruda, si eam edes cum rutā et eoriandro eoneīsam. Sic<sup>3</sup> et laserpitium inrāsū cum brassicā oxymelli et sale sparsā. Hac si uteris, omnes artieulas poteris experiri. Nullus sumptus est: et si sumptus esset, tamen valetudinis causā experīrer. Hanc oportet mane jejūnum esse.<sup>4</sup> Omnem, qui insomniōsus est, hac eādem curatione sanum facies. Verum assam brassicam, et unetam ealdam, et salis paulum dato homini jejūno: quam plurimum<sup>5</sup> ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo.

Tormina quibus<sup>6</sup> molesta erunt, sic facito:<sup>7</sup> brassicam macerāto bene, postea in aulam conjeito, defervefacito bene. Ubi cocta erit bene, aquam defundito. Eo addito oleum bene, et salis paululum, et cumīnum, et pollinem polentæ. Postea ferve bene facito. Ubi ferverit, in catīnum indito. Dato (ægro) ut edat, si poterit, sine pane; si non, panis paululum ibidem mādēfaciat. Et si febrim non habēbit, dato vinum atrum ut bibat. Cito sanus fiet.

### 310. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Cubans*, from the root *cub*, bending, as indicating the reclining position of a sick person.

2. *Experior*, from *ex*, out, *per*, through, and *īre*, to go; to go through and out of, and so to know or test thoroughly.

3. *Febricōsus*, from *febris*, fever, and *ōsus*, a termination signifying fullness; full of feverish symptoms.

<sup>1</sup> Nor away from the head; that is, nor behind the head of the patient.

<sup>2</sup> Ex vultu quoque, from every expression.

<sup>3</sup> Sic refers to the statement in the preceding sentence; laserpitium, will do the same.

<sup>4</sup> Esse, to eat.

<sup>5</sup> Lit. "as he shall have eaten the most, so the most quickly," etc.; the more he shall eat, the more quickly will he be free from.

<sup>6</sup> In the dative after molesta.

<sup>7</sup> The second person singular, of the imperative, is very common in Cato.



4. *Febrifuga*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugāre*, to drive away; a medicine which tends to drive away fever.

5. *Præcordia*, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart, the midriff.

6. *Oxymel*, from *oxus*, acid, and *mel*, honey; acid-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

7. *Tormina*, from *torquēre*, to twist; the gripes.

8. *Venesectio*, from *vēna*, vein, and *sectio*, cutting; vein-cutting, or opening a vein.

### 311. *The Antidote of Mithridates. (Celsus.)*

Nobilissimum autem antidōtum est Mithridātis, quod quotidie sumendo rex ille dicitur adversus venenōrum pericula tutum corpus suum reddidisse: in quo hæc sunt: costi sexta pars drachmæ, acori drachmæ quinque, hyperici, gummis, sagapēni, acaciæ, succi, iridis illyricæ, cardamomi, singulōrum drachmæ duæ; anīsi drachmæ tres; nardi gallici, gentiānæ radiceis, aridōrum rosæ foliōrum, singulōrum drachmæ quattuor; papavēris lacrimæ, petroselinī, bis tertia pars drachmæ, casia, silis, polii, piperis longi, singulōrum drachmæ sex; styracis drachma, castorei, turis, hypocistidis succi, myrrhæ, opopanacis, singulōrum drachmæ sex; malabathri folii drachmæ sex; floris Junci rotundi, resinæ terbinthinæ, galbani dauci cretici seminis, singulōrum drachma una; nardi, opobalsami, singulōrum drachma; thlaspis tertia pars drachmæ; radiceis Ponticæ drachmæ septem; croci, zingiberis, cinnamōmi, singulōrum drachmæ octo. Hæc contrīta melle excipiuntur, et adversus venereum, quod<sup>1</sup> magnitudinem nucis Græcæ impleat, ex vino<sup>2</sup> datur: in ceteris autem affectibus corporis pro modo<sup>3</sup> eōrum, vel quod Ægyptiæ fabæ, vel quod cervi magnitudinem impleat, satis est.

### 312. *Celsus' Remedy for Hydrophobia.*

Si rabiōsus canis fuit, cucurbitulā virus ejus extrahendum est. Deinde, si locus neque nervosus, neque musculōsus est, vulnus id adurendum est: si uri non potest, sanguinem homini mitti non aliē-

<sup>1</sup> Antecedent of this relative is understood, and is the subject of datur.

<sup>2</sup> As much is given in wine as will fill the size, etc.

<sup>3</sup> According to the severity: lit. according to the size.



num<sup>1</sup> est. Tum usto<sup>2</sup> quidem vulneri superimponenda quæ ceteris ustis sunt: ei vero quod expertum ignem non est, ea medicamenta quæ vehementer exedunt. Post quæ nullo novo magisterio,<sup>3</sup> sed jam suprâ positō<sup>3</sup> vulnus erit implendum, et ad sanitatem perducendum. Quidam post rabiōsi canis morsum protinus in balneum mittunt<sup>4</sup> ibique patiuntur desudâre, dum vires corporis sinunt, vulnere adaperto, quo<sup>5</sup> magis ex eo quoque virus destillat: deinde multo meracoque vino exeipiunt, quod omnibus venēnis eontrarium est. Idque quum ita per triduum, factum est, tutus esse homo a periculo vidētur.

Solet autem ex eo vulnere, ubi parum oecursum<sup>6</sup> est, aquæ timor nasci: hydrophobiam Græci appellant. Miserrimum genus morbi, in quo simul æger et siti et aquæ metu crueiâtur: quo oppressis in angusto<sup>7</sup> spes est. Sed unicum tamen remedium est, nec opinantem in piscinam non ante ei provīsam projicere,<sup>8</sup> et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modo mersum bibere pati, modo attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invītus quoque aquā satiētur: sic enim simul et sitis et aquæ metus tollitur. Sed aliud periculum excipit, ne infirmum corpus in aquā frigidā vexātum nervōrum distentio absumat. Id ne ineidat, a piscinā protinus in oleum calidum demittendus est.

### 313. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Hydrophobia*, from the Greek *hudōr*, water, and *phobos*, dread; water-dread, or fear of water.

2. *Hydropericardium*, from *hudōr*, water, *peri*, around, and *cardia*, the heart; water around the heart.

<sup>1</sup> It is not improper that blood be drawn from the man.

<sup>2</sup> Then upon the burnt wound those remedies ought to be placed.

<sup>3</sup> Abl. of means, by no now direction, but by that already laid down above

<sup>4</sup> The object of mittunt is *ægum* understood.

<sup>5</sup> *Quo* introduces a clause of purpose with *distillet*.

<sup>6</sup> When it has not been thoroughly cured;—lit. met.

<sup>7</sup> Lit: "hope is in a narrow" (place); there is but little hope: oppressis is in the dative, and quo in the ablative.

<sup>8</sup> Projicere (*ægum*) nec opinantem, etc., to throw the patient, when not expecting it, into a pond not before seen by him (non ante ei provīsam).

3. *Hydrocephalus*, from *hudōr*, and *cephale*, the head ; water in the head, or dropsy of the brain.

*Hudor* enters into hundreds of compound words.

4. *Opobalsamum*, from *opos*, gum, and *balsamum*, gum-balsam.

5. *Sanguipurgium*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *purgare*, to purify ; blood-purifier.

6. *Sanguisorba*, from *sanguis*, and *sorbere*, to absorb ; blood-absorber, a plant once used as an astringent in hemorrhages.

7. *Sanguisuga*, from *sanguis*, and *sugere*, to suck ; a blood-sucker, leech.

8. *Sudoriferous*, from *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to carry ; sweat-bearing, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.



# LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 253.)

---

Ā, āb, prep., w. abl. . . . .	<i>away from, by.</i>
Abācus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>shelf, counter, table, bench.</i>
Abhinc, adv. . . . .	<i>since, ago.</i>
Abiēs, -ēi, F. . . . .	<i>fir-tree.</i>
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr. . . . .	<i>shave, cut off or away.</i>
Abscessus, -us, M. [abs and cedo] . . . .	<i>a departing from ; abscess.</i>
Absinthium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>wormwood.</i>
Absorbeō, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr. . . .	<i>absorb.</i>
Abstractum, -ī, N. [abs and traho] . . . .	<i>abstract.</i>
Abrotōnum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>southernwood.</i>
Absum, -esse, -fui . . . . .	<i>to be away, absent.</i>
Absūmo, 3, -psi, -tum, tr. [ab. and sumo]	<i>take away, destroy.</i>
Ābundantia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>abundance.</i>
Ābūtor, -ī, -usus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>abuse, misuse.</i>
Ac, conj. . . . .	<i>and ; in compar., as, than</i>
Acācia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>acacia.</i>
Accēdo, 3, -ēdi, -sum, intr. [ad and cedo]	<i>approach, draw near.</i>
Accipio, 3, ēpi, -tum, tr. [ad and capio]	<i>receive, accept.</i>
Ācētum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>vinegar.</i>
Ācētas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>acetic.</i>
Ācer, -is, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>keen, sharp, eager.</i>
Ācerbus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sour, bitter, painful.</i>
Āchillēa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>achillea, milfoil.</i>
Ācōnītum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>aconite.</i>
Ācōnītīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>extract of aconite.</i>
Ācōrus, -ī, F. . . . .	<i>sweet flag.</i>
Actæa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>actæa, cohosh.</i>
Ācūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>acute, sharp.</i>
Ādāpērio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr. . . . .	<i>open, uncover.</i>
Addo, 3, addīdi, additum, tr. . . . .	<i>add.</i>
Adeps, -īpis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>fat, lard.</i>
Adfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. . . . .	<i>bear to, bring.</i>

Ād, prep. w. acc. . . . .	<i>to, at, near, towards.</i>
Ādhuc, adv. . . . .	<i>hitherto, thus far, as yet.</i>
Ādhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>use, apply, employ.</i>
Ādiantum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>sweet fern.</i>
Ādīmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. . . . .	<i>take away, remove.</i>
Ādīpiscor, -scī, -eptus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>gain, attain, secure.</i>
Adjīcio, 3, -ēcī, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>cast against, apply to, add.</i>
Adjūvo, -ūvi, ūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>aid, help.</i>
Adjutor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>assistant, clerk.</i>
Admisceo, 2, -ui, -xtum, -istum, tr. . . . .	<i>mix or mingle together.</i>
Admōnītio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>admonition, warning.</i>
Admīnistrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>practice, administration.</i>
Admōveo, 2, -vi, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>apply, bring near.</i>
Ādorno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>adorn.</i>
Adsum, -esse, -fui. . . . .	<i>to be present.</i>
Ādūro, 3, -ussī, -ustum, tr. . . . .	<i>burn.</i>
Adversus, adv. and prep. . . . .	<i>opposite, facing.</i>
Adventus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>coming approach.</i>
Adversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>adverse, opposite.</i>
Āger, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sick.</i>
Āgrōtātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>sickness.</i>
Āgyptius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Egyptian.</i>
Æque, adv. . . . .	<i>equally.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>just, even, level.</i>
Æquābīlīter, ad. . . . .	<i>equally, evenly, uniformly.</i>
Ārūgo, -īnis, F. . . . .	<i>rust of copper, verdigris.</i>
Æs, æris, N. . . . .	<i>bronze, copper, brass.</i>
Āsculāpius, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>Æsculapius, god of healing.</i>
Āstīvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of summer, summer.</i>
Āstus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>heat.</i>
Āther, -is, M. . . . .	<i>ether.</i>
Affundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum, tr. . . . .	<i>pour, or sprinkle upon.</i>
Affectus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>affection, disease, malady.</i>
Āger, -agri, M. . . . .	<i>field.</i>
Āgīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>agitate, drive, stir.</i>
Āgītātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>agitation, stirring.</i>
Āgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead, drive, do.</i>
Agrestis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>of the field, wild.</i>
Agricola, -æ, F. [ager and <i>cola</i> , cultivator]	<i>farmer.</i>
Ahēnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>brazen.</i>
Albesco, 3, —, intr. . . . .	<i>grow white.</i>

Albūmen, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>albumen, white of egg.</i>
Albus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>white.</i>
Alcōhol, -is, M. or indecl., N. . . . .	<i>alcohol.</i>
Alcōhōlicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>alcoholic.</i>
Alētris, -īdis, F. . . . .	<i>star-grass.</i>
Āliēnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>foreign, unsuitable, improper.</i>
Āliquantūlum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>a little, somewhat.</i>
Ālīquis, -qua, -quid. . . . .	<i>some, some one.</i>
{ Āliquid bōni . . . . .	<i>something (of) good.</i>
{ Āliquod bonum . . . . .	<i>some good thing.</i>
Āliquando, adv. . . . .	<i>sometimes.</i>
Ālius, -a, -ud, adj. . . . .	<i>other.</i>
Allium, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>garlic.</i>
Ālīquot, indecl., adj. . . . .	<i>several, a few, not many.</i>
Alnus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>alder.</i>
Āloe, -es, F. . . . .	<i>aloe.</i>
Alter, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>one of two, the other.</i>
Ālūmen, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>alum.</i>
Ālūta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>thinly-dressed leather.</i>
Alvus, -ī, F. . . . .	<i>belly, paunch.</i>
Āmans, -āntis, particip. adj. . . . .	<i>loving, fond.</i>
Āmārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>bitter.</i>
Āmēricānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>American.</i>
Āmicus, -ī, M. . . . .	<i>friend.</i>
Āmitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . .	<i>lose, let go, send away.</i>
Āmo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>love, like.</i>
Ammōnia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ammonia.</i>
Ammōniācus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of Ammon, ammonia</i>
Āmōinum, -ī, N. . . . .	{ <i>a shrub used by the Romans in</i> <i>making ointment.</i>
Āmōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>displacement, removal.</i>
Amphōra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>jar, flagon.</i>
Amplius, adv. comp. deg. . . . .	<i>more.</i>
Āmŷgdāla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>almond.</i>
Ānæsthētīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>anæsthetic.</i>
Andrēas, -æ, M. . . . .	<i>Andreas, a Greek physician.</i>
Angēlica, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>angelica.</i>
Anglice, adv. . . . .	<i>in English.</i>
Angŭlus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>corner.</i>
Angustus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>narrow.</i>
Ānīmal, -ālis, N. . . . .	<i>animal.</i>



Anīmadversio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	attention, censure.
Ānīsum, -ī, N. . . . .	anise.
Annus, -i, M. . . . .	year.
Antalgia, -æ, F. . . . .	pain, ache.
Antea, adv. . . . .	before, formerly.
Anteco, 4, -ii, —, intr. [ante and eo] . . . . .	go before, surpass.
Anthēmis, -īdis, F. . . . .	anthemis; chamomile.
Antīdōtum, -i, N. . . . .	antidote.
Antīmōnium, -i, N. . . . .	antimony.
Antīmōniālis, -e, adj. . . . .	antimonial.
Antiquus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	old, ancient.
Antīpyrētīcus, a, -um, adj. . . . .	antipyretic; driving away fever.
Āpērio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. . . . .	lay open, disclose.
Āpōthēca, -æ, F. . . . .	store-house, store.
Appello, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	call, name.
Applīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	apply, attach.
Appōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	apply, put on.
Apricus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sunny.
Apprēhendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. . . . .	grasp, seize, lay hold of.
Aptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	apt, fit, suitable.
Āqua, -æ, F. . . . .	water.
Āquāeductus, ūs, M. . . . .	aqueduct.
Āquōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	watery, abounding in water.
Arbor, ōris, F. . . . .	trec.
Arceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	keep away, ward off.
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -itum, tr. . . . .	send for, summon.
Archāgāthus, -ī, M. . . . .	the first Greek surgeon at Rome.
Arcte, adv. . . . .	closely, tightly.
Ārēna, -æ, F. . . . .	sand, sand-bath.
Ārīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	dry, arid.
Ārīstōlōchia, -æ, F. . . . .	aristolochia, birthwort.
Argentum, -ī, N. . . . .	silver.
Arnīca, -æ, F. . . . .	arnica.
Āro, 1, -āvi, ātum, r. . . . .	plough.
Ārōmātīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	aromatic.
Ars, artis, F. . . . .	art.
Arsēnīcum, -ī, N. . . . .	arsenic.
Artīcūlus, -i, M. . . . .	joint.
Artīcūlārius, -a, -um . . . . .	of the joints.
Artīcūlārius morbus . . . . .	gout.
Asiātīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	Asiatic.

Assūmo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr. . . . .	<i>assume, take.</i>
Assus, -a, -um, adj. particip. . . . .	<i>roasted.</i>
Ater, atra, atrum, adj. . . . .	<i>black, gloomy.</i>
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>attend, stretch toward.</i>
Attente, adv. . . . .	<i>attentively.</i>
Attollo, 3, — . . . . .	<i>raise up, lift.</i>
Attingo, 3, -igi, -tactum, tr. . . . .	<i>touch, attain, aim at.</i>
Āt, conj. . . . .	<i>but, but on the contrary.</i>
Auctus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>increase, growth.</i>
Audio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>hear.</i>
Aufero, -ferre, [ab and ferre] abstŭlī, } ablātum, tr. . . . . }	<i>take or bear away.</i>
Aufugio, 3, -fugi, —, intr. . . . .	<i>flee, run away.</i>
Aula, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>hall, court.</i>
Auris, -is, F. . . . .	<i>ear.</i>
Aurīpigmentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>orpiment, yellow arsenic.</i>
Aut, conj. . . . .	<i>or.</i>
Austērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>harsh, sour.</i>
Auxīlium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>aid, assistance.</i>
Balneum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>bath, bath-room.</i>
Balsāmum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>balsam.</i>
Barbārum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>name of a Roman plaster.</i>
Bāsis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>base.</i>
Bdellium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>vine-palm, and gum exuding from it.</i>
Beātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>happy.</i>
Bēne, adv. . . . .	<i>well.</i>
Berbēris, -īdis, F. . . . .	<i>barberry tree.</i>
Bergāmum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>bergamum.</i>
Bēta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bect.</i>
Benzīnum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>benzine.</i>
Benzoīnum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>benzoin.</i>
Bībo, 3, bībi, tr. . . . .	<i>drink.</i>
Bīcarbōnas, -atis, M. . . . .	<i>bicarbonate.</i>
Bīliōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>bilious.</i>
Bīlis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>bile.</i>
Bis, adv. . . . .	<i>twice.</i>
Bīsulphīdum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>bisulphide.</i>
Bītartras, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>bitartrate.</i>
Bīni, -æ, -a, adj. . . . .	<i>two-and-two.</i>
Bōlus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>morsel, bite, bolus.</i>

Bōnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>good.</i>
Bōras, -atis, M. . . . .	<i>borax.</i>
Bos, bōvis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>ox, cow.</i>
Brachium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>arm, upper arm.</i>
Brassīca, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cabbage.</i>
Bromīdum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>bromide.</i>
Brōmum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>bromine.</i>
Buchu, indecl., N. . . . .	<i>buehu.</i>
Bulbus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>bulb.</i>
Bulliens, -entis, adj. part. . . . .	<i>boiling.</i>
Būtŷrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>butter.</i>
Burgundicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of Burgundy.</i>
Cācao, indecl., N. . . . .	<i>cacao.</i>
Caffca, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>coffee.</i>
Calcīnātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>calcination.</i>
Cālēfācio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>heat, make hot.</i>
Caldus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>hot.</i>
Cālens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>warm.</i>
Cālor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>heat.</i>
Cālendŭla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>calendula, wild marigold.</i>
Cālumba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>calumba.</i>
Calx, calcis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>limestone.</i>
Camphōra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>camphor.</i>
Camphōrātus, -a, -um, a.lj. . . . .	<i>of camphor.</i>
Campāna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bell.</i>
Campus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>plain, campus.</i>
Cannābīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of hemp, hempen.</i>
Cānādensis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>Canadian, Canada.</i>
Cancer, -eri and -cēris, M. . . . .	<i>cancer, a spreading ulcer.</i>
Canthāris, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>Spanish fly, cantharis.</i>
Cāpillitium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>hair of the head.</i>
Capsicum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>Cayenne pepper.</i>
Cāpio, 3, -ēpi, -aptum, tr. . . . .	<i>take.</i>
Capsŭla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>capsule.</i>
Cāput, -itis, N. . . . .	<i>head.</i>
Carbo, -ōnis, M. . . . .	<i>carbon, charcoal.</i>
Carbōnas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>carbonate.</i>
Cārco, 2, -ui, -ītum, intr. . . . .	<i>want, lack.</i>
Carmen, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>song, charm.</i>
Cardāmōmum, -ī, N. . . . .	<i>cardamomum.</i>

Cāro, carnis, F. . . . .	<i>flesh, meat.</i>
Cārum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>caraway.</i>
Cārus, -a, -uni, adj. . . . .	<i>dear.</i>
Cascarilla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cascarilla.</i>
Cāseus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>cheese.</i>
Castōreum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>castoreum.</i>
Cāsus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>fall, mishap, chance.</i>
Cāryōphyllus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>clove-tree.</i>
Cāryōphyllum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>clove.</i>
Cātāplasma, -ātis, N. . . . .	<i>poultice.</i>
Cātarrhus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>catarrh.</i>
Cātēchu, indecl., N. . . . .	<i>catcchu.</i>
Cāto, -ōnis, M. . . . .	<i>Cato, Roman censor.</i>
Cātharticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>cathartic.</i>
Caulis, -is, M. . . . .	<i>stalk of plant; cabbage.</i>
Causa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cause, reason.</i>
Causticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>caustic, burning.</i>
Caute, adv. . . . .	<i>cautiously, carefully.</i>
Cātīnus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>dish, platter.</i>
Cēlērīter, adv. . . . .	<i>quickly, speedily.</i>
Celsus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>Celsus, Roman physician.</i>
Cella, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cellar, cell.</i>
Cēpa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>onion.</i>
Censeo, 2, -ui, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>think, believe.</i>
Cērāsum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>cherry.</i>
Cērāsus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>cherry-tree.</i>
Cērēbrālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>cerebral.</i>
Cērātum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>cerate, a waxed dressing.</i>
Cērātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>waxed.</i>
Cērēvīsia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>beer.</i>
Certe, adv. . . . .	<i>certainly, surely.</i>
Cervīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of a stag, or hart.</i>
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>cease, stop, be idle.</i>
Cētāceum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>spermaceti, sperm.</i>
Cētrāria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cetraria.</i>
Certus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>certain, fixed, definite.</i>
Cētērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>the other, the rest.</i>
Chartāceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of paper, paper.</i>
Chalcītis, -īdis, M. . . . .	<i>copper ore, precious stone, chalcite.</i>
Chēmia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>chemistry.</i>
Chēmīcus, -a, -um, adj. ; also noun . . . .	<i>chemical ; chemist.</i>

Chīmaphīla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>chimaphila, wintergreen.</i>
Chīrāgra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>gout in the hand.</i>
Chīrāta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>chirata.</i>
Chīrurgus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>surgeon.</i>
Chlōras, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>chlorate.</i>
Chlōral, -ālis, N. . . . .	{ <i>chloral.</i>
Chlōrāluni, -i, N. . . . .	
Chlōrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>pertaining to chlorate.</i>
Chlōridum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>chloride.</i>
Chlōrīnum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>chlorine.</i>
Chlōrōformum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>chloroform.</i>
Chlōrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>chlorine.</i>
Chōlēra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cholera.</i>
Chrōnīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>chronic.</i>
Chrȳsārōbīnum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>chrysarobin.</i>
Cībus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>food.</i>
Cīmīfūga, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cimifuga, black cohosh.</i>
Cīcātrix, -īcis, F. . . . .	<i>scar.</i>
Cinnāmōmum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>cinnamon.</i>
Cio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>move, excite, promote.</i>
Circa, adv., prep. w. acc. . . . .	<i>about, around.</i>
Cītissime, adv. . . . .	<i>most quickly.</i>
Cīto, adv. . . . .	<i>quickly, speedily, soon.</i>
Citras, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>citrate.</i>
Citrus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>citrus, citron-tree.</i>
Clāre, adj. . . . .	<i>clearly.</i>
Clārīfīcātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>clarification.</i>
Clārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>clear, bright, famous.</i>
Claudo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>close, shut.</i>
Claudīco, 1, —, intr. . . . .	<i>halt, be lame.</i>
Coāgūlum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>rennet.</i>
Cōcaīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cocaine.</i>
Coccus, -i, M. and F. . . . .	<i>cochineal.</i>
Cochleāre, -is, N. . . . .	<i>spoon.</i>
Coctio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>cooking, coction.</i>
Coeo, 4, -ii, -ītum, intr. . . . .	<i>combine, unite.</i>
Cōelum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sky, heaven.</i>
Cōgītō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>think, consider.</i>
Cōhōrs, -ortis, F. . . . .	<i>cohort.</i>
Cōlātūra, -æ, F. . . . .	{ <i>filtration; filter; that which has</i> <i>been strained.</i>

Cōhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>check, restrain.</i>
Colla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>glue.</i>
Collōdes, -es, F. . . . .	<i>a substance like glue.</i>
Collido, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr. . . . .	<i>dash, or strike together.</i>
Collūvies, -ēi, F. . . . .	<i>filth, dirt, washing together of filth.</i>
Collum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>neck.</i>
Colchicum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>colchicum.</i>
Cōlum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>filter, strainer, sieve.</i>
Cōlumba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>dove, pigeon.</i>
Cōlor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>color, complexion.</i>
Cōlocynthis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>colocynthis, bitter apple.</i>
Cōmes, -itis, M. . . . .	<i>companion, comrade.</i>
Commīnūtio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>comminution.</i>
Commīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>diminish, crush, break into pieces.</i>
Commentārium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>commentary.</i>
Commisceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr. . . . .	<i>mix, mingle together.</i>
Commōdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>fit, suitable; affable.</i>
Commūnis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>common.</i>
Comparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>prepare; match, compare.</i>
Compērio, 4, -pēri, -pertum, tr. . . . .	<i>ascertain, find out, discover.</i>
Compōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	<i>compound, make up.</i>
Compōsitus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>compound, composite.</i>
Concīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut up, cut to pieces.</i>
Concīpio, 3, -ēpi, -ceptum, tr. . . . .	<i>contract, take, conceive.</i>
Concōquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr. . . . .	<i>cook, mature, ripen, digest.</i>
Concordo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>agree.</i>
Concreresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. . . . .	<i>run together, thicken, grow together</i>
Condensātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>condensation.</i>
Condiscīpulus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>fellow-pupil.</i>
Conductus, -a, -um, particip. . . . .	<i>induced, persuaded, hired.</i>
{ Con-fēro, ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. . . . .	<i>bring together, collect.</i>
{ se conferre . . . . .	<i>to betake one's self, go.</i>
Conficio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr. . . . .	<i>complete, finish.</i>
Confectio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>confection, clectuary.</i>
Confīteor, -ēri, -essus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>confess.</i>
Congestio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>congestion.</i>
Congestīvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>congestive.</i>
Conhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>restrain, ward off.</i>
Conjicio, 3, -ēci, -jectum, tr. . . . .	<i>throw, cast, fling together.</i>
Conjēctūra, -æ, F. [con and jicere] . . . . .	<i>throwing together, conjecture, guess.</i>
Cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>try, attempt, endeavor.</i>



Consilium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>advice, counsel, plan, purpose.</i>
Constat, imper . . . . .	<i>it is agreed, evident, clear.</i>
Consto, 1, -stīti, -stātum, intr. . . . .	<i>make up of, consist of.</i>
Consido, 3, -ēdi, -sessum, intr. . . . .	<i>sit down, take a seat.</i>
Conspectus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>sight, seeing, view.</i>
Consumptio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>consumption.</i>
Contēro, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr. . . . .	<i>bruise, pound, mash up.</i>
Contāgiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>contagious.</i>
Contentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>contented, satisfied.</i>
Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>continue, keep on, prolong.</i>
Contīneo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr. . . . .	<i>contain.</i>
Contīnue, adv. . . . .	<i>continuously, without break.</i>
Contra, prep. w. acc. and adv. . . . .	{ <i>prep., against, contrary to; adv., on</i> <i>the contrary, on the other hand.</i>
Contrārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>contrary opposite to.</i>
Contundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr. . . . .	<i>bruise, crush.</i>
Contūsus, -a, -um, particip. . . . .	<i>bruised.</i>
Convēnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr. . . . .	<i>meet, come together.</i>
Convālesco, 3, —, intr. . . . .	<i>recover health.</i>
Convallis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>valley.</i>
Convulsio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>convulsion.</i>
Convulsivus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>convulsive.</i>
Cōpia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>supply, abundance.</i>
Cōriandrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>coriander.</i>
Cōpaiba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>copaiba.</i>
Cornu, -us, N. . . . .	<i>horn.</i>
Cornus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>cornus dogwood.</i>
Cōquo, 3, coxi, coctum, tr. . . . .	<i>cook; boil, bake, fry, etc.</i>
Corpus, -ōris, N. . . . .	<i>body.</i>
Cortex, -icis, M. . . . .	<i>bark, rind, cork.</i>
Costum, -i, N. . . . .	{ <i>an Indian shrub which yields a</i> <i>fragrant ointment.</i>
Coxa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>hip, haunch.</i>
Crassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>coarse, gross.</i>
Crēber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . .	<i>frequent, repeated.</i>
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. . . . .	<i>grow, increase.</i>
Crēta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>chalk</i>
Crētīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of Crete, Cretan.</i>
Crībro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>sift.</i>
Crībrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sieve.</i>
Crūcio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>torture.</i>

Crūdītas, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>dyspepsia, indigestion.</i>
Cruentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>bloody.</i>
Crūdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>raw, crude.</i>
Cūbans, -antis, adj. . . . .	<i>lying sick, sick.</i>
Cūbēba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cubeb.</i>
Cūcūmis, -ēris, M. . . . .	<i>cucumber.</i>
Cūcurbīta, -æ, F. . . . .	{ <i>gourd, watermelon plant ; cupping</i> <i>glass.</i>
Cūcurbītūla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cupping-glass.</i>
Culpa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fault, blame.</i>
Cur, adv. . . . .	<i>why.</i>
Culter, -tri, M. . . . .	<i>knife.</i>
Cūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>care.</i>
Cūrātio, -onis, F. . . . .	<i>taking care ; curing, cure.</i>
Cūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>care for, cure, dress.</i>
Cursor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>runner.</i>
Cupreus -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of copper, copper.</i>
Cūtis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>skin, complexion.</i>
Cum, prep. w. abl. . . . .	<i>with.</i>
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>cylindrical.</i>
Cyāthus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>small cup, wine-glass.</i>
Damnum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>loss, damage.</i>
Daucum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>carrot.</i>
Dē, prep. w. abl. . . . .	<i>concerning, about.</i>
Dēbīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>feeble, weak.</i>
Dēcanthātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>pouring off, racking.</i>
Dēcem, adj. . . . .	<i>ten.</i>
Dēcīdo, 3, -īdi, intr. . . . .	<i>fall down, fall from.</i>
Dēcīmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>tenth.</i>
Dēcoctio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>cooking down, boiling away.</i>
Dēcoctum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>decoction.</i>
Dēcōquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr. . . . .	<i>cook down, boil away.</i>
Dēdēcus, -ōris, N. . . . .	<i>disgrace, shame.</i>
Dēfaeco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>drain off, rack.</i>
Dēfervēfacio, 3, -ēcī, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>heat thoroughly.</i>
Dēfessus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>tired out, weary.</i>
Dēfingo, 3, -finxi, tr. . . . .	<i>form, shape.</i>
Dēfīnio, 4, -īvi, -īi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>define.</i>
Dēflagratio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>conflagration, burning down.</i>
Dēfluo, 3, -uxi, intr. . . . .	<i>flow down, fall off.</i>

Dēfundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr. . . . .	<i>pour out or off.</i>
Dēgusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>taste.</i>
Deinde, adv. . . . .	} <i>then, after that.</i>
Dein, adv. . . . .	
Dēlēnīmentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>soothing application.</i>
Dēlīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>bind, tie.</i>
Dēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr. . . . .	<i>send, let, cast, or throw down.</i>
Dēmonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>point out, show, prove.</i>
Dēnīque, adv. . . . .	<i>finally, lastly.</i>
Densus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>dense, crowded.</i>
Dēnuo, adv. [de and novo] . . . . .	<i>anew, again.</i>
Dēprīno, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr. . . . .	<i>press down, sink.</i>
Dēpūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>purify.</i>
Dērīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>derive.</i>
Dēsīdēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>long for, want, desire.</i>
Dēsīdērātus, -a, -um, partic. . . . .	<i>desired, longed for.</i>
Dēsiccātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>desiccation, drying.</i>
Dēsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>dry, make dry.</i>
Dēsisto, 3, -stīti, -stītum, intr. . . . .	<i>cease, desist.</i>
Dēspēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>despair.</i>
Dēspūmātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>clarified.</i>
Dēstillātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>distilled.</i>
Dēsūdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>sweat greatly.</i>
Dētrāho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Dēvoro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>swallow whole.</i>
Dexter, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>right.</i>
Diagnōsis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>diagnosis.</i>
Diāphōrēsis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>perspiration.</i>
Dīco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>say, speak, declare.</i>
Dics, -ēi, M. . . . .	<i>day.</i>
Dif-fēro, ferre, distūli, dīlātum [dis, } apart, and ferre to bear] . . . . .	} <i>bear apart, scatter, put off.</i>
Diffīcīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	
Dīgērātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>arranging, digestion.</i>
Dīgēro, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr. . . . .	<i>distribute, arrange, digest.</i>
Dīgestio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>distribution, digestion.</i>
Dīgītālis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Dīgītus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>finger.</i>
Dīligens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>diligent, attentive, careful.</i>
Dīligenter, adv. . . . .	<i>diligently, carefully.</i>
Dīlūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>diluted, weakened.</i>

Dīmīdia, -a, F. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Dīmīdius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>halved, half.</i>
Dīmīdium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Dīmīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>diminish.</i>
Diphthēria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>diphtheria.</i>
Discīpulus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>pupil, scholar.</i>
Discēdo, 3, -essi, -essum, intr. . . . .	<i>go away, depart, separate.</i>
Dispensātōrium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>dispensatory.</i>
Distentio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>stretching, distention.</i>
Distēro, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr. . . . .	<i>rub, grind well.</i>
Disillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>distil, drop.</i>
Diu, adv. . . . .	<i>a long time, in the daytime.</i>
Diurnus, -æ, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>in the daytime, by day.</i>
Dīves, -itis, adj. . . . .	<i>rich.</i>
Dīvitiæ, -ārum, F. . . . .	<i>riches, wealth.</i>
Dīversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>opposed, diverse, contrary.</i>
Dīvido, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr. . . . .	<i>divide.</i>
Do, 1, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. . . . .	<i>give.</i>
Doctus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>learned.</i>
Dōlor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>pain, smart, grief.</i>
Dōmīnus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>master, proprietor.</i>
Dōmus, -i and -us, F. . . . .	<i>house, acc. home.</i>
Dōnec, conj. . . . .	<i>until, as long as.</i>
Dōsis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>dose.</i>
Drachmæ, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>drachm.</i>
Drāma, ātis, N. . . . .	<i>drama, play.</i>
Dūbīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>doubt, be uncertain.</i>
Dūbius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>doubtful, be uncertain.</i>
Dūco, 3, duxi, ductum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead.</i>
Dulcis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
Dum, conj. and adv. . . . .	<i>while, as long as, until.</i>
Duo, -æ, -o, adj. . . . .	<i>two.</i>
Duplex, -icis, adj. . . . .	<i>double, two fold.</i>
Dūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>hardy, tough, rugged.</i>
Dyspepsia, -a, F. . . . .	<i>dyspepsia.</i>
Dyspeptīcus, -æ, -um, adj. and noun. . . . .	<i>dyspeptic.</i>
Dyspnœa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>difficulty of breathing.</i>

Ē, ex, prep., w, abl. . . . . *out of, from.*

Ēbullio, 4, -īvi, -ii, tr. and intr. . . . . *boil, bubble up.*

Ēbur, ōris, N. . . . . *ivory.*

- Ēdo, ēdere and ēsse, ēdi, ēsum, tr. . . . . *eat.*  
 Effectus, -ūs, m. . . . . *effect, power, efficacy.*  
 Ef-fĕro, efferre, extŭli, ēlātum, tr. . . . . *carry out, bear forth.*  
 Effervesco, 3, efferbui, tr. and intr. . . . . *effervesce, begin to boil.*  
 Effĕio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. . . . . *cause, make, effect.*  
 Effŭsio, -ōnis, f. . . . . *pouring out or off.*  
 Ego, mei, etc. . . . . *I.*  
 Ēlābor, 3, ēlābi, ēlapsus sum, dep. . . . . *slide or slip away, escape.*  
 Ēlātĕrium, -i, n. . . . . *wild cucumber, elaterium.*  
 Ēlātus, -a, -um, partic., efferro, . . . . . *elated, uplifted.*  
 Elastĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *elastic, stretching.*  
 Ēlectus, -a, -um, partic., ēlĭgo. . . . . *chosen, selected.*  
 Ēlēgans, -antis, adj. . . . . *elegant.*  
 Ēlĭcio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *draw out, elicit.*  
 Ēlixir, -iris, n. . . . . *elixir.*  
 Ēlixus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *boiled.*  
 Ēmĕtĭcum, -i, n. . . . . *an emetic.*  
 Ēmĕtĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *emetic.*  
 Ēmissio, -ōnis, f. . . . . *sending or letting out, emission.*  
 Ēmo, 3, ēmi, emptum . . . . . *buy.*  
 Ēmolliens, -entis, adj. . . . . *emollient, softening.*  
 Ēmollio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -itum, tr. . . . . *soften, make tender.*  
 Empĭrĭcus, -i, m. . . . . *empiric, quack.*  
 Emplastrum, -i, n. . . . . *plaster.*  
 Emptor, -ōris, m. . . . . *buyer, purchaser.*  
 En, interj. . . . . *lo ! see ! look there !*  
 Ēnĕma, -ātis, n. . . . . *clyster, injection.*  
 Eo, -īre, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr. . . . . *go.*  
 Ēpĭspastĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *blistering.*  
 Ēpistōmium, -i, n. . . . . *stopper, stop-cock, stopple.*  
 Ergōta, -æ, f. . . . . *ergot.*  
 Ērĭgo, 3, -ēxi, -ectum, tr. . . . . *erect, prick up.*  
 Erro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *err, make a mistake.*  
 Ērŭdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, tr. . . . . *instruct.*  
 Ērŭdĭtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *learned, refined, civilized.*  
 Ērumπο, 3, -ŭpi, -uptum, tr. and intr. . . . . *break forth, cause to break forth.*  
 Ervum, -i, n. . . . . *pulse, vetch.*  
 Ērythroxyĭlon, -i, n. . . . . *erythroxylon.*  
 Essentia, -æ, f. . . . . *essence.*  
 Ētiam, adv. and conj. . . . . *also.*  
 Exactus, -a, -um, part. adj. . . . . *exact, precise.*

Excōrio, 1, tr. . . . .	<i>skin, flay.</i>
Excito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>excite, raise up.</i>
Excipio, 3, -ēpi, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>receive, except.</i>
Excipulum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>receptacle.</i>
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>tall, high.</i>
Excerpto, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . .	<i>take out, select.</i>
Exeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>go out.</i>
Exēdo, 3, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr. . . . .	<i>eat up, consume.</i>
Exercituum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>exercise.</i>
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw off, exhaust.</i>
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>give, offer to, show.</i>
Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -exactum, tr. . . . .	<i>exact, demand.</i>
Eximo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. . . . .	<i>take out, except.</i>
Eximius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>remarkable.</i>
Existimo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>think, estimate.</i>
Expecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>expect, wait for.</i>
Expectatus, -a, -um, part. adj. . . . .	<i>expected.</i>
Experientia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>experience.</i>
Experimentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>experiment.</i>
Expertus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>experienced, skillful.</i>
Exprior, 4, -iri, -pertus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>test, make use of.</i>
Explico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>unfold, explain.</i>
Exprimo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. . . . .	<i>express, press out.</i>
Extendo, 3, -di, -tum and sum, tr. . . . .	<i>stretch out, extend.</i>
Extraho, 3, -axi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>draw out, extract.</i>
Extractum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>extract.</i>
Exsiccō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>dry, dry out.</i>
Exsiccatus, -a, -um, part. . . . .	<i>dry, dried out.</i>
Exsēco, 1, -ui, -sectum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut out, cut away.</i>
Exsūgo, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr. . . . .	<i>suck out.</i>
Eupatorium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>thoroughwort, eupatorium.</i>
Euonymus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>wahoo, euonymus.</i>
Ēvāpōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>evaporate.</i>
Ēvāpōratiō, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>evaporation.</i>
Fāba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bean.</i>
Fābūlus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>a small bean.</i>
Fabrīcius, -i, M. . . . .	<i>Fabricius, a famous Roman general.</i>
Fabrīca, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>workshop, manufactory.</i>
Fācilis, -c, adj. . . . .	<i>easy.</i>
Fācile, adv. . . . .	<i>easily.</i>



Făcio, 3, -ĕci, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>made, do.</i>
Fallo, 3, fĕfelli, falsum, tr. . . . .	<i>deceive, disappoint, miss.</i>
Fallax, -ăcis, adj. . . . .	<i>fallacious, deceitful.</i>
Falx, -cis, f. . . . .	<i>sickle.</i>
Făma, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>report.</i>
Fămĭlia, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>family, household</i>
Fărina, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>flour, meal.</i>
Fascia, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>bandage.</i>
Fasciŭlus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>package, bundle.</i>
Fastĭdiŏsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>fastidious, dainty.</i>
Fastĭdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>scorn, disdain.</i>
Fatălis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>fatal.</i>
Faux, -cis, f. . . . .	<i>gullet, pharynx, throat.</i>
Febrilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>febrile, causing fever.</i>
Febrĭcŭla, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>light fever.</i>
Febris, -is, f. . . . .	<i>fever.</i>
Febrĭcito, 1, -as, — . . . . .	<i>be ill of fever, have fever.</i>
Fĭcus, -i and -us, f. . . . .	<i>fig-tree, fig.</i>
Fel, -fellis, n. . . . .	<i>gall.</i>
Fermentum, -ī, n. . . . .	<i>cause of ferment, leaven.</i>
Ferrum, -i, n. . . . .	<i>iron.</i>
Fervens, -entis, adj., parti. . . . .	<i>hot, boiling.</i>
Festĭno, 1, -avi, -atum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>hasten.</i>
Fĭdĕliter, adv. . . . .	<i>faithfully.</i>
Fĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>faithful, trusty.</i>
Fĭlia, -ă, f. . . . .	<i>daughter.</i>
Fĭlius, -i, m. . . . .	<i>son.</i>
Filtro, 1, -avi, -atum, tr. . . . .	<i>filter.</i>
Fĭnio, 4, -ivi, -ii, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>end, finish.</i>
Fĭnis, -is, m. . . . .	<i>end, limit.</i>
Fĭo, -fĭeri, -factus sum. . . . .	<i>make, be made, become.</i>
Firme, adv. . . . .	<i>firmly.</i>
Fixus, -a, -um, adj. parti. . . . .	<i>fixed, established.</i>
Flagellum, -i, n. . . . .	<i>scourge, lash.</i>
Flavescō, 3, —, intr. . . . .	<i>grow yellow, be yellow.</i>
Fleo, 2, -ĕvi, -ĕtum, intr. and tr. . . . .	<i>weep, bewail.</i>
Flexĭlis, -c, adj. . . . .	<i>flexible.</i>
Flŏrens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>flourishing, prosperous, successful.</i>
Flos, -ŏris, m. . . . .	<i>flower.</i>
Fluĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>fluid, flowing.</i>
Fluor, -ŏris, m. . . . .	<i>fluidity, flowing, flux.</i>

Fluxus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>a flowing, flux.</i>
Fŏcus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>hearth.</i>
Fænĭcŭlum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>fennel.</i>
Fŏlium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>leaf.</i>
Fons, -ŏntis, M. . . . .	<i>fountain, spring, well.</i>
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of fountain, fountain.</i>
Fŏrāmen, -inis, N. . . . .	<i>opening, hole.</i>
Fŏras, adv. . . . .	<i>out of doors, out.</i>
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>form, mould, fashion.</i>
Formula, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>formula, rule.</i>
Fors, -fortis, F. . . . .	<i>chance.</i>
Forsan, adv. . . . .	<i>perhaps.</i>
Fortis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>brave, bold.</i>
Fŏveo, 2, -fŏvi, -fŏtum, tr. . . . .	<i>nourish, foster, warm.</i>
Fractus, -a, -um, adj., part. adj. . . . .	<i>broken.</i>
Fractŭra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fracture, break.</i>
Frāgĭlis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>brittle, fragile.</i>
Frāgor, -ŏris, M. . . . .	<i>a breaking, noise, explosion.</i>
Frango, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>break, fracture.</i>
Frāter, -tris, M. . . . .	<i>brother.</i>
Frĭgĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>cold.</i>
Frons, -tis, F. . . . .	<i>forehead, brow.</i>
Fructus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>fruit, enjoyment.</i>
Fru mentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>corn, grain.</i>
Fruor, frui, frŭitus or fructus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>enjoy.</i>
Frustra, adv. . . . .	<i>in vain.</i>
Fŭlĭgo, -inis, F. . . . .	<i>soot. °</i>
Funda, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bag.</i>
Fundāmentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>foundation, base.</i>
Fundus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>bottom.</i>
Fuscus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>dark, brown.</i>
Fŭsio, -ŏnis, F. . . . .	<i>fusion, melting.</i>
Galla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>oak-apple, gall-nut.</i>
Gallĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of Gaul, French.</i>
Gaulthĕria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>winter-green, gaultheria.</i>
Gĕlātĭna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>gelatine.</i>
Gelsĕmĭum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>gelsemium.</i>
Gĕlu, -ŭs or -u, N. . . . .	<i>frost, cold.</i>
Gĕner, -i, M. . . . .	<i>son-in-law.</i>
Gĕnus, -ĕris, N. . . . .	<i>kind, sort, race.</i>

Gērānium, i, N. . . . .	<i>geranium.</i>
Germānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>German</i>
Germen, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>germ, bud.</i>
Gigno, 3, gēnui, gēnītum, tr. . . . .	<i>beget, bear, produce.</i>
Glāber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . .	<i>smooth, bald, bare.</i>
Glūten, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>gluten, glue.</i>
Glūtīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>glue, paste, close up.</i>
Glūcōsa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>glucose.</i>
Glȳcyrrīza, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>liquorice.</i>
Gnīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of Gnidus.</i>
Gossīpium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>cotton.</i>
Græcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Greek, Grecian.</i>
Grādātīm, adv. . . . .	<i>little by little, gradually.</i>
Grānūlātiō, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>granulation.</i>
Grātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>acceptable, pleasing.</i>
Grāvis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>heavy, grave, disagreeable.</i>
Guiācum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>guaiacum, resin-wood.</i>
Gummi, indecl. and gummis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>gum.</i>
Gummōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of gum, gummy.</i>
Gusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>taste.</i>
Gutta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>drop.</i>
Hābeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>have, hold, possess.</i>
Hæmātītes, -æ, M. . . . .	<i>blood stone, hæmatites.</i>
Hæmātoxŷlon, -i, N. . . . .	<i>logwood, hæmatoxylon.</i>
Haud, adv. . . . .	<i>not, by no means.</i>
Hauustus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>drink, draught.</i>
Hēdeōma, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pennyroyal, hedeoma.</i>
Hēmīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>half-pint.</i>
Hēri, adv. . . . .	<i>yesterday.</i>
Herba, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>herb, grass, plant.</i>
Hic, hæc, hoc, from . . . . .	<i>this.</i>
Hilāris, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>cheerful, jovial, merry.</i>
Hircīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of a goat, goat-skin.</i>
Hispānicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Spanish.</i>
Hīrūdo, -īnis, F. . . . .	<i>leech, blood-sucker.</i>
Hīrundo, -īnis, F. . . . .	<i>swallow.</i>
Hōdiurnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of to-day.</i>
Horribilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>horrible, dreadful, frightful.</i>
Huc, adv. . . . .	<i>hither.</i>
Hūjus-mōdi (hic and mōdus). . . . .	<i>of this sort or kind.</i>

Hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>human.</i>
Hūmecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>moisten.</i>
Hydrastis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>hydrastis.</i>
Hydrōphōbia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>hydrophobia, fear of water.</i>
Hŷpēricōn, -i, N. . . . .	<i>hypericon, St. John's wort.</i>
Hŷpōgastrium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>stomach, belly.</i>
Hŷpōcisthis, -idis, F. . . . .	<i>hypocisthis.</i>
Hŷpōphosphis, ītis . . . . .	<i>hypophosphite.</i>
Hŷosecyāmus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>hyoscyamus, henbane.</i>
Ībi, adv. . . . .	<i>there.</i>
Īdem, eādem, īdem, pro. . . . .	<i>the same.</i>
Īgitur, conj. . . . .	<i>therefore, then.</i>
Ignatia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ignatia; St. Jacob's bean.</i>
Ignis, -is, M. . . . .	<i>fire.</i>
Ignītio, ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>ignition, a burning.</i>
Ignorantia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ignorance.</i>
Ignosco, 3, -ōvi, -ōtum, intr. (w dat) . . . . .	<i>pardon, forgive.</i>
Ille, -a, -ud, pro. . . . .	<i>that, he, she, etc.</i>
Illīno, 3, -ēvi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>smear, daub.</i>
Illius-mōdi. . . . .	<i>of that sort, of such a sort, kind.</i>
Illuc, adv. . . . .	<i>thither, in that direction.</i>
Illustris, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>light, clear, bright.</i>
Illyricus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Illyrian.</i>
Immātūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>immature, unripe.</i>
Immo, adv. . . . .	<i>yes, certainly.</i>
Immundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>unclean, dirty, filthy.</i>
Impēdio, 4, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>impede, hinder.</i>
Impētus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>attack, shock, force.</i>
Impīger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . .	<i>active, diligent.</i>
Impērītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>inexperienced, unskillful.</i>
Impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. . . . .	<i>fill.</i>
Impōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr. . . . .	<i>put in, or on; place in.</i>
Impregnō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>impregnate.</i>
Impūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>impure.</i>
Imus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. inferus.] . . . . .	<i>deepest, lowest.</i>
In, p. w. acc. and abl. . . . .	<i>into; in, on.</i>
Inæquālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>unequal, uneven.</i>
Inæquālīter, adv. . . . .	<i>unequally.</i>
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>inattentive.</i>
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>sing, charm.</i>

Incīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr. . . . .	<i>cut, cut into.</i>
Ineīdo, 3, -īdi, -āsum, intr. . . . .	<i>fall upon, happen, occur.</i>
Incīnērātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>reducing to ashes.</i>
Incīpio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>begin, take in hand.</i>
Inclūdo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>include, shut in.</i>
Inde, adv. . . . .	<i>thence, from that time.</i>
Indīco, 3, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>indicate, show.</i>
Indo, 3, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. . . . .	<i>set, put, or place in.</i>
Inuocatus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>untaught, ignorant.</i>
Indūco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead or bring in, induce.</i>
Indus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Indian.</i>
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>undiscerning, foolish.</i>
Inexpertus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>inexperienced.</i>
Infēlix, -īcis, adj. . . . .	<i>unhappy, unfortunate.</i>
Infēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. . . . .	<i>bring in; cause, make.</i>
Infērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>low.</i>
Inflāmmātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>inflammation.</i>
Inflātus, -a, -um, adj. part. . . . .	<i>swollen, inflated.</i>
Infundo, 3, -ūdī, -ūsūm, tr. . . . .	<i>pour in, or upon.</i>
Infusio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>infusion.</i>
Ingrāvesco, 3, —, intr. . . . .	<i>grow heavy, become worse.</i>
Ingrēdior, 3, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>enter, begin.</i>
Infirmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>infirm, weak.</i>
Inīmīcus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>enemy.</i>
Inīmīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>unfriendly, hostile.</i>
Initium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>beginning.</i>
Injicio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>inject, cast in; put on.</i>
Injūcundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>unpleasant, disagreeable.</i>
Injūria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>injury, wrong.</i>
Inquino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>contaminate, deprave.</i>
Inquam, irreg., tr. . . . .	<i>I say.</i>
Inrāsus, -a, -um, part. inrādo. . . . .	<i>scraped, grated.</i>
Intellīgo, 3, -exī, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>understand, perceive.</i>
Inter, prep. w. acc. . . . .	<i>between, among.</i>
Interdum, adv. . . . .	<i>sometimes, now and then.</i>
Interficio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>kill, slay.</i>
Intērim, adv. . . . .	<i>meanwhile.</i>
Intērior, -ōris, adj. compar. deg. . . . .	<i>interior, inner.</i>
Intermissio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>intermission.</i>
Internus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>internal, interior.</i>
Interprētatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>interpretation, explanation.</i>

Interrŏgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>question, examine.</i>
Intervallum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>interval, space.</i>
Interventio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>intervention.</i>
Intūbus, -i, M. and F. . . . .	<i>endive, succory.</i>
Intueor, 2, -ēri, -tuitus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>look at, or upon.</i>
Inscientia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ignorance.</i>
Inscius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>not knowing.</i>
Inscribo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr. . . . .	<i>inscribe.</i>
Insomniōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sleepless.</i>
Inspecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>inspect, examine.</i>
Inspergo, 3, -persi, -persum, tr. . . . .	<i>sprinkle on, or in.</i>
Inspicio, 3, -exi, -eclum, tr. . . . .	<i>inspect, look into.</i>
Insūla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>island.</i>
Invenio, 4, -ēni, -entum, tr. . . . .	<i>invent, find, discover.</i>
Investigo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>investigate, find.</i>
Invītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>unwilling.</i>
Involvo, 3, -vi, -lūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>wrap up, involve.</i>
Iōdīdum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>iodide.</i>
Iōdīne, -as, F. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Iōdium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Ipēcācuānha, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ipecae.</i>
Ipse, -a, -um, pro. intensive. . . . .	<i>himself, herself, etc.</i>
Irātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>angry.</i>
Irinus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of iris.</i>
Iris, īdis, F. . . . .	<i>iris.</i>
Irritatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>irritation.</i>
Is, ea, id, pro. . . . .	<i>this, that, he, etc.</i>
Iste, ista, istud, pro. . . . .	<i>that man, that woman, etc.</i>
Īta, adv. . . . .	<i>so, thus.</i>
Ītāque, conj. . . . .	<i>and so, and thus, therefore.</i>
Ītērūm, adv. . . . .	<i>again.</i>
Jācio, jēcī, jactum, tr. . . . .	<i>throw.</i>
Jacto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>throw often ; boast.</i>
Jālāpa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>jalap.</i>
Jāmaica, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>Jamaica.</i>
Jam, adv. . . . .	<i>now, already.</i>
Jējūnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>hungry, fasting.</i>
Jūcundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>pleasing, joyful.</i>
Juglans, -dis, F. . . . .	<i>walnut.</i>
Juncus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>bulrush.</i>



Jūnior, -ōris, adj. . . . .	<i>younger, junior.</i>
Jurgo, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr. . . . .	<i>quarrel, wrangle.</i>
Jūrulentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>in broth, in gravy.</i>
Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n. . . . .	<i>oath.</i>
Jussus, -us, m. . . . .	<i>order, command.</i>
Kali, indecl., n. . . . .	<i>kali, vegetable alkali.</i>
Krämēria, -æ f. . . . .	<i>krameria.</i>
Kansensis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>of Kansas, Kansan.</i>
Lābōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>labor, work.</i>
Lācertus, -i, m. . . . .	<i>lizard, newt.</i>
Lācrīma, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>tear, exudation from plants.</i>
Lactas, -ātis, m. . . . .	<i>lactate.</i>
Lactōmētrum, -i, n. . . . .	<i>lactometer.</i>
Lactōphosphas, -ātis, m. . . . .	<i>lactophosphate.</i>
Lactūca, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>lettuce.</i>
Lactūcārium, -i, n. . . . .	<i>opium from lettuce.</i>
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum tr. . . . .	<i>hurt, injure.</i>
Lætus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>glad, joyful.</i>
Lævus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>left.</i>
Lamīna, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>plate, blade.</i>
Languesco, 3, langui, intr. . . . .	<i>languish, grow faint.</i>
Lānūs, -i, m. . . . .	<i>butcher.</i>
Lappa, æ, f. . . . .	<i>burdock.</i>
Lāpis, -idis, m. . . . .	<i>stone.</i>
Lāserpitium, -i, n. . . . .	<i>laserpitium, asafœtida.</i>
Lassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>tired, weary.</i>
Lātīne, adv. . . . .	<i>in Latin.</i>
Lātīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Latin.</i>
Lātus, -is, n. . . . .	<i>side, flank.</i>
Laurens, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>laurel, of laurel.</i>
Laudo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>praise.</i>
Lāvandŭla, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>lavender.</i>
Laxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>loosen, relax.</i>
Lēbes, -ētis, m. . . . .	<i>caldron, kettle, basin.</i>
Lēgo, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr. . . . .	<i>pick, cull, read.</i>
Lēgislātor, -ōris, m. . . . .	<i>legislator.</i>
Lēnis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>light, gentle, mild.</i>
Lēnīter, adv. . . . .	<i>gently, slowly, moderately.</i>
Lentīeŭla, -æ, f. . . . .	<i>lentil.</i>

Lenio, 4, -īvī, or -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . .	soothe, calm, assuage.
Lentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	tough, sticky.
Lēpōrinus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	of a hare.
Leptandra, -æ, F. . . . .	leptandra.
Lētālis, -e, adj. . . . .	deadly.
Lētifer, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	death-bringing, deadly.
Lēviter, adv. . . . .	lightly.
Lēvigatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	{ levigation trituration of moist sub- stances.
Lēvo, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	lighten, relieve.
Lēvis, -e, adj. . . . .	light, quick.
Lex, lēgis, F. . . . .	law.
Lībellus, -i, M. . . . .	list, small writing.
Lībenter, adv. . . . .	freely, gladly, willingly.
Liberō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	liberate, free.
Līber, -brī, M. . . . .	book.
Lībra, -æ, F. . . . .	pound.
Lībum, -i, N. . . . .	cake, cheese-cake.
Ligneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	wooden, of wood.
Lignum, -i, N. . . . .	wood.
Līmon, -ōnis, F. . . . .	lemon.
Limpīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	limpid, clear.
Lingua, -æ, F. . . . .	tongue, language.
Līnīmentum, -i, N. . . . .	liniment.
Līnum, -i, N. . . . .	linen, of flax.
Līquor, -ōris, M. . . . .	liquor, fluid, liquid.
Līquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	liquefy, melt.
Līquidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	liquid.
Lis, lītis, F. . . . .	strife, contention.
Lōcus, -i, M. . . . .	place.
Lōbēlia, -æ, F. . . . .	lobelia.
Longus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	long, tedious.
Lōtio -ōnis, F. . . . .	lotion, wash.
Lūdus, -i, M. . . . .	play, game, school.
Lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum, tr. and intr. . . . .	play, sport.
Lumbus, -i, M. . . . .	loin.
Lūpūlīna, -æ, F. . . . .	lupuline, found in hop flowers.
Luxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	displace, put out of joint.
Luxum, -i, N. . . . .	dislocation.
Lytta, -æ, F. . . . .	a blistering insect.

Māeëro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. macerate, sodk.
Mācūla, -æ, F. . . . .	. spot, sieve, mesh in net.
Mādēfācio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr. . . . .	. wet, make wet, moisten.
Mādīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. wet, moist, soaked.
Māgister, -tri, M. . . . .	. master, teacher.
Māgistērium, -i, N. . . . .	. instruction, advice.
Magnēsia, -æ, F. . . . .	. magnesia.
Magnītūdo, -inis, M. . . . .	. magnitude, size.
Magnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. large, great.
Mālābathrum -i, N. . . . .	. malabathrum.
Mālācensis, -e, adj. . . . .	. of Malaga.
Mālagina, -ātis, N. . . . .	. emollient poultice, cataplasm.
Mālinus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. malignant, evil.
Mālo, malle, mālui. . . . .	. be more willing prefer, would rather.
Mālus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. bad, evil, wicked.
Mandātum, -i, M. . . . .	. mandate, command direction.
Māne, indeel. N., . . . . .	. morning.
Māneo, 2, -si, -sum, intr. . . . .	. remain, stay.
Mānus, -us, M. . . . .	. hand.
Mārīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. marine, of the sea.
Marūbium, -i, N. . . . .	. horehound.
Marsūpium, -i, N. . . . .	. purse.
Maseūlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. male, strong.
Massa, -æ, F. . . . .	. mass, doughy mixture.
Mastīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. masticate, chew.
Māter, -tris, F. . . . .	. mother.
Māternus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. maternal, mother.
Mātūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . .	. mature, ripen, soften.
Maxīme, adv. . . . .	. most, greatly,
Mēdēa, -æ, F. . . . .	. a famous sorceress of Colchis.
Mēdeor, 2, -ēri,—dep. . . . .	. heal, cure.
Mēdicāmentārius, -a, -um, adj. and n. . . . .	. of medicine; a druggist.
Mēdicāmentum, -i, N. . . . .	. drug, medicine.
Mēdicāmentōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. medicinal.
Mēdicīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. medicinal, of medicine.
Mēdīco, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. heal, cure.
Mēdicor, 1, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	. heal, cure.
Mēdius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. middle, intermediate, medium.
Mel, mellis, N. . . . .	. honey.
Membrum, -i, N. . . . .	. member, limb.
Menstrum, -i, N. . . . .	. menstruum, solvent.

Mentha, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>mint.</i>
Mentha pīpērāta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>peppermint.</i>
Mens, mentis, F. . . . .	<i>mind, disposition.</i>
Mensūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>measure.</i>
Mērācus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>pure, unmixed.</i>
Mercātor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>wholesale merchant.</i>
Merces, -ēdis, F. . . . .	<i>hire, wages.</i>
Mērēor, 2, -ēri, -itus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>merit, deserve.</i>
Mersus, -a, -um, partic. adj. . . . .	<i>sunk, immersed.</i>
Mēreo, 2, -uī, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>merit, deserve.</i>
Mētior, 4, -īri, -ītus, sum dep. . . . .	<i>measure.</i>
Mētus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>fear.</i>
Meus, -a, -um, pro. . . . .	<i>my, mine.</i>
Mica, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>crumb, bite, piece.</i>
Miles, -ītis, F. . . . .	<i>soldier.</i>
Mille, adj. . . . .	<i>thousand.</i>
Mīmōsa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>mimosa.</i>
Mīnērālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>mineral.</i>
Mīnimum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>minim.</i>
Minium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>red-lead.</i>
Mīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>diminish, lessen.</i>
Mīnūtim, adv. . . . .	<i>minutely, in small pieces.</i>
Misceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr. . . . .	<i>mix, mingle.</i>
Mīser, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>miserable, poor, wretched.</i>
Mīsēria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>misery, distress.</i>
Mistūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>mixture.</i>
Mīsy, -yos, and -ys, N. . . . .	<i>{ a kind of truffle ; also a kind of mineral, perhaps vitriol.</i>
Mithridātes, -is, M. . . . .	<i>M. King of Pontus.</i>
Mītis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>mild, gentle.</i>
Mōdīce, adj. . . . .	<i>moderately.</i>
Mōdo, adv. . . . .	<i>only, but.</i>
Mōdo — mōdo, now — now . . . . .	<i>now ; at one time, at another.</i>
Mōdus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>mode, manner, way.</i>
Mōla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>mill.</i>
Mōles, -is, F. . . . .	<i>mass, bulk.</i>
Mōlestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>troublesome, annoying.</i>
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum, tr. . . . .	<i>bite.</i>
Mōrior, 4, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, } dep. . . . .	<i>die.</i>
Morphīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>morphine.</i>

Morrhua, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>morrhua, a kind of fish.</i>
Mors, mortis, F. . . . .	<i>death.</i>
Morsus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>bite.</i>
Mortārium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>mortar.</i>
Morum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>mulberry.</i>
Mōtus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>motion, movement.</i>
Mōveo, 2, -vi, motum, tr. . . . .	<i>move, disturb.</i>
Mūcīlāgo, -īnis F. . . . .	<i>mucilage.</i>
Mulceo, 2, -si, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>soothe, allay.</i>
Mūlier, -is, F. . . . .	<i>woman.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>neat, clean.</i>
Mūriātīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>muricatus.</i>
Muscūlōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>full of muscles, fleshy.</i>
Mustum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>must, new wine.</i>
Mūtatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>change.</i>
Mūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>to change.</i>
Myrcia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>myrcia.</i>
Myrrha, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>myrrh.</i>
Nāsālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>nasal.</i>
Nam, conj. . . . .	<i>for.</i>
Nardum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>nard.</i>
Nāris, -is, F. . . . .	<i>nostril.</i>
Nascor, 3, nasci, natus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>born ; appear ; rise, spring.</i>
Nāsus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>nose.</i>
Nāto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>swim.</i>
Nātūrālīter, adv. . . . .	<i>naturally.</i>
Necessārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>necessary.</i>
Neco, 1, { āvi, ātum and sometimes ui, -ctum. . . . . }	tr. <i>kill, put to death.</i>
Neglectus, -a, -um, adj. partic. . . . .	<i>neglected.</i>
Negligenter, adv. . . . .	<i>negligently, carelessly.</i>
Negligens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>negligent.</i>
Negligo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>neglect.</i>
Nēmo, -īnis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>no one, nobody.</i>
Nēque, nec, conj. . . . .	<i>nor.</i>
Nēque or nec—nēque or nec. . . . .	<i>neither—nor.</i>
Nervōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>nervous.</i>
Nervus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>nerve, sinew.</i>
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>know not, be ignorant of.</i>
Nīger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . .	<i>black.</i>

Nīmium, adv. . . . .	<i>too much, too.</i>
Nīmius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>too much, too great.</i>
Nisi, conj. . . . .	<i>unless, if not.</i>
Nitras, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>nitrate.</i>
Nitrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>nitre.</i>
Nōbīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>noble.</i>
Nōcens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>harmful, guilty.</i>
Nocturnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>nocturnal, in the night.</i>
Nōdōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>knotty, full of knots.</i>
Nōlo, nolle, nōlui, — . . . . .	<i>be unwilling, will not.</i>
Nōmen, -inis, N. — . . . . .	<i>name.</i>
Nondum, adv. . . . .	<i>not yet.</i>
Non mōdo — sed etiam or verum. . . . .	<i>not only — but also.</i>
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>some, somewhat.</i>
Nonnumquam, adv. . . . .	<i>sometimes.</i>
Nosco, 3. nōvi, nōtum, tr. . . . .	<i>get acquainted with, learn.</i>
Nōta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>mark, sign, symptom.</i>
Nōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>notion, idea.</i>
Nox, noctis, F. . . . .	<i>night.</i>
Nōtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>known.</i>
Nucha, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>nape of the neck.</i>
Nullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>no one, not any.</i>
Nummus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>coin, money.</i>
Nunc, adv. . . . .	<i>now.</i>
Nunquam, adv. . . . .	<i>never.</i>
Nūper, adv. . . . .	<i>lately, recently.</i>
Nūtrio, 4. -īvi and -ii, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>nourish, nurture.</i>
Nux, nucis, F. . . . .	<i>nut.</i>
Nux-vōmīca, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>nux-vomica.</i>
Ōbeo, 4. -ii, -itum, [ob and co] intr. . . . .	<i>go against, go to meet ; die.</i>
Obliviscor, 3. -ci, -lītus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>forget.</i>
Obsōlētus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>old, worn out.</i>
Obsum, -esse, -fui, — . . . . .	<i>be against, opposed to, injure.</i>
Obtego, 3. -exi, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>cover over.</i>
Obtūro, 1. -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>close, stop up.</i>
Occūpo, 1. -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>occupy, to be busy.</i>
Octārius, -i, M. . . . .	<i>pint.</i>
Octāvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>eighth.</i>
Octo, adj. . . . .	<i>eight.</i>
Octōginta, adj. . . . .	<i>eighty.</i>



Octōgēsīmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>eightieth.</i>
Ōcūlārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of the eye.</i>
Ōcūlus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>eye.</i>
Œnanthe, -es, F. . . . .	<i>œnanthe, grape of the wild vine.</i>
Officīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>office, shop.</i>
Ōlus, -ëris, N. . . . .	<i>vegetable.</i>
Oleo, 2, -ui, — intr. . . . .	<i>smell, smack of.</i>
Ōleum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>oil.</i>
Ōlim, adv. . . . .	<i>formerly, once.</i>
Omnīno, adv. . . . .	<i>entirely, altogether, at all.</i>
Omphācium, -i . . . . .	<i>oil, or juice of unripe olives.</i>
Opācus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>shady, dark.</i>
Ōpālescens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>opalescent, turning pale.</i>
Ōpëra, -æ, F. and M. . . . .	<i>work, labor attention ; workman.</i>
Ōpīnans, -āntis, part. adj. . . . .	<i>expecting, thinking.</i>
Ōpītūlor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>aid, assist.</i>
Ōpōbalsānum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>balm of Gilcad.</i>
Oppōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	<i>put on, apply.</i>
Opōpānax, -ācis, M. . . . .	<i>juice of the plant panax.</i>
Oppīco, 1, — tr. . . . .	<i>pitch, cover or seal with pitch.</i>
Opprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. . . . .	<i>oppress, weigh down.</i>
Ops, -opis, F. . . . .	<i>aid, wealth, resources.</i>
Optābīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>desirable.</i>
Optīme, adv. . . . .	<i>best, right well.</i>
Ōpus, -ëris, N. . . . .	<i>work.</i>
Ōpus, -indecl noun and adj. . . . .	<i>need, necessity ; needful.</i>
Ordīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>set in order, arrange.</i>
Ordo, -inis, M. . . . .	<i>order, rank, row.</i>
Ōrior, 4, -īri, -ortus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>arise, spring, appear.</i>
Ōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>pray, entreat, beseech.</i>
Os, -oris, N. . . . .	<i>mouth, face.</i>
Ostendo, 3, -di, -sum and tum, tr. . . . .	<i>show, hold forth.</i>
Ōvum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>egg.</i>
Oxālas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>oxalate.</i>
Oxālīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>oxalic.</i>
Oxȳdum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>oxyde.</i>
Oxymel, -mellis, N. . . . .	<i>oxymel, wine and honey.</i>
Pæne, adv. . . . .	<i>almost, nearly.</i>
Palleseo, 3, -ui, — intr. . . . .	<i>turn pale, lose color.</i>
Pallidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>pale, pallid.</i>

Pallor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>paleuess, pallor.</i>
Pālumba, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>wild-pigeon, wood-dove.</i>
Pālus, -ūdis, F.	. . . . .	<i>marsh, bog.</i>
Pānax, -ācis, M.	. . . . .	<i>panax, ginseng.</i>
Pānis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>bread.</i>
Pāpāver, -is, N.	. . . . .	<i>poppy.</i>
Pāpŷrāceus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of paper, of papyrus.</i>
Pārenchŷma, -ātis, N.	. . . . .	<i>pulp, base of soft part of plants.</i>
Pārīter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>equally.</i>
Pāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>prepare.</i>
Pārōtis, -idis, F.	. . . . .	<i>tumor of the parotid gland.</i>
Pāroxysmus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>paroxysmus.</i>
Pars, partis, F.	. . . . .	<i>part.</i>
Partīcula, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>particle, small part, little.</i>
Partio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>parting, division.</i>
Pārum, adv.	. . . . .	<i>not enough, too little.</i>
Parvus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>little, small.</i>
Pasta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>paste.</i>
Pātienter, adj.	. . . . .	<i>patiently, with patience.</i>
Pātior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>suffer, permit, allow.</i>
Paulātim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>gradually, little by little.</i>
Paulūm, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>a little.</i>
Paulūlum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>a little.</i>
Pāvīmentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>pavement, floor.</i>
Pāvīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>tremble, fear greatly.</i>
Pax, pacis, F.	. . . . .	<i>peace.</i>
Pēdētentim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>slow, cautiously.</i>
Pēdīlūvium, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>foot-bath.</i>
Penītus, adv.	. . . . .	<i>internally, thoroughly.</i>
Penso, 1, —, tr.	. . . . .	<i>weigh.</i>
Pensum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>lesson, task.</i>
Per, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	<i>through, by means of.</i>
Pērācūtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>very sharp.</i>
Percōlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>percolate, strain, filter.</i>
Percontor, 1, -ari, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>ask, inquire.</i>
Perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>destroy, ruin.</i>
Perdūco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>lead or bring through.</i>
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>proceed, go on.</i>
Pēriculōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>dangerous.</i>
Pēriōdŷcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>periodical.</i>
Pērītus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>skilled, experienced.</i>

Permisco, 2, -ui, -ixtum, -istum, tr. . . . .	<i>mix thoroughly.</i>
Perpulcher, -chra, -crum, adj. . . . .	<i>very beautiful.</i>
Persōna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>person.</i>
Persto, 1, -stīti, -stātum, intr. . . . .	<i>persist, continue.</i>
Pertīnax, -ācis, adj. . . . .	<i>pertinacious, very close.</i>
Perspicio, 3, -exi, -cctum, tr. . . . .	<i>see through, observe closely.</i>
Perterrco, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>terrify.</i>
Pervēnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr. . . . .	<i>arrive at, reach, attain.</i>
Pestilens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>pestilent, deadly.</i>
Pestis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>pestilence, plague, epidemic.</i>
Petrōsēlinum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>petroselinum, rock parsley.</i>
Pharmacopœia, -æ, F. . . . .	{ <i>book of standard formulæ for pre-</i> <i>paring medicines.</i>
Phiāla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>phial, vial.</i>
Phosphas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>phosphate.</i>
Phosphorus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>phosphorus.</i>
Phȳsostigma, -ātis, N. . . . .	<i>physostigma, Calabar bean.</i>
Piger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . .	<i>lazy, slow.</i>
Pīlūla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pill.</i>
Pīmenta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pimenta, all-spice.</i>
Pīneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of pine, pine.</i>
Pingo, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>paint.</i>
Pinguis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>fat, rich.</i>
Pīper, -is, N. . . . .	<i>pepper.</i>
Pīpērīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>piperīna, resinous extract of pepper.</i>
Pīpērātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of pepper, peppery.</i>
Pīrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>pear.</i>
Piscīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fish-pond, reservoir.</i>
Piscis, -is, M. . . . .	<i>fish.</i>
Piscor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>to fish.</i>
Pistillum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>pestle.</i>
Pix, picis, F. . . . .	<i>pitch.</i>
Plāceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>please.</i>
Planta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>plant.</i>
Plērīque, -æque, -aque, adj. . . . .	<i>most, the greater number.</i>
Plērumque, adv. . . . .	<i>usually, for the most part.</i>
Plumbum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>lead.</i>
Plūrīmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>most, very much; very many.</i>
Plus, plūris, adj. . . . .	<i>more.</i>
Pōdāgra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>gout in the foot.</i>
Pōlenta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pearled barley.</i>

Pōlium, -i, N. . . . .	. the herb polcy.
Pollen, -inis, N. and F. . . . .	. fine flour, mill-dust.
Pōnum, -i, N. . . . .	. fruit.
Pondus, -ēris, N. . . . .	. weight.
Pōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	. place, put.
Ponticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. of Pontus, Pontic.
Pōpūlus, -i, M. . . . .	. people, nation.
Porrus, -i, M. . . . .	. leek, scullion.
Portio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. portion, part.
Porto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. carry.
Possum, posse, potui, —. . . . .	. be able, can.
Post, prep. w. acc. . . . .	. after, behind.
Post, adv. . . . .	. after, afterwards.
Postea, adv. . . . .	. afterwards.
Posthac, adv. . . . .	. hereafter, after this.
Postscriptum, -i, N. . . . .	. postscript.
Postquam, adv. . . . .	. after, after that.
Pōtassa, -æ, F. . . . .	. potassa, caustic potash.
Pōtens, -entis, adj. . . . .	. potent, powerful.
Pōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. drink, potion.
Pōtior, 4, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. . . . .	. get possession of, enjoy.
Pōtius, adv. . . . .	. rather.
Pōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. drink.
Pōtus, -ūs, M. . . . .	. drink.
Præbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	. furnish, offer.
Præcipitatus, -a, -um, partic. adj. . . . .	. precipitated.
Præcipue, adv. . . . .	. especially, particularly.
Præcordia, -orum, N. . . . .	. diaphragm; bowels; stomach.
Præparatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. preparation.
Præparatus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. prepared.
Præscribo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . .	. prescribe.
Præscriptum, -i, N. . . . .	. prescription.
Præsens, -entis, adj. . . . .	. present; active.
Præsto, 1, -iti, -ītum and (-ātum, tr. and intr. . . . .	} make, afford; stand before.
Præsum, -esse, -fui, —. . . . .	
Prandium, -i, N. . . . .	. breakfast, dinner.
Præmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. . . . .	. press.
Prætiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. precious, costly.
Prætium, -i, N. . . . .	. price.
Prīmo, adv. . . . .	. at first.

Primum, adv. . . . .	<i>first, in the first place.</i>
Primus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>first, the first.</i>
Prīnus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>black-alder.</i>
Prīor, -ōris, adj. . . . .	<i>former, preceding.</i>
Prīvo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>deprive.</i>
Pro, prep. w. abl. . . . .	<i>before, according to.</i>
Prōbābiliter, adv. . . . .	<i>probably.</i>
Prōbābilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>probable.</i>
Prōcul, adv. . . . .	<i>far, at a distance.</i>
Prōfunde, adv. . . . .	<i>profoundly.</i>
Proh, interjec. . . . .	<i>O!</i>
Prōhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>hinder.</i>
Prōjicio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>project, throw forth.</i>
Prōmissum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>promise.</i>
Prōpōlis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>bee glue.</i>
Prōpōsitum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>purpose, plan.</i>
Proprius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>peculiar, special.</i>
Prōtēgo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>protect.</i>
Prōtinus, adv. . . . .	<i>at once, immediately</i>
Protinus, -ut . . . . .	<i>as soon as.</i>
Prō-sum, -esse, -fui, —. . . . .	<i>be useful, benefit.</i>
Prōvideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>provide for, look after, see to it.</i>
Prōvīsus, -a, -um, partic. . . . .	<i>provided, foreseen.</i>
Prudens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>prudent, sagacious.</i>
Psōra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>itch.</i>
Pūdor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>shame, disgrace.</i>
Puella, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>girl.</i>
Puer, -i, M. . . . .	<i>boy.</i>
Pugno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>fight.</i>
Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. . . . .	<i>pretty, beautiful.</i>
Pulchre, adv. . . . .	<i>beautifully, thoroughly.</i>
Pulmōnālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>pulmonary.</i>
Pulpa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pulp.</i>
Pulpāmentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>dainty food.</i>
Pulsus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>pulse.</i>
Pulvĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
Pulvĕrīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>pulverize.</i>
Pulvis, -ĕris, M. . . . .	<i>powder, dust.</i>
Pūmex, -icis, M. . . . .	<i>pumice-stone.</i>
Purgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>purge, cleanse.</i>
Pūnio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>punish.</i>

Pūrifīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. purify, cleanse.
Pūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. pure.
Pus, pūris, n. . . . .	. pus.
Pustūla, -æ, f. . . . .	. pustule.
Putīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. putrid, bad smelling.
Pūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. think, suppose.
Pūtor, -īs, m. . . . .	. putridity, stench.
Pŷrethrum, -i, n. . . . .	. pyrethrum, Spanish chamomile.
Pyrrhus, -i, m. . . . .	. Pyrrhus, king of Epīrus.
Pyxis, -idis, f. . . . .	. box.
Quam, adv. . . . .	. interrog., how ; compar., as, than.
Quamdiu, adv. . . . .	. how long, as long as.
Quamquam, conj. . . . .	. though, although.
Quando, adv. and conj. . . . .	. when.
Quandocunque, adv. and conj. . . . .	. whenever.
Quantitas, -ātis, f. . . . .	. quantity.
Quantus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. how much, as.
Quāre, adv. . . . .	. why.
Quartus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. fourth.
Quāsi, adv. . . . .	. as if, as.
Quassia, -æ, f. . . . .	. quassia.
Quātio, 3,—quassum, tr. . . . .	. shake, toss.
Quattuor, adj. . . . .	. four.
Que, conj., enclitic. . . . .	. and.
Queo, 4, -īvi, -itum, -ii, intr. . . . .	. able, can.
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro . . . . .	. who, which.
Quia, conj. . . . .	. because.
Quīdam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam. . . . .	. a certain.
Quīdem, conj. . . . .	. indeed, even.
Quīlibet, quælibet, quodlibet. . . . .	. any one you please.
Quīnidīna, -æ, f. . . . .	. quinidine.
Quīnīna. . . . .	. quinine.
Quintuplex, -īcis, adj. . . . .	. five-fold, five times as many.
Quis, quæ, quid. . . . .	. who.
Quisque, quæque, quidque or quodque. . . . .	. each, every.
Quisquis, . . . . .	. whoever.
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis. . . . .	. any one you please.
Quo, adv. . . . .	. where, in order that.
Quomōdo, adv. . . . .	. how.
Quoque, adv. . . . .	. also, too.
Quot, adj. . . . .	. how many.



Quotīdie, adv. . . . .	<i>daily.</i>
Quoties, adv. . . . .	<i>how often, as often as.</i>
Quum, adv. and conj. . . . .	<i>when, since, though.</i>
Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr. . . . .	<i>shave, scrape.</i>
Rābiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>rabid, mad.</i>
Rācēmōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>full of racemes or clusters.</i>
Rādīcūla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>radicula, soap-weed.</i>
Rādix, -icis, F. . . . .	<i>root.</i>
Rāmentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>shred, piece.</i>
Rāpum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>turnip.</i>
Rāro, adv. . . . .	<i>rarely, seldom.</i>
Rārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>thin, porous, spongy.</i>
Rātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>reason, plan, course.</i>
Rātionārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>relating to accounts.</i>
Rēcens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>recent, fresh.</i>
Rēcīpio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr. . . . .	<i>receive, take back.</i>
Rēcīpere se. . . . .	<i>betake one's self, return.</i>
Rēcīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>recite, read aloud.</i>
Rēcorder, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>recall, recollect.</i>
Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>refresh.</i>
Rectīfīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>rectify.</i>
Recūpĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>recover, regain.</i>
Reddo, 3, -īdi, -ītum, tr. . . . .	<i>return, yield, render.</i>
Red-eo, 4, -īi, -ītum, intr. . . . .	<i>return, go or come back.</i>
Rēdīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>reduce, drive back.</i>
Rēdītus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>return.</i>
Rēdūco, 3, -uxi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>restore, lead back.</i>
Rēductus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>reduced.</i>
Rēfrīgĕrātio, ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>cooling.</i>
Rēfrīgĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>cool, make cool.</i>
Rĕgo, 3, rexi, rectum, tr. . . . .	<i>rule.</i>
Rhamnus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>rhamnus, thorn.</i>
Rheumātismus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>rheumatism.</i>
Rheum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>rhubarb.</i>
Rĕjĭcio, 3, -ĕcī, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>reject, throw off.</i>
Rĕlĕvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>relieve.</i>
Rĕlīquus, -ā, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>remaining, the rest.</i>
Rĕmānentia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>remnant, remainder.</i>
Rĕmānens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>remaining, remnant.</i>
Rĕmĕdiūm, -i, N. . . . .	<i>remedy.</i>

Rēmissus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>remiss, lax, gentle.</i>
Rēmittens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>remittent.</i>
Rēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr. . . . .	<i>remit, send back, return.</i>
Rēmōveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr. . . . .	<i>remove.</i>
Rēpendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>pay back, return.</i>
Rēpērio, 4, -ēri, -ertum, tr. . . . .	<i>find.</i>
Rēpēto, 3, -ii, -ītum. . . . .	<i>repeat, seek again.</i>
Rēpleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. . . . .	<i>replenish, fill again.</i>
Replētus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>replete, filled, crowded with.</i>
Rēpōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr. . . . .	<i>repose, lay down.</i>
Rēprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. . . . .	<i>repress, check, restrain.</i>
Rēquiesco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. . . . .	<i>rest, repose.</i>
Res, rēi, F. . . . .	<i>thing.</i>
Rēservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>reserve.</i>
Res sedāta. . . . .	<i>precipitate.</i>
Rēsēdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr. . . . .	<i>sit down.</i>
Rēsīdūm, -i, N. . . . .	<i>residuc, remainder.</i>
Rēsīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>resin.</i>
Rēsīnōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>resinous.</i>
Rēsolvō, 3, -vi, -olūtum, tr. . . . .	<i>open, loosen, resolve.</i>
Rētorta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>retort.</i>
Rīdicūlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>ridiculous, laughable.</i>
Rīgīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>rigid, stiff, severe.</i>
Rīmōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>full of cracks, leaky.</i>
Rīvus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>small stream.</i>
Rōgātus, -ūs, M. . . . .	<i>request, desire.</i>
Rōma, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>Rome.</i>
Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>Roman.</i>
Rōsa, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>rose.</i>
Rosmārīnus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>rosemary.</i>
Rūber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . .	<i>red, ruddy.</i>
Rūbus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>blackberry bush.</i>
Rūbor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>redness.</i>
Rumpo, 3, -ūpi, -uptum . . . . .	<i>break, burst.</i>
Rūmex, -īcis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>rumex, yellow dock.</i>
Rustīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>rustic, country, rural.</i>
Rūta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>rue.</i>
Sābīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>savin, or sabin.</i>
Sacchārātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of sugar, sugar.</i>
Sacchārum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sugar.</i>

Sacchārōmētrum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>saccharometer.</i>
Sācer, -era, -crum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sacred.</i>
Saccus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>sack, bag.</i>
Sæcūlum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>age, generation.</i>
Sāgāpēnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>sagapenum, gum-like juice of plants.</i>
Sal, -is, M. and N.	. . . . .	<i>salt: plu., witticisms.</i>
Salsāmentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>fish-pickle, salted fish.</i>
Saltem, adv.	. . . . .	<i>at least, at all events.</i>
Sālus, -ūtis, F.	. . . . .	<i>safety, health.</i>
Sālūtāris, -e adj.	. . . . .	<i>salutary, healthful.</i>
Salve, -ēte.	. . . . .	<i>how fare you? good-morning.</i>
Salveo, 2.	. . . . .	<i>be well, in good health.</i>
Sanguināria, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>sanguinaria, blood-root.</i>
Sanguis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>blood.</i>
Sānitas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	<i>health, soundness.</i>
Sāno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Sānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sound, well, sensible.</i>
Sāpo, -ōnis, M.	. . . . .	<i>soap.</i>
Sāpor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>savor, taste, relish.</i>
Sāpōrātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>flavored.</i>
Sātio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>sate, satisfy.</i>
Sātis, adv.	. . . . .	<i>enough.</i>
Sātūrātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>saturated, filled.</i>
Scalpellum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>scalpel, lancet.</i>
Scārificātio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>scarification, cutting slightly.</i>
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>vicious, wicked, accursed.</i>
Schōla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>school.</i>
Scientia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>science, knowledge.</i>
Scilla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>squill.</i>
Scindo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>spil, cut.</i>
Scio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>know.</i>
Scissilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>easily split.</i>
Scōbis, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>saw-dust, or filings.</i>
Scriptor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>writer.</i>
Scriptum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>writing, a written work.</i>
Serūpūlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>scruple.</i>
Sēbāceus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of tallow, tallow</i>
Sēbum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>tallow, suet.</i>
Sectio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>cutting.</i>
Sēcundum, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	<i>according to, after.</i>
Sēcundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>second.</i>

Sed, conj. . . . .	<i>but.</i>
Sēdēcim, adj. . . . .	<i>sixteen.</i>
Sēdeo, 2, sēdi, sessum, intr. . . . .	<i>sit.</i>
Sēdīmen, -inis, N. . . . .	<i>sediment.</i>
Sēdimentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sediment, settling.</i>
Sēdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>allay, quiet; cause to settle.</i>
Sēdūlo, adv. . . . .	<i>carefully, exactly.</i>
Sēlībra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>half a pound.</i>
Sēlīgo, 3, -ēgi, -ectum, tr. . . . .	<i>select, choose.</i>
Sēmēl, adv. . . . .	<i>a single time, once.</i>
Sēmis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Sēmiuncia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>half ounce.</i>
Semper, adv. . . . .	<i>always.</i>
Sēnēga, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>senega, rattlesnake-root.</i>
Sēnex, senis, M. . . . .	<i>old man.</i>
Sensim, adv. . . . .	<i>gradually, little by little.</i>
Sententia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>sentiment, opinion, thought.</i>
Sēpārātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>separation.</i>
Sēpāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>separate.</i>
Sēpōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	<i>set aside, put by.</i>
Sēpulchrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sepulchre, grave, tombstone.</i>
Sēquens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>following.</i>
Sēquor, 3, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>follow.</i>
Serpens, -entis, M. and F. . . . .	<i>serpent, snake.</i>
Serpentāria, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>serpentaria, snake-root.</i>
Sērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>late.</i>
Servilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>servile.</i>
Servo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>preserve, keep.</i>
Servus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>servant, slave.</i>
Sēvērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>severe, stern.</i>
Sextārius, -i, M. . . . .	<i>pint and a half.</i>
Sextus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sixth.</i>
Sic, adv. . . . .	<i>so, thus.</i>
Siccus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>dry, thirsty.</i>
Signīfīcātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>signification, meaning.</i>
Signīfīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>signify, mean.</i>
Signum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>sign, symptom, mark.</i>
Sil, silis, N. . . . .	<i>yellow earth, ochre.</i>
Sīlīgīneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of wheat, wheaten.</i>
Sīmīlīter, adv. . . . .	<i>similarly, in like manner.</i>
Sīmīlītūdo, -inis, F. . . . .	<i>likeness, similitude.</i>



Stūdiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	studious, fond of, desirous.
Stultus, -a, -um, adj. and N. . . . .	foolish ; a fool.
Styrax, -ācis, M. . . . .	storax, a kind of resin.
Sub, prep. w. acc. and abl. . . . .	{ w. acc., near, towards ; w. abl., under, beneath.
Subācētās, -ātis, M. . . . .	subacetate.
Subdiaphānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	somewhat transparent.
Subdo, 3, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. . . . .	put or place under.
Sūbeo, 4, -īi, -ītum, intr. . . . .	go under, undergo.
Subflāvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	somewhat yellow, yellowish.
Sūbhūmīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	somewhat moist.
Sūbīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. . . . .	work under, work thoroughly.
Sūbinde, adv. . . . .	now and then ; from time to time.
Sūbito, adv. . . . .	suddenly.
Sublīmātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	{ volatilizing and condensing dry sub- stances.
Sublīmātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sublimed, volatilized and condensed.
Sublīmo, 1, -āi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	raise on high, volatilize by heat.
Submōveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr. . . . .	remove, drive away.
Subsīdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr. . . . .	sink down, subside.
Substītuo, 3, -ūi, -utum, tr. . . . .	substitute, put under.
Substantia, -æ, F. . . . .	substance.
Subsulphas, -ātis, M. . . . .	subsulphate.
Suāvis, -e, adj. . . . .	pleasant, agreeable.
Succus, -i, M. . . . .	juice, moisture.
Sūdor, -ōris, M. . . . .	sweat, perspiration.
Sūdōrīfīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sudorific, causing sweat.
Suffēro, sufferre, sustūli, sublātum, tr. . . . .	suffer, undergo, endure.
Suffīciens, -entis, adj. . . . .	sufficient.
Suffīcio, 3, -ēcī, -ectum, tr. and intr. . . . .	substitute, supply ; be sufficient enough.
Sui, pro. . . . .	of himself ; of themselves, etc.
Sulphas, -ātis, M. . . . .	sulphate.
Sulphur, -ūris, N. . . . .	sulphur.
Sulphūrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sulphurous, impregnated with sulphur.
Sulphūrīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	sulphuric.
Sum, -esse, -fui. . . . .	be, exist.
Summitas, -ātis, F. . . . .	top, highest part.
Summus, -a -um, adj. . . . .	highest, uppermost.
Sūmo, 3, sumpsī, sumptum, tr. . . . .	take, take up.
Sumptus, -ūs, M. . . . .	expense.
Sūper, prep. w. acc. and abl. . . . .	{ w. acc., over, upon ; w. abl., on, con- cerning.



Sūperbus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	proud, haughty.
Sūperfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. . . . .	pour over, or upon.
Sūpērimpōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . .	place upon.
Sūpēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	surpass, conquer.
Supplex, -īcis, adj. . . . .	humbly entreating, imploring.
Supra, adv. . . . .	above.
Suus, -a, -um, pro. . . . .	his, their, etc.
Sȳcāmīnus, -i, F. . . . .	mulberry tree.
Sȳrūpus, -i, M. . . . .	syrup.
Tābācum, -i, N. . . . .	tobacco.
Tābidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	wasting away, consuming.
Tāceo, 2, uī, -itum, intr. . . . .	silent, say nothing.
Tāleōla, -æ, F. . . . .	little stick, piece
Tālis, -e, adj. . . . .	such.
Tam, adv. . . . .	so.
Tāmen, adv. . . . .	but, yet, still, nevertheless.
Tāmīnius, -i, F. . . . .	a kind of wild grape vine.
Tānācētum, -i, N. . . . .	tansy.
Tāraxīcum, -i, N. . . . .	dandelion.
Tartāricus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	tartaric.
Tartras, -ātis, M. . . . .	tartrate.
Taurīnus, -a, -um. . . . .	taurine, of a bull.
Tectum, -i, N. . . . .	roof, cover ; house.
Tempo and tento, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	try, test.
Tempus, -ōris, N. . . . .	time.
Tēnax, -ācis, adj. . . . .	tenacious, tough, tight.
Tēnebræ, -ārum, F. . . . .	darkness.
Tēner, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	tender.
Tēnuitas, -ātis, F. . . . .	fineness, thinness.
Tēpēfācio, 3, -fēcī, -factum, tr. . . . .	warm, make warm.
Tēpor, -ōris, M. . . . .	warmth, gentle warmth.
Tēpīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	tepid, warm.
Ter, adv. . . . .	thrice, three times.
Tēro, 3, trīvi, trītum, tr. . . . .	rub, bruise, triturate.
Tersulphas, -ātis, M. . . . .	tersulphate.
Thēbæ, -ārum, F. . . . .	Thebes.
Thlaspi, -is, N. . . . .	thlaspi, an herb.
Thōrax, -ācis, M. . . . .	thorax, breast, chest.
Thȳmiāma, -ātis, N. . . . .	thymiana, fumigating compound.
Thȳmum, -i, N. . . . .	thyme.

Tīmeo, 2, -ui, — tr.	. . . . .	<i>fear, dread.</i>
Tīmor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>fear.</i>
Tītūlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>title, name.</i>
Thea, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>tea.</i>
Tollo, 3, sustuli, sublātum, r.	. . . . .	<i>remove, take away.</i>
Tōlu, indecl., N.	. . . . .	<i>tolu.</i>
Tōlūtānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of tolu.</i>
Tōnīcum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>tonic.</i>
Tōnīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>tonic.</i>
Toreūlar, -āris, N.	. . . . .	<i>press.</i>
Tormen, -inis, N., used only in plu.	. . . . .	<i>gripes, pain in bowels.</i>
Tormentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>press ; torment.</i>
Torpeo, 2, -ui, — intr.	. . . . .	<i>torpid, numb.</i>
Torrēfactio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>roasting.</i>
Torreo, 2, ui-, tostum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>dry, parch, roast.</i>
Tot, adj., indecl.	. . . . .	<i>so many.</i>
Tot — quot.	. . . . .	<i>as many — as.</i>
Tōtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>whole, total.</i>
Tracheālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>tracheal.</i>
Tracto, -āvi, ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>handle, deal with.</i>
Trāho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>drag, draw.</i>
Tres, tria, adj.	. . . . .	<i>three.</i>
Trīcēsīmus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>thirtieth.</i>
Trīduum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>space of three days.</i>
Trīfōlium, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>trefoil.</i>
Tristītia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>sadness, melancholy.</i>
Trōchisus, i, M.	. . . . .	<i>troche.</i>
Trūtīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>balance.</i>
Tum, adv.	. . . . .	<i>then, again.</i>
Tūmīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>swollen, inflated.</i>
Tūmor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>tumor, swelling.</i>
Turbīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>turbid, muddy.</i>
Turbo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>disturb.</i>
Tus, tūris, N.	. . . . .	<i>frankincense.</i>
Tussis, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>cough.</i>
Tūtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>safe.</i>
Tuus, -a, -um, pro.	. . . . .	<i>thy, thine, your.</i>
Týphus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>an acute disease with stupor.</i>
Týphus cērēbrālis.	. . . . .	<i>typhoid fever.</i>

Ubi, adv. . . . .	<i>where, when.</i>
Ulcērātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>ulceration.</i>
Ulcērōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>ulcerous, sore.</i>
Ulcus, -ēris, N. . . . .	<i>ulcer, sore.</i>
Ulmus, -i, F. . . . .	<i>elm-tree.</i>
Ulpīcum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>leek, garlic.</i>
Uncia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ounce.</i>
Unctus, a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>anointed, greasy, oily.</i>
Unde, adv. . . . .	<i>whence.</i>
Undēcim, adj. . . . .	<i>eleven.</i>
Unguentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>ointment.</i>
Ūnicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>only, single.</i>
Ūniversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>whole, collectively.</i>
Ūnquam, adv. . . . .	<i>ever.</i>
Urbs, -is, F. . . . .	<i>city.</i>
Ūro, 3, ussi, ustum, tr. . . . .	<i>burn.</i>
Usitātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>usual, customary.</i>
Usus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>use, profit, advantage.</i>
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>use, usurp.</i>
Ut, conj. and adv. . . . .	<i>{ conj., that, in order that; adv., how, as, just as.</i>
Ūtinam, adv. . . . .	<i>would that, O that, I wish that.</i>
Ūtor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>use, employ.</i>
Ūva, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bunch or cluster of grapes.</i>
Ūva ursi, . . . . .	<i>bear-berry, trailing arbutus.</i>
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of a cow.</i>
Vagābundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>vagabond, wandering</i>
Valde, adv. . . . .	<i>very, greatly, exceedingly.</i>
Vāle, vālēte. . . . .	<i>good by.</i>
Vāleo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>be well, be strong.</i>
Vālērīānas, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>valerianate.</i>
Vālētūdīnārius, -a, -um, ad. . . . .	<i>sickly, weak, infirm.</i>
Vālētūdo, -inis, F. . . . .	<i>health.</i>
Vālīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>strong, sturdy.</i>
Vāpor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>vapor, steam.</i>
Vāriētas, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>variety.</i>
Vas, vāsis, N.; plu., vāsa, -ōrum. . . . .	<i>vessel.</i>
Vāsum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>vessel.</i>
Vēgētābīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>vegetable.</i>
Vēhēmens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>vehement, violent.</i>

Vēhēmenter, adv.	. . . . .	. vehemently, forcibly.
Vel, conj.	. . . . .	. or.
Vēnæsectio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	. venesection, cutting a vein.
Vendo, 3, -idi, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	. sell.
Vēnīfica, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. sorceress.
Vēnēficus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. poisoner.
Vēnēnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. poison.
Vēnio, 4, vēni, ventum, intr.	. . . . .	. come.
Vēnēnātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. poisonous.
Venter, -tri and -tris, M.	. . . . .	. stomach.
Ventricūlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. stomach.
Ver, vēris, N.	. . . . .	. spring.
Vermīnor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	. smart, hurt.
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr.	. . . . .	. sweep, sweep out.
Vēro, adv. and conj.	. . . . .	. in truth, in fact, but in fact.
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	. turn, translate.
Vērūm, conj.	. . . . .	. but, however.
Vērus, a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. true.
Vēsīcātōrius, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. blistering, causing blister.
Vēsīcātōrium, -i, N.	. . . . .	. blister.
Vesper, -is and vespērus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. evening star, evening.
Vestis -is, F.	. . . . .	. garment, cloth.
Vētūlus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. old.
Vētus, -ēris, adj.	. . . . .	. old, of long standing.
Vētustus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. old, not remembered by the living.
Vexo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. vex, shake, distress.
Vīdeor, 2, -ēri, visus sum, dep.	. . . . .	. seem, appear.
Vīgīlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. be awake, watch.
Vincio, 4, -nxi, -netum, tr.	. . . . .	. bind.
Vinco, 3, vīci, victum, tr.	. . . . .	. conquer.
Vīnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. wine.
Vir, -i, M.	. . . . .	. man, hero.
Vīrus, -i, N.	. . . . .	. virus, poison.
Vis, vis, F.	. . . . .	. force, violence; plu., strength.
Viscum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. mistletoe.
Vīso, 3, vīsi, vīsum, tr.	. . . . .	. see, visit.
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	. elothe.
Vītīātus, -a, -um, ādj.	. . . . .	. vitiated, spoiled.
Vītellus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. yolk of egg.
Vītis, -is, F.	. . . . .	. vine.

- Vitreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of glass, glass.*  
 Vitrum, -i, N. . . . . *glass.*  
 Vivo, 3, vixi, victum, in r. . . . . *live.*  
 Vix, adv. . . . . *scarcely, hardly.*  
 Vöcābŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *word, term, name.*  
 Vöco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *call, summon.*  
 Völätilis, -e, adj. . . . . *volatile.*  
 Völo, velle, völui. . . . . *be willing, wish, will.*  
 Völvo, 3, volvi, völütum, tr. . . . . *roll, think. ponder.*  
 Vömītōrium, -i, N. . . . . *emetic.*  
 Vömītus, -ūs, M. . . . . *vomiting*  
 Vulgāris, -e, adj. . . . . *vulgar, common, ordinary.*  
 Vulnus, -ëris, N. . . . . *wound, hurt.*
- Xanthoxylum, -i, N. . . . . *xanthoxylum, prickly-ash.*  
 Xýlobalsāwum, -i, N. . . . . *balsam-wood.*
- Zeodoāria, -æ, F. . . . . *zeodoaria.*

# ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 209.)

---

Abeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>go away, depart.</i>
Abstergeo, 2, -ersi, -ersum, tr. . . . .	<i>wipe off, cleanse.</i>
Abundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>abound, have abundance.</i>
Accido, 3, -di, intr. . . . .	<i>fall out, occur, happen.</i>
Additio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>addition.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>right, just.</i>
Æquālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>equal, uniform.</i>
Amplus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>ample, large.</i>
Ampulla, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>bottle, jug, flask.</i>
Animus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>mind, soul.</i>
Annulus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>ring.</i>
Antequam, adv. . . . .	<i>before, before that.</i>
Antique, adv. . . . .	<i>in ancient times.</i>
Ante, prep. and adv. . . . .	<i>before ; formerly, by</i>
Anus, -us, F. . . . .	<i>old woman.</i>
Arsenitis, -is, M. . . . .	<i>arsenite.</i>
Attonitus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>amazed, astounded.</i>
Atramentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>shoemaker's blacking.</i>
Appropinquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	<i>approach, draw near.</i>
Aula, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>hall, courtyard ; pot, kettle.</i>
Autem, conj. . . . .	<i>but, however.</i>
Autalgia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>pain.</i>
Benignus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>kind, obliging.</i>
Biduum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>space of two days.</i>
Breviter, adv. . . . .	<i>briefly.</i>
Calidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>warm, hot.</i>
Capax, -ācis, adj. . . . .	<i>capacious.</i>
Capto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>catch, try to catch</i>
Cassia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cassia.</i>
Caveo, 2, cāvi, cantum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>beware, avoid.</i>
Canis, -is, M. and F. . . . .	<i>dog.</i>



Cedo, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>yield, retire.</i>
Cera, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>wax.</i>
Certāmen, -īnis, N. . . . .	<i>strife, contest.</i>
Cicūta, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>hemlock.</i>
Cinchonidia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>cinchonidia.</i>
Claudus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>lame.</i>
Cloāca, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>sewer, drain.</i>
Cœpi, -isse, preterit verb. . . . .	<i>begun, have begun.</i>
Cogo, 3, -ċgi, -actum, tr. . . . .	<i>bring or force together; collect</i>
Cognosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum, tr. . . . .	<i>ascertain, learn.</i>
Coerceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>check, restrain.</i>
Colloquor, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>converse.</i>
Colo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>filter, strain.</i>
Compositio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>compound, composition.</i>
Conjectūra, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>conjecture, guess.</i>
Conjectūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>guess.</i>
Consumo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr. . . . .	<i>consume, spend.</i>
Considero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>consider, deliberate.</i>
Contingo, 3, -tigi, -tactum, tr. . . . .	<i>touch; happen.</i>
Contusio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>contusion, bruise.</i>
Cor, cordis, N. . . . .	<i>heart.</i>
Cras, adv. . . . .	<i>to-morrow.</i>
Crastinus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of to-morrow.</i>
Credo, 3, credidi, creditum, tr. . . . .	<i>credit, believe.</i>
Crocus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>saffron.</i>
Crudelis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>cruel.</i>
Crystallus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>crystal.</i>
Crystallistātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>crystallized.</i>
Crudus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>erude, raw.</i>
Debeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>owe, ought.</i>
Decantho, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>rack off, decant.</i>
Decet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it becomes, is right, fitting.</i>
Deleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. . . . .	<i>destroy.</i>
Depsticius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>kneaded.</i>
Derivatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>derivation.</i>
Descendo, 3, -di, -sum, intr. . . . .	<i>descend, go down.</i>
Destillatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>distillation.</i>
Destillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>distil.</i>
Disco, 3, didici, . . . . .	<i>learn.</i>
Dispensatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>weighing out, dispensing.</i>
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>scatter, waste.</i>

Doceo, 2, -ui, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>teach.</i>
Doleo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>grieve, be in pain.</i>
Dolorōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>painful.</i>
Dolus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>wile, trick.</i>
Domesticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>domestic, home-made.</i>
Dormio, 4, -īvi, and -ii, -ītum, intr. . . . .	<i>sleep.</i>
Dux, ducis, M. . . . .	<i>leader.</i>
Edūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . .	<i>lead out, draw out.</i>
Effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. . . . .	<i>pour out, empty.</i>
Effugio, 3, -fūgi, -fugitum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>flee, escape.</i>
Electuarium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>electuary, confection.</i>
Egeo, 2, -ui, intr. . . . .	<i>need, want.</i>
Enim, conj. . . . .	<i>for.</i>
Enumero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, . . . . .	<i>enumerate, count out.</i>
Equidem, conj. . . . .	<i>indeed, truly.</i>
Eo, adv. . . . .	<i>thither, to that place, therein.</i>
Error, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>error, mistake.</i>
Eventus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>event, result.</i>
Exclamo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>exclaim, cry out.</i>
Exerceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>exercise, practice, train.</i>
Experientia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>experience.</i>
Fabrico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>make, fabricate.</i>
Fabula, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>fable, story.</i>
Falx, falcis, F. . . . .	<i>sickle.</i>
Fere, adv. . . . .	<i>almost, nearly.</i>
Femina, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>woman, female.</i>
Ferreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of iron, iron.</i>
Fervidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>hot, boiling.</i>
Ferve, adv. . . . .	<i>hotly.</i>
Fervo, 3, -vi, intr. . . . .	<i>be hot, burn, glow.</i>
Filum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>thread, fine line.</i>
Forāmen, -inis, N. . . . .	<i>hole, opening.</i>
Fluo, 3, fluxi, fluctum, intr. . . . .	<i>flow.</i>
Funditus, adv. . . . .	<i>from the foundation.</i>
Gladius, -i, M. . . . .	<i>sword.</i>
Glycerium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>glycerine.</i>
Glyceritum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>glycerite.</i>
Gradus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>grade, step.</i>
Granum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>grain.</i>
Gratia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>grace, favor.</i>
Gratiam habēre, . . . . .	<i>to be grateful.</i>

Habito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>live, abide, reside.</i>
Hæreo, 2, hæsi, hæsum, intr. . . . .	<i>stiek, adhere.</i>
Hiems, -is, F. . . . .	<i>winter.</i>
Hodie, adv. . . . .	<i>to-day.</i>
Homo, -inis, M. . . . .	<i>man, human being.</i>
Idoneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>suitable, fit, proper.</i>
Ideo, adv. . . . .	<i>for this reason, therefore.</i>
Immitto, 3, -misi, -missum, tr. . . . .	<i>send in, put in.</i>
Imperātor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>emperor, commander.</i>
Impero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>command, order.</i>
Ineo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>enter, come in.</i>
Insomniosus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sleepless, wakeful.</i>
Instillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>drop in, instil.</i>
Instrumentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>instrument.</i>
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . .	<i>apply, direct.</i>
Intersum, -esse, fui. . . . .	<i>be between ; differ.</i>
Intro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>enter.</i>
Intumescio, 3, -tumui, intr. . . . .	<i>swell.</i>
Investigatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>investigation.</i>
Investigo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>investigate, trace out.</i>
Ira, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>anger.</i>
Itim, adv. . . . .	<i>likewise, in like manner.</i>
Iterum, adv. . . . .	<i>again.</i>
Jamjam, adv. . . . .	<i>now, already.</i>
Jecur, jecoris, N. . . . .	<i>liver.</i>
Jubeo, 2, jussi, jussum, tr. . . . .	<i>order, command.</i>
Justus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>just, right, proper.</i>
Juvenis, -is, M. and F. . . . .	<i>young ; a youth.</i>
Labor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>labor, toil.</i>
Lavo, 1, lavāri, often lāvi, lavātum, and lautum and lotum . . . . .	<i>wash, bathe.</i>
Lente, adv. . . . .	<i>slowly.</i>
Levamentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>relief, alleviation, comfort.</i>
Liet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it is permitted, is lawful, may.</i>
Līquefacio, 3, -feci, -factum, tr. . . . .	<i>melt, dissolve.</i>
Male, adv. . . . .	<i>badly, ill.</i>
Malum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>apple, fruit</i>
Mando, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>entrust, consign, commit.</i>
Maceratio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>maceration.</i>
Manifestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>manifest, plain.</i>
Matūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>mature, ripe.</i>

Medicātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>medicated.</i>
Medicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>medicinal, medical.</i>
Memini, -isse, preterit, verb . . . . .	<i>remember.</i>
Mensis, -is, M . . . . .	<i>month.</i>
Metuo, 3, -ui, tr., intr. . . . .	<i>fear, be afraid.</i>
Minūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>minute, small.</i>
Mirabilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>wonderful.</i>
Mirus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>wonderful, strange.</i>
Mitto, 3, mīsi, missum, tr. . . . .	<i>send.</i>
Moderāte, adv. . . . .	<i>moderately.</i>
Mollio, 4, -īvi, and -ii, -itum, tr. . . . .	<i>soften, ease, soothe.</i>
Momentum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>weight; moment; influence.</i>
Morbus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>disease, malady.</i>
Moror, 1, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>delay, hinder.</i>
Mortālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>mortal.</i>
Mortifer, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>deadly; death bearing.</i>
Mos, moris, M. . . . .	<i>custom, habit.</i>
Mox, adv. . . . .	<i>soon, presently.</i>
Narro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>tell, relate, narrate.</i>
Ne, adv. and conj. . . . .	<i>not; that not, lest.</i>
Negotium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>business.</i>
Necesse, adj. indecl. . . . .	<i>necessary.</i>
Nihil, and nil, N., indecl. . . . .	<i>nothing.</i>
Nimis, adv. . . . .	<i>too much, too.</i>
Nomino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>name.</i>
Noster, -tra, -trum, pro. . . . .	<i>our, ours, our own.</i>
Noto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>note, mark.</i>
Norma, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>standard, rule.</i>
Novus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>new.</i>
Nugæ, -arum, F. . . . .	<i>trifles, nonsense.</i>
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>number, count.</i>
Numerus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>number.</i>
Occāsus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>going down, setting.</i>
Occipitium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>back part of the head.</i>
Occurro, 3, -curri, -cursum, intr. . . . .	<i>meet, oppose, resist.</i>
Odorātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>odorous, perfumed.</i>
Offero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr. . . . .	<i>offer, present; oppose.</i>
Omnis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>every, all.</i>
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>(one), ought, must, it is necessary.</i>
Orīgo, -inis, F. . . . .	<i>origin, source.</i>
Os, ossis, N. . . . .	<i>bone.</i>

Par, paris, adj. . . . .	<i>equal, even.</i>
Partitio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>division, partition.</i>
Pauci, -æ, -a, adj., in plu. only . . . . .	<i>few.</i>
Peræger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . .	<i>very sick.</i>
Pecunia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>money, sum of money.</i>
Percolātor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>percolator.</i>
Periculum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>peril, danger.</i>
Pepsinum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>pepsin.</i>
Perpetuus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>perpetual, lasting.</i>
Persiccus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>very dry.</i>
Pes, pedis, M. . . . .	<i>foot.</i>
Piget, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>(one) regrets, is disgusted.</i>
Philosophus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>philosopher.</i>
Phthisis, -is, F. . . . .	<i>phthisie, consumption.</i>
Præceptor, -ōris, M. . . . .	<i>preceptor, teacher.</i>
Plenus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>full.</i>
Polliceor, 2, -licitus sum, dep. . . . .	<i>promise.</i>
Præpono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr. . . . .	<i>place over, put in charge of.</i>
Præparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>prepare.</i>
Præstans, -antis, adj. . . . .	<i>excellent, superior.</i>
Probabilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>probable, acceptable.</i>
Probe, adv. . . . .	<i>well, properly.</i>
Prorumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr. . . . .	<i>break forth, rush forth.</i>
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>ashamed.</i>
Pudet me tui . . . . .	<i>it shames me of you ; I am ashamed of you.</i>
Pulverulentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>dusty, covered with dust.</i>
Quæro, 3, quæsīvi, quæsītum, tr. . . . .	<i>inquire, seek after.</i>
Quæstio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>question, investigation.</i>
Qualis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>of what sort kind or nature.</i>
Qualitas, -ātis, F. . . . .	<i>quality.</i>
Quemadmodum, conj. and adv. . . . .	<i>how.</i>
Quin, conj. . . . .	<i>that not, but that.</i>
Quondam, adv. . . . .	<i>once, formerly.</i>
Redactus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>reduced, brought back.</i>
Recte, adv. . . . .	<i>rightly, correctly.</i>
Rectificātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>rectified.</i>
Rectus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>right, straight.</i>
Reditus, -us, M. . . . .	<i>return.</i>
Refero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr. . . . .	<i>bring back ; resemble.</i>
Reficio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr. . . . .	<i>repair, make anew.</i>

Regio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>region.</i>
Relinquo, 3, -līqui, -lictum, tr. . . . .	<i>leave, abandon.</i>
Resīdo, 3, -sēdi, -sessum, intr. . . . .	<i>sit down.</i>
Respondeo, 2, -di, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>answer, reply.</i>
Responsum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>reply, answer.</i>
Rex, regis, M. . . . .	<i>king.</i>
Reverto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr. . . . .	<i>return, turn back.</i>
Rogo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>ask, request, call for.</i>
Rotundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>round.</i>
Ruīna, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>ruin.</i>
Sæpe, adv. . . . .	<i>often.</i>
Salicylicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>salicylic.</i>
Sapiens, -entis, adj. . . . .	<i>wise.</i>
Scena, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>scene.</i>
Sedes, -is, F. . . . .	<i>seat.</i>
Semissis, -is, M. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Septies, adv. . . . .	<i>seven times.</i>
Sepulchrum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>tomb, sepulchre.</i>
Sesquiuncia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>one and a half ounces.</i>
Sevum, -i, N. . . . .	<i>tallow.</i>
Si, conj. . . . .	<i>if.</i>
Sicut, conj. . . . .	<i>so as, just as.</i>
Similis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>similar, like.</i>
Siquis, -qua, -quid, and -quod . . . . .	<i>if any one, if any.</i>
Sol, solis, M. . . . .	<i>sun.</i>
Solutio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>solution.</i>
Solus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>alone, sole.</i>
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr. . . . .	<i>sprinkle, scatter.</i>
Spasmus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>spasm, paroxysm.</i>
Spero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>hope.</i>
Spica, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>point, spire.</i>
Stillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr . . . . .	<i>drop, fall in drops.</i>
Stimulus, -i, M. . . . .	<i>stimulant, incentive.</i>
Stomachālis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>pertaining to the stomach, stomach.</i>
Studium, -i, N. . . . .	<i>study desire, inclination.</i>
Subitus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>sudden.</i>
Submuriās, -ātis, M. . . . .	<i>submuriate.</i>
Subsidentia, -æ, F. . . . .	<i>settling.</i>
Succēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum, intr. . . . .	<i>succeed, undertake.</i>
Sudatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>sweating.</i>
Superus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>high, up.</i>



Sutorius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of a shoemaker.</i>
Taceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. and intr. . . . .	<i>be silent.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers. . . . .	<i>it wearies, it disgusts.</i>
Tamdiu, adv. . . . .	<i>so long.</i>
Tandem, adv. . . . .	<i>at last, at length.</i>
Tango, 3, tetigi, tactum, tr. . . . .	<i>touch.</i>
{ Tantus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>so great.</i>
{ Quantus—tantus . . . . .	<i>as great as.</i>
Tantum, adv. . . . .	<i>only, merely.</i>
Tantummodo, adv. . . . .	<i>only, provided only.</i>
Tenco, 2, -ui, tentum, tr. . . . .	<i>hold, keep, contain.</i>
Terebinthinus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>of turpentine, turpentine.</i>
Testu, N., indecl. . . . .	<i>earthen cover, lid, vessel.</i>
Transeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. . . . .	<i>pass over, go through.</i>
Tristis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>sad, sorrowful.</i>
Ullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>any.</i>
Una, adv. . . . .	<i>along with, at same time.</i>
Unus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>one.</i>
Urgeo, 2, -ursi, tr. . . . .	<i>urge, press hard.</i>
Utilis, -e, adj. . . . .	<i>useful, profitable.</i>
Utrum, adv. . . . .	<i>whether.</i>
Varius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>various, different.</i>
Vesicatio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	<i>blister, a blistering.</i>
Vesperasco, 3, intr. . . . .	<i>to become evening.</i>
Vivus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>alive, living.</i>
Vulnerātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	<i>wounded.</i>
Vulnero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	<i>wound.</i>

# ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

*Neither strictly technical terms, nor those whose Latin equivalent is easily inferred from the English, are included in this vocabulary.*

(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 272.)

- Able*, (be) possum; valco, 2; queo, 4; *adj.*, capax; potens.
- About*, prep. w. acc. circa, circum; w. abl., de.
- Above*, w. acc. and abl. super, supra.
- Abscess*, abscessus.
- Absent*, v., absum; *adj.*, absens.
- Absorb*, absorbeo, 2; bibo, 3; imbibo, 3.
- Abundance*, abundantia, copia.
- Abuse*, abutor, dep., 3.
- Accept*, accipio, 3; recipio, 3.
- Acceptable*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.
- Accident*, casus, fors, fortuna.
- According to*, ad, de, e or ex.
- Account*, ratio, numerus.
- Accurate*, diligens, accuratus, exactus.
- Accustom*, soleo, 2; assuefacio, 3.
- Ache*, N., dolor; v., doleo, 2; condoleo, 2.
- Act*, N., factum, gestum; v., ago, 3; facio, 3.
- Acute*, acutus, acer.
- Add*, addo, 3; ajicio, 3; appono, 3.
- Adieu*, vale, salve et vale.
- Adorn*, orno, 1; adorno, 1; decoro, 1.
- Advice*, consilium, monitio.
- Advise*, suadeo, 2; moneo, 2; hortor, 1; dep.
- Affair*, res, negotium.
- Affected with disease*, morbo affectus, morbo laborans.
- Afford*, præbeo, 2; reddo, 3.
- Afraid*, timidus, trepidus, pavidus.
- After*, prep., secundum, post; *adv.*, post, postea; *conj.*, postquam.
- Afternoon*, post meridiem.
- Again*, rursus, rursum, iterum, tum, deinde.
- Against*, prep., adversus, contra, præter; *adj.*, adversus.
- Age*, ætas; ævum.
- Agitate*, moveo, 2; agito, 1; quatio, 3.
- Ago*, abhinc, ante; *long ago*, jampridem, jamdudum.
- Agree*, assentior, 4; dep.
- Agreeable*, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.
- Ague*, febris, horror in febris; febricula.
- Aid*, auxilium, adjumentum.
- Air*, aër.
- Alive*, vivus.
- All*, omnis, universus, cunctus.
- Allay*, sedo, 1; mitigo, 1; lenio, 4.
- Allow*, sîno, 3; permitto, 3; *it is allowed*, licet.
- Almost*, paene, prope.
- Alone*, solus.
- Already*, jam, jamjam.
- Also*, etiam, præterea, insuper.

- Always*, semper, usque.  
*Amber*, succinum, electrum.  
*Among*, inter m.  
*Amputate*, amputo, 1.  
*Anatomy*, sectiocorporum.  
*Ancient*, vetustus, antiquus, vetus.  
*And*, et, ac, atque,—que.  
*Anger*, ira.  
*Angry*, iratus.  
*Another*, alius; a second, alter.  
*Answer*, v. respondeo, 2; n., responsum, responsio.  
*Ant*, formica.  
*Anxious*, anxius, sollicitus.  
*Any*, ullus, quivis, quilibet. aliquis.  
*Apothecary*, medicamentarius.  
*Apple*, malum, pomum; *apple-tree*, malus, pomus.  
*Apply*, appono, 3; applico, 1; admoveo, 2; adhibeo, 2.  
*Approach*, appropinquo, 1.  
*Approve*, probo, 1; approbo, 1.  
*Arise*, surgo, 3; consurgo, 3.  
*Arm* (from shoulder to elbow), laccratus; (elbow to wrist) brachium.  
*Art*, ars.  
*Artichoke*, carduus, cinara.  
*As*, ut, velut, quemadmodum, quomodo.  
*Ashamed*, pudet.  
*Ashes*, cinis.  
*Ask*, rogo, 1; oro, 1; peto, 3; quæro, 3; interrogo, 1.  
*Assist*, juvo, 1; adjuvo, 1; subvenio, 4.  
*Assistant*, adjutor, socinus.  
*At*, in, w. acc. or abl.; ad, w. acc.; apud, w. acc.  
*Attempt*, tento, 1; conor, 1, dep.  
*Await*, expecto, 1.  
*Away*, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.  
*Away from*, a or ab, w. abl.; e or ex, w. abl.  
*Back*, tergum.  
*Bad*, malus, corruptus, vilis.  
*Bag*, saccus, marsupium.  
*Balanee*, trutina.  
*Bald*, calvus.  
*Bandage*, fascia, fasciola.  
*Bark*, cortex; liber.  
*Barley*, hordeum.  
*Barometer*, barometrum.  
*Base*, fundamentum, basis.  
*Basin*, pelvis.  
*Basket*, corbis, fiscus, calathus.  
*Bath*, balneum; thermae; lavatio.  
*Bathe*, lavo, 1; abluo, 3.  
*Bear*, fero, porto, 1; gero, 3; veho, 3.  
*Beard*, barba.  
*Beat*, pulso, 1; ferio, 4; verbero, 1; cedo, 3.  
*Beautiful*, pulcher; bellus.  
*Because*, quod, quia, quoniam.  
*Become*, fio, evado, 3; decet.  
*Beech*, fagus.  
*Beef*, bubula.  
*Beer*, cerevisia; *strong*, valida; *small*, dilutior.  
*Beetle*, scarabæus.  
*Before*, ante; antequam; coram w. abl.  
*Begin*, incipio, 3; cœpi, inchoo, 2.  
*Behind*, post.  
*Behold*, ecce, en, aspice.  
*Behoove*, oportet, decet.  
*Believe*, credo, 3; persuasum habeo, 2.  
*Bell*, campana, tintinnabulum.  
*Belly*, venter, alvus, abdomen.  
*Berry*, bacca.  
*Best*, optimus.  
*Betake* (*one's self*), se conferre.  
*Between*, inter.  
*Big*, magnus, grandis, amplus.  
*Bird*, avis.  
*Black*, ater, niger.

*Bladder*, vesica.

*Bleed*, sanguinem, fundere ; sang. mittere.

*Blood*, sanguis, cruor.

*Bloodsucker*, hirūdo, sanguisūga.

*Body*, corpus.

*Boil*, ferveo, 2 ; exundo, 1 ; ebullo, 4.

*Bottle*, lagena, ampulla.

*Bottom*, fundus.

*Box*, arca, capsula, cista, pyxis.

*Boy*, puer.

*Brain*, cerebrum ; cerebellum.

*Bramble*, rubus.

*Brave*, fortis, animōsus.

*Bread*, panis.

*Break*, frango, 3 ; rumpo, 3 ; infringo, 3.

*Breast*, pectus, thorax.

*Breath*, spiritus, anima.

*Bright*, clarus, lucidus, illustris.

*Brother*, frater.

*Bruise*, contundo, 3 ; contero, 3.

*Burn*, uro, 3 ; comburo, 3 ; cremo, 1.

*Burst*, rumpo, 3 ; displodo.

*Business*, negotium, occupatio.

*But*, sed, at enim, verum ; autem.

*Buy*, emo, 3 ; mercor, 1, dep.

*By*, a, ab, w. abl. ; (denoting means or instrument, w. abl. alone).

*Call*, nomino, 1 ; appello, 1 ; voco, 1.

*Calm*, æquus.

*Can*, possum.

*Care*, cura.

*Carry*, porto, 1 ; fero ; (back) refero.

*Certain*, (a) quidam ; sure, certus.

*Chalk*, creta,

*Chance*, fors, casus ; fortuna.

*Change*, muto, 1.

*Cheerful*, lætus, hilaris.

*Cheese*, caseus.

*Cherish*, foveo, 2 ; colo, 3.

*Chew*, manduco, 1 ; mastico, 1.

*Children*, pueri ; liberi.

*Chill*, frigus ; algor ; horror.

*City*, urbs.

*Clean*, purus, mundus.

*Cleanse*, purgo, 1 ; expurgo, 1.

*Clear*, clarus, lucidus.

*Clothe*, vestio, 4.

*Coal*, carbo.

*Cold*, adj. frigidus ; n. frigus.

*Colic*, colicus dolor ; tormina.

*Collect*, lego, 3 ; colligo, 3.

*Come*, venio, 4 ; advenio, 4.

*Coming*, adventus.

*Command*, n. imperium ; v. impero, 1, w. dat. ; jubeo, 2, w. acc. ; præsum, w. dat.

*Common*, commūnis.

*Comrade*, comes.

*Companion*, comes.

*Compel*, cogo, 3.

*Compound*, compōno, 3.

*Conquer*, supero, 1 ; vinco, 3.

*Consult*, consulo, 3.

*Consume*, consumo, 3.

*Contain*, contineo, 2 ; capio, 3.

*Cook*, n. coquus ; v. coquo, 3.

*Cool*, adj. frigidus, subfrigidus ; v. refrigero, 1.

*Copper*, cuprum.

*Copperas*, chalcantum.

*Correct*, adj., rectus, emendatus ; v. corrigo, 3.

*Costive*, alvo astrictā.

*Cotton*, gossypium.

*Cottage*, casa.

*Cough*, tussis.

*Count*, numero, 1.

*Counter*, abacus.

*Courage*, virtus.

- Cure*, v. sano, 1; medeor, 2, w. dat.; n., sanatio.  
*Cup*, poculum.  
*Cut*, seco, 1; cædo, 3; incido, 3.  
*Daily*, adj., quotidiānus; adv., quoti-die; in dies.  
*Dandelion*, taraxacum.  
*Danger*, periculum.  
*Dangerous*, periculōsus.  
*Dark*, adj., obscurus; tenebrōsus.  
*Darkness*, obscuritas, tenebræ.  
*Day*, dies.  
*Dead*, mortuus.  
*Dear*, carus, pretiōsus.  
*Death*, mors; letum.  
*Deceive*, decipio, 3.  
*Deed*, factum, facinus.  
*Degree*, gradus; ordo.  
*Delay*, n. mora; v. moror, 1, dep.  
*Deny*, nego, 1; recuso, 1.  
*Depart*, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.  
*Describe*, describo, 3.  
*Despair*, despero, 1.  
*Destroy*, consumo, 3.  
*Die*, moror, dep.; abeo, 4,  
*Difficult*, difficilis, gravis.  
*Digest*, digero, 3; concoquo, 3.  
*Diligent*, diligens, impiger.  
*Disease*, morbus; adversa valetudo.  
*Dish*, catinus.  
*Display*, pando, 3; explico, 1.  
*Dispose*, dispōno, 3.  
*Dissolve*, dissolvo, 3; solvo, 3.  
*Distil*, destillo, 1.  
*Disturb*, turbo, 1; perturbo, 1.  
*Divide*, divido, 3.  
*Do*, ago, 3; facio, 3; efficio, 3.  
*Doctor*, medicus. medicīnæ medicus.  
*Drachm*, drachma.  
*Dregs*, fæx, sedimentum  
*Dress*, vestio, 4; induo vestem.  
*Drink*, v., bibo, 3; poto, 1; n., potus, potio.  
*Drive*, ago, 3; agito, 1; pello, 3.  
*Drop*, gutta.  
*Drown*, mergo, 3; submergo, 3.  
*Dry*, siccus, aridus.  
*Dry*, sicco, 1; exsicco, 1.  
*During*, per; inter.  
*Dust*, pulvis; mill-dust, pollen; saw-dust, scobs.  
*Each*, quisque; singuli; of two, uter-que.  
*Eager*, vehemens, acer.  
*Ear*, auris.  
*Earnest*, diligens.  
*Easily*, facile.  
*Easy*, facilis.  
*Eat*, edo, 3; vescor, 1, dep.  
*Effect*, effectum, eventus.  
*Egg*, ovum.  
*Elegant*, elegans.  
*Employ*, adhibeo, 2.  
*Empty*, inānis, vacuus.  
*End*, finis; terminus.  
*End*, finio, 4; termino, 1.  
*Enter*, ineo, 4; intro, 1.  
*Err*, erro, 1.  
*Esteem*, æstimo, 1.  
*Evening*, vesper, vesp̄rus.  
*Event*, eventum, eventus, res.  
*Ever*, semper, usque, unquam.  
*Evil*, adj., malus, pravus; n., ma-lum.  
*Exceed*, excedo, 3.  
*Excel*, excello, 3; ante-eo, 4.  
*Exercise*, n., ercitatio, usus; v., ex-erceo, 2.  
*Expect*, expecto, 1.  
*Experienced*, perītus.

- Experiment*, v., experior, 4; tento, 1; n., experimentum.  
*Eye*, oculus.  
*Face*, facies, vultus.  
*Fact*, factum.  
*Fair*, pulcher, formōsus.  
*False*, falsus, mendax.  
*Familiar*, familiāris.  
*Famous*, clarus, inclitus.  
*Fever*, febris, febricula.  
*Few*, pauci, rāri; very few, perpauci.  
*Field*, ager, agellus.  
*Fiery*, igneus, ardens.  
*Filthy*, sordidus, impurus.  
*Find*, invenio, 4; reperio, 4.  
*Finger*, digitus.  
*Follow*, sequor, 3, dep.  
*Food*, cibus, alimentum.  
*Fool*, stultus.  
*Foolish*, stultus, stolidus.  
*Foolishness*, stultia.  
*Foot*, pes.  
*For*, conj., nam, enim, etenim.  
*Forget*, obliviscor, 3, dep.  
*Former*, prior, superior.  
*Fortunate*, fortunatus, beātus.  
*Frankincense*, tus.  
*Free*, liber.  
*Friend*, amicus.  
*Friendship*, amicitia.  
*From*, a, ab; de; e, ex.  
*Fruit*, fructus.  
*Full*, adj., plēnus, explētus.  
*Gall*, fel; bilis.  
*Gallon*, congius.  
*Game*, ludus, lusus.  
*Garden*, hortus.  
*Garlic*, allium.  
*Garment*, vestis.  
*Gather*, lego, 3; colligo, 3.  
*Gift*, donum, munus.  
*Give*, do, 1; dono, 1.  
*Glass*, vitrum.  
*Glassy*, vitreus.  
*Go*, eo, 4; venio, 4; incedo, 3.  
*Gold*, aurum.  
*Good*, bonus, probus.  
*Gore*, cruor, sanies.  
*Gout*, morbus articulāris; gout in the hand, chirāgra; gout in the foot, podāgra.  
*Govern*, impero, 1; tempero, 1.  
*Gradually*, paullātīm; sensim; pedetentim.  
*Guess*, v., conjicio, 3; conjecto, 1; auguror, 1, dep.  
*Guess*, n., conjectūra.  
*Guide*, dux.  
*Habit*, mos, consuetūdo.  
*Haggard*, macer, macilentus.  
*Hair*, crinis, pilus, coma.  
*Half*, adj., dimidius, dimidiatus; n., dimidum, dimidia pars.  
*Hand*, manus.  
*Handsome*, pulcher, formōsus.  
*Hang*, suspendo, 3; pendo, 3.  
*Happy*, felix, beātus.  
*Hard* (not soft), durus; (difficult), difficilis.  
*Hardly*, difficile, ægre, vix.  
*Harsh*, asper, austērus, sevērus.  
*Hasten*, festīno, 1; propero, 1.  
*Hatred*, odium, invidia.  
*Heal*, sano, 1; medicor, 1, dep.; me-deor, 2, dep.  
*Health*, valetūdo.  
*Healthy*, sanus, validus, salutāris.  
*Heart*, cor.  
*Heat*, calor, ardor, fervor; v. calefacio, 3; fervefacio, 3.



- Heaviness*, gravitas, pondus.  
*Heavy*, gravis, ponderosus.  
*Help*, n, auxilium, adjumentum; v., juvo, 1; auxiliior, 1.  
*Hide*, celo, 1; occulto, 1; operio, 4.  
*High*, altus, celsus, sublimis.  
*Hill*, collis, tumulus.  
*Hip*, coxa.  
*Hither*, huc.  
*Hold*, teneo, 2; obtineo, 2.  
*Hole*, forāmen, cavum.  
*Horn*, cornu.  
*Horse*, equus.  
*Hot*, calidus; fervidus.  
*How*, quam; *how far*, quatenus; *how great*, quantus.  
*Hunger*, fames.  
*Hurry*, festīno, 1; propero, 1.  
*Hurt*, lædo, 3; noceo, 2.  
  
*I*, ego.  
*If*, si; *if not*, nisi.  
*Ignorant*, v., ignāro, 1; nescio, 4; adj., ignārus, indoctus.  
*Ignorance*, ignorantia, inscitia.  
*Illustrious*, clarus.  
*Imitate*, imitor, 1, dep.  
*Immediately*, statim.  
*In*, in, w. abl.  
*Increase*, augeo, 2; amplifico, 1.  
*Indulge*, indulgeo, 2.  
*Infant*, infans.  
*Infuse*, infundo, 3.  
*Inhabit*, habito, 1.  
*Inject*, injicio, 3.  
*Injure*, lædo, 3; noceo, 2, w. dat.  
*Instruct*, erudio, 4; doceo, 2.  
*Intend*, in animo est, w. dat.  
*Into*, in w. acc.  
*Invite*, invito, 1.  
*Invent*, invenio, 4.  
  
*Iron*, n., ferrum; adj., ferreus.  
*It*, is, ea, id.  
*Itself*, see *Self*.  
*Itch*, scabies, psora.  
*Ivory*, ebur.  
*Ivy*, hedera.  
  
*Jar*, testa, urceus.  
*Jaundice*, morbus regius icterus.  
*Joint*, articulus.  
*Joke*, jocus.  
*Journey*, iter.  
*Joy*, gaudium.  
*Judge*, judex.  
*Just*, justus, æquus.  
*Justly*, juste.  
  
*Keen*, acer.  
*Keep*, teneo, 2.  
*Keep off*, arceo, 2.  
*Kill*, neco, 1; interficio, 3; occido, 3.  
*Kind*, benignus.  
*Knee*, genu.  
*Knife*, culter; scalprum, scalpellum.  
*Knot*, nodus.  
*Know*, *know how*, scio, 4.  
*Known*, notus.  
*Knowledge*, notitia, scientia.  
  
*Labor*, labor.  
*Lack*, desum; (want) egeo, 2.  
*Lame*, claudus.  
*Land*, ager; terra.  
*Language*, lingua.  
*Large*, magnus.  
*Last*, suprēmus; extrēmus.  
*Latin* (in), Latīne.  
*Laugh*, ridco; 2 (at), irrīdeo, 2.  
*Law*, lex.  
*Lay*, pōno, 3.  
*Lazy*, piger, ignavus.

*Lead*, plumbum.  
*Lead*, duco, 3.  
*Leaf*, folium.  
*Learn*, disco, 3.  
*Learned*, doctus, eruditus.  
*Leave*, relinquo, 3.  
*Leech*, hirūdo.  
*Leek*, porrum.  
*Leg*, crus.  
*Lesson*, pensum.  
*Life*, vita.  
*Light*, adj, levis.  
*Light*, n. lux.  
*Like*, v. amo, 1.  
*Like*, adj., similis.  
*Lime-stone*, calx.  
*Lip*, labrum.  
*Little*, parvus.  
*Live*, vivo, 3.  
*Liver*, jecur ; hepar.  
*Loin*, lumbus.  
*Long*, longus.  
*Look at*, specto, 1 ; inspecito, 1.  
*Lose*, amitto, 3 ; perdo, 3.  
*Loss*, damnum.  
*Love*, amo, 1.  
*Low*, humilis.  
*Lucky*, felix.  
  
*Mace*, mæis.  
*Macerate*, mæero, 1.  
*Make*, facio, 3 ; (trial of) experior, 1, dep.  
*Man*, homo ; vir.  
*Manner*, mos ; modus.  
*Many*, multi.  
*Marigold*, caltha, calendula.  
*Mark*, nota, signum.  
*Master*, dominus ; magister.  
*May*, licet, w. dat.  
*Means* (by means of), use the abl.

*Medicine*, medicīna ; medicamentum.  
*Melt*, liquefacio, 3.  
*Memory*, memoria.  
*Middle*, medius.  
*Milk*, lae.  
*Mind*, animus ; mens.  
*Mindful*, memor.  
*Mine*, pro., meus.  
*Mint*, mentha.  
*Miserable*, miser.  
*Miss*, omitto, 3 ; (desire) desidero, 1.  
*Mix*, misceo, 2.  
*Mode*, modus, ratio.  
*Modest*, modestus.  
*Moist*, humidus, madidus.  
*Money*, pecunia.  
*Moon*, luna.  
*More*, plus ; magis  
*Morning*, mane.  
*Morrow*, eras.  
*Most*, plurimus.  
*Mother*, mater.  
*Move*, moveo, 2.  
*Much*, multus.  
*Must*, oportet ; debeo, 2.  
*My*, pro., meus.  
  
*Name*, nomen.  
*Narrow*, angustus.  
*Navel*, umbilicus.  
*Near*, vicīnus ; propinquus.  
*Nearly*, prope ; pæne.  
*Necessary*, necessarius ; necesse.  
*Neck*, collum.  
*Need* (want), egeo, 2 ; careo, 2.  
*Neglect*, v., negligo, 3.  
*Nettle*, urtica.  
*Never*, nunquam.  
*New*, novus ; (fresh), recens.  
*Next*, proximus.  
*Night*, nox.

*No*, adj., nullus, non ullus.

*Noble*, nobilis.

*Nocn*, meridies.

*Nor*, conj., nec, neque.

*Not*, adv., non.

*Nothing*, nihil.

*Now*, adv., nunc.

*Number*, v., numero, 1.

*Nut*, nux.

*Oak*, quercus.

*Obediens*, adj., obediens.

*Obcy*, pareo, 2.

*Obscure*, adj., obscurus.

*Obtain*, adipiscor, 3, dep.; potior, 4, w. abl.

*Offer*, obfero, præbeo, 2.

*Office* (place of business), officīna.

*Often*, sæpe.

*Ointment*, unguentum.

*Old*, antiquus; vetus; (old man) senex (old age); senectus.

*On*, in, w, abl.; (of time), abl.

*Once*, semel; *once on time*, olim, quondam.

*One*, unus; *onc at a time*, singuli.

*Onion*, cæpe.

*Only*, adj., solus; adv., solum, tantum.

*Open*, aperio, 4.

*Or*, aut, vel.

*Other*, alius; *some—others*, alii—alii; *of two*, alter.

*Ought*, debeo, 2.

*Ounce*, uncia.

*Our*, noster.

*Out of*, prep. e, ex, w. abl.

*Over*, prep. super, w. acc. and abl.; supra, w. acc.

*Own*, proprius; suus.

*Pain*, dolor.

*Pale*, pallidus.

*Paper*, n., charta; of paper, chartāceus.

*Parent*, parens.

*Part*, pars.

*Patient*, n. æger, ægrotus.

*Patiently*, patienter.

*Peace*, pax.

*People*, populus.

*Perceive*, percipio, 3.

*Person*, persōna; homo.

*Physician*, medicus.

*Piece*, pars; fragmentum.

*Pine away*, tabesco, 3.

*Pink*, dianthus.

*Pitch*, pix.

*Place*, locus.

*Plague*, pestilentia.

*Plan*, consilium; ratio.

*Play*, n. ludus; v. ludo, 3.

*Poison*, venēnum.

*Plough*, v. aro, 1.

*Poor*, miser.

*Porous*, rarus.

*Possess*, v., possideo, 2; habeo 2; (get possession), potior, 4.

*Pound*, n., libra; *half a—selibra*; v. contero, 3; contundo, 3.

*Pour*, fundo, 3.

*Powder*, pulvis.

*Power*, potestas.

*Powerful*, potens.

*Practice*, v., exerceo, 2; n. usus, experientia.

*Praise*, v. laudo, 1; n. laus.

*Preparation*, præparatio.

*Prepare*, paro, 1; præparo, 1.

*Prescription*, præscriptum.

*Present*, adj., præsens.

*Press*, n. pretium; torcular: v. premo, 3.

*Prctty*, pulcher.

- Prerent*, prohibeo, 2.  
*Proceed*, procedo, 3.  
*Promise*, polliceor, 2; promitto, 3.  
*Proud*, superbus.  
*Provide*, paro, 1; comparo, 1.  
*Parrish*, punio, 4.  
*Pupil*, discipulus.  
*Purchase*, emo, 3.  
*Pure*, purus, mundus.  
*Purge*, purgo, 1.  
*Put*, pono, 3; loco, 1; *put an end to*, finio, 4:—*toflight*, fugo, 1.  
  
*Quack*, empiricus; pharmacopōla.  
*Quick*, agilis, citus.  
*Queen*, regīna.  
*Quickly*, cito.  
  
*Radish*, raphānus.  
*Raise*, tollo, 3; levo, 1.  
*Rather* (wish), malo.  
*Read*, lego 3; (aloud), recito, 1.  
*Receive*, recipio, 3; accipio, 3; *ex-cipio*, 3.  
*Recognize*, agnosco, 3.  
*Recover*, recupero, 1; convalesco, 3.  
*Red*, ruber; rufus.  
*Reduce*, redīgo, 3.  
*Refresh*, recreo, 1.  
*Relate*, narro, 1.  
*Remain*, maneo, 2.  
*Remedy*, remedium.  
*Remember*, meminī, reminiscor, 3; *memoriā teneo*.  
*Report*, nuntio, 1.  
*Resemble* (be like), similis  
*Rest* (the), ceteri.  
*Restrain*, coerceo, 2.  
*Return*, redeo, 4.  
*Rich*, dives.  
*Rightly*, recte.  
  
*Rise*, orior, 4, dep.  
*Road*, via.  
*Root*, radix.  
*Rough*, asper.  
*Ruddy*, ruber.  
*Rule*, rego, 3.  
*Run*, curro, 3.  
*Rust*, rubīgo.  
  
*Suck*, saccus.  
*Sad*, tristis.  
*Safe*, tutus.  
*Sailor*, nauta.  
*Same*, idem eadem, idem.  
*Salt*, sal.  
*Sand*, arena.  
*Save*, servo.  
*Say*, dico, 3.  
*Scare*, terreo, 2.  
*Scholar*, discipulus.  
*School*, schola.  
*Science*, scientia; doctrīna.  
*Scrape*, rado, 3.  
*Sea*, mare.  
*Second*, secundus.  
*Seek*, peto, 3; quæro, 3.  
*Seem*, videor, 2.  
*See*, video, 2.  
*Self*, ipse.  
*Sell*, vendo, 3.  
*Send*, mitto, 3.  
*Servant*, servus; minister.  
*Set*, pono, 3; statuo, 3.  
*Several*, aliquot; nonnulli.  
*Shame*, pudor.  
*Sharp* (in edge), acūtus; (to the taste), acer.  
*Shelf*, abacus.  
*Shop*, officīna.  
*Short*, brevis.  
*Shut*, claudio, 3.

- Sick*, æger ; ægrōtus.  
*Sickly*, inorbōsus, valetudinarius.  
*Side*, n. latus.  
*Sift*, eribro, 1.  
*Sight*, visus ; conspectus.  
*Sign*, signum ; indicium ; nota.  
*Signify*, significo, 1.  
*Similar*, similis.  
*Simple*, simplex ; purus.  
*Since*, eum, w. subj.  
*Singular*, singulāris.  
*Sit*, sedeo, 2.  
*Skillful*, perītus ; expertus.  
*Slave*, servus.  
*Sleep*, n. somnus ; v. dormio, 4.  
*Small*, parvus.  
*Soldier*, miles.  
*Some one*, aliquis ; quidam ; *some—others*, alii—alii.  
*Son*, filius.  
*Soon*, mox.  
*Soothe*, mollio, 4.  
*Spare*, pareo, 3 ; w., dat.  
*Speak*, loquor, 3, dep. ; dico, 3.  
*Spring*, fons.  
*Square*, quadrātus.  
*Stain*, maculo, 1.  
*State*, civitas.  
*Stay*, maneo, 2 ; moror, 1, dep.  
*Story*, fabula.  
*Stomach*, stomachus.  
*Strive*, nitor, 3, dep.  
*Street*, via.  
*Strong*, validus.  
*Study*, n. studium ; v., studeo, 2, w., dat.  
*Stupid*, stupidus.  
*Sturdy*, validus.  
*Suffer*, patior, 3, dep. ; tolero, 1 ; suffero  
*Suitable*, opportunus.
- Summer*, æstas.  
*Sun*, sol.  
*Surpass*, supero, 1 ; vineo, 3.  
*Sure*, certus.  
*Surely*, certe.  
*Surgeon*, chirurgus.  
*Swear*, juro, 1.  
*Sweet* (to taste or smell), dulcis ; suavis ; jucundus.  
*Symptom* (of disease), nota, signum.
- Table*, mensa.  
*Take*, capio, 3 ; sumo, 3.  
*Tall*, altus.  
*Tardy*, piger ; tardus.  
*Tar*, pix liquida.  
*Taste*, n. gustus ; v., gusto, 1.  
*Tea*, thea.  
*Tell*, narro, 1 ; dico, 3.  
*Tender*, tener.  
*Terrify*, terreo, 2.  
*Than*, quam.  
*That*, pron. ille ; is ; iste.  
*That*, conj. (in purpose or result clauses), ut ; (after verbs of fearing), ne ; (not), ne ; (after expressions of doubt), quin ; after verbs of saying, and the like, not translated.  
*Their*, gen. plur. of is ; (own), suus.  
*Then*, tum ; deinde.  
*Thence*, inde.  
*There*, ibi ; as an expletive, not translated.  
*Thing*, res.  
*Think*, arbitror, 1, dep. ; puto, 1.  
*Thirst*, sitis.  
*This*, pron. hic ; is.  
*Through*, per, w. acc.  
*Tired*, defessus.  
*Time*, tempus.

- To*, sign of dative; ad, in, w. acc.; (expressing purpose), ut; ad, w. gerund or gerundive; supine.
- Tongue*, lingua.
- To-day*, hodie.
- Together with*, cum, w. abl.
- To-morrow*, cras.
- Too*, quoque: (much), nimium.
- Touch*, tango, 3.
- Towards*, ad, in, w. acc.
- Tough*, lentus.
- Train*, exerceo, 2.
- Tree*, arbor.
- Trial* (make), experior.
- True*, verus.
- Try*, experior, 4, dep.; conor, 1, dep. 1; tento, 1.
- Uncertain*, incertus.
- Understand*, intelligo, 3.
- Undertake*, suscipio, 3; conor, 1, dep.
- Upon*, in, w. acc. or abl.
- Use*, utor, 3, dep., w. abl.
- Useful*, utilis.
- Vain* (in), frustra.
- Valley*, vallis.
- Vein*, vēna
- Very*, superl. degree; admodum valde.
- Vine*, vitis.
- Vinegar*, acētum.
- Virtue*, virtus.
- Visit*, viso, 3.
- Voice*, vox.
- Vomit*, vomo. 3; vomito (often), 1.
- Wagon*, carrus.
- Walk*, ambulo, 1.
- Wait*, expecto, 1.
- Want* (be in), careo.
- Warn*, moneo, 2.
- Warm* (tepid), calidus
- Warm* (make), calefacio, 3: tepefacio, 3.
- Wash*, v., lavo, 1; luo, 3: n., lotio.
- Water*, aqua.
- Wax*, cera.
- Weak*, debilis.
- Weary*, fessus; defessus.
- Weep*, fleo, 2.
- Well*, bene.
- Well* (be), valeo, 2.
- What*, interrog. quis.
- When*, cum, or quum; interrog, quando.
- Whether*, num; utrum
- Which*, qui; (of two), uter.
- While*, dum.
- White*, albus.
- Who*, rel., qui; interrog., quis.
- Whole*, totus.
- Why*, cur; quāre; quamobrem.
- Wide*, latus.
- Wife*, uxor.
- Wild*, ferus.
- Wine*, vinum.
- Winter*, hiems.
- Wise*, sapiens.
- Wisely*, sapienter.
- Wish*, volo.
- With*, cum, w. abl.; sometimes abl. alone.
- Without*, sine, w. abl.
- Wool*, lana.
- Woods*, silva.
- Word*, verbum.
- Work*, labor; opus.
- Work*, labōro, 1.
- Worthy*, dignus.
- Would rather*, māio.
- Would that*, utinam.



*Wound*, vulnus.  
*Wretched*, miser.  
*Write*, scribo, 3.  
*Writing*, scriptum.  
*Wrong*, injuria.

*Year*, annus.  
*Yellow*, flavus.

*Yesterday*, heri.  
*Yet*, at; tamen.  
*You*, sing. tu, plu. vos.  
*Your*, sing. tuus; plu. vester.  
*Young man*, juvenis, adolescens.

*Zeal*, studium.  
*Zealous*, acer; studiōsus.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

*Ague*, febris, horror in febris.  
*Abound*, abundo.  
*Careless*, negligens, improvidus.  
*Clarified*, despumatus.  
*Country*, patria.  
*Crud*, crudilis.

*Draw out*, extraho.  
*Drive out*, expello.  
*Drop*, stillo.

*Emperor*, imperator.

*Fish*, piscis.  
*Fixed oil*, pingue oleum  
*Local*, locālis.  
*Opening*, forāmen.

*Purgative*, catharticum.

*Really*, sanc, revērā.  
*Return*, reditus.

*Sage*, salvia.  
*Serious*, gravis.  
*Sickle*, falx.

*So large*, tantus.

*Special*, proprius.

*Sprinkle*, spargo.

*Starch*, amyllum.

*Stimulant*, stimulus.

*Storehouse*, apothēca.

*Sword*, gladius.

*Tombstone*, sepulchrum.

*Various*, varius.

*Wicked*, scelestus.

# GENERAL INDEX.

---

	PARAGRAPH
Ablative of means, etc.: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	37
Ablative of manner: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	61
Ablative of specification: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	118
Ablative of characteristic: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	233
Ablative absolute . . . . .	268, 269
Accent . . . . .	6
Acidum Nitricum . . . . .	293
Adjectives of First and Second Declensions . . . . .	33
Adjectives of Third Declension . . . . .	59, 63, 70
Adjectives, numeral . . . . .	180-189
Agent with ablative: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	32
Agreement of adjectives . . . . .	31
Alphabet . . . . .	1
Antidote of Mithridates . . . . .	371
Appositives: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	13
Article . . . . .	13
Cases . . . . . 7	
Cascarillæ extractum: Passage for Translation . . . . .	142, 1
Cato: Passages for Translation . . . . .	79, 87
Cato de vi medicamentōsa brassicæ . . . . .	167
Cato's recipe for birth-day cake . . . . .	175
Cato de musto . . . . .	191
Cato on the medicinal value of cabbage . . . . .	309
Celsus de his quæ calefaciunt et refrigerant . . . . .	151
Celsus de Parōtidibus . . . . .	193
Celsus de curatiōne vulneris, etc. . . . .	199
Celsus de emplastris . . . . .	212
Celsus' remedy for hydrophobia . . . . .	312
Chamomillæ syrupus . . . . .	142, 3
Comparison of adjectives . . . . .	81-87
Comparison of adverbs . . . . .	91-96

	PARAGRAPH
Comparative degree: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	88
Conjugation of <i>sum</i> . . . . .	36-42
Conjugation First . . . . .	44, 45
Conjugation Second . . . . .	53
Conjugation Third . . . . .	76
Conjugation Fourth . . . . .	97
Conjugation Third: Verbs in <i>io</i> . . . . .	102, 103
Cum <i>temporal, causal, and concessive</i> . . . . .	240-243
Declension First . . . . .	9-12
Declension Second . . . . .	25
Declension Third . . . . .	48, 49
Declension Third, <i>mute stems</i> . . . . .	50
Declension Third, <i>liquid stems</i> . . . . .	56
Declension Third, <i>sibilant stems</i> . . . . .	58
Declension Third, <i>stems in i</i> . . . . .	62
Declension Third, <i>mixed stems</i> . . . . .	69
Declension Fourth . . . . .	105-109
Declension Fourth, <i>exceptions in Dat. and Abl. Plur.</i> . . . .	111
Declension Fifth . . . . .	113-116
Declension of <i>special nouns,—vis, deus, etc.</i> . . . .	119
Declension of the Comparative . . . . .	87
Deponent verbs . . . . .	173-175
Deponent verbs of Third and Fourth Conjugations . . . . .	176
Direct Object: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	15
Duration of time: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	166
Electuarium Theriacle . . . . .	300
Elixir Aurantiõrum Compositum . . . . .	301
Extractum Absinthii . . . . .	302
Gender . . . . .	8, 107, 108
Gender, Rules of . . . . .	72
Genitive, <i>partitive</i> . . . . .	190
Genitive of <i>Characteristic</i> . . . . .	235
Gerundive with <i>dative</i> : Rule of Syntax . . . . .	278
Gerund and Gerundive . . . . .	280-284
Hortatory Subjunctive . . . . .	248-250
Indirect Object: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	17
Indirect Questions: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	244, 245

	PARAGRAPH
Indirect Discourse . . . . .	258, 259
Indirect Discourse: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	260, 261
Imperative . . . . .	253, 254
Infinitive: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	255, 256
Interrogative words,— <i>ne, nonne, num</i> . . . . .	43
Impersonal verbs: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	271–273
Irregular verbs,— <i>volo, nōlo, mālo</i> . . . . .	192
Irregular verb, <i>fero</i> . . . . .	193
Irregular verbs, <i>eo, fīo</i> . . . . .	195–198
Malagma ad Laterum Dolōres . . . . .	305
<i>Ne</i> , particle, sign of question . . . . .	21
<i>Nugæ</i> . . . . .	165
Oleum Cacao . . . . .	89
Participle, declension of the present . . . . .	71
Participles . . . . .	264–267
Pasta Gummōsa . . . . .	90
Periphrastic Conjugations . . . . .	274–276
Physician and Patient . . . . .	308
Place, expressions of: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	206–210
Pleasing, displeasing, etc., verbs of: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	231
Predicate noun: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	16
Possessive Dative: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	22
Prepositions . . . . .	200–205
Prescriptions for translation . . . . .	120, 289–297
Pronouns, classes of . . . . .	122
Pronouns, declension of personal . . . . .	124–126
Pronouns, use of personal . . . . .	127–130
Pronouns, Possessive . . . . .	132, 133
Pronouns, Demonstrative . . . . .	135–151
Pronouns, Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite . . . . .	153–162
Pronouns, Agreement with antecedent: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	163, 164
Pronunciation . . . . .	3
Pulvis Aromaticus . . . . .	142, 2
Quæ Purgent . . . . .	306
Quantity of syllables . . . . .	5
Quin . . . . .	226
Remembering and forgetting, verbs of: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	178

	PARAGRAPH
Seneca, passage for translation . . . . .	243
Sequence of tenses . . . . .	214-225
Subject of finite verb: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	14
Subject Accusative: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	256
Subjunctive of <i>sum</i> . . . . .	39
Subjunctive Mood . . . . .	213, 214, etc.
Subjunctive of Purpose . . . . .	232
Subjunctive of Desire . . . . .	251
Subordinate clauses of Indirect Discourse . . . . .	262
Sum, compounds of . . . . .	168-171
Sum, compounds of: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	172
Supine in <i>um</i> : Rule of Syntax . . . . .	286
Supine in <i>u</i> . . . . .	287
Syllables, division of words into . . . . .	4
Time <i>when</i> , and <i>within</i> which: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	57
<i>Ut</i> with subjunctive to express purpose . . . . .	229
<i>Utor</i> , <i>fruor</i> , etc., take the abl.: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	177
Verbs of <i>making</i> , <i>choosing</i> , etc.: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	67
Wishes and Conditions: Rule of Syntax . . . . .	247

# INDEX.

## SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS.

Aerhæmatoxia . . . . .	199, 4	Capillitium . . . . .	252, 1
Aerophobia . . . . .	199, 2	Capiplenium . . . . .	252, 2
Aerorachia . . . . .	199, 3	Capitiluvium . . . . .	252, 3
Anæstheticus . . . . .	91, 1	Capitipurgia . . . . .	252, 4
Angelica . . . . .	303, 1	Caryophyllum . . . . .	303, 3
Anthēmis . . . . .	75, 1	Caryophyllus Dianthus . . . . .	303, 4
Antipyreticus . . . . .	211, 1	Cascarilla . . . . .	303, 9
Archangelica . . . . .	303, 2	Clarificatio . . . . .	234, 3
Aristolochia . . . . .	294, 3	Cochleāre . . . . .	270, 2
Aristolochia Polyrhīza . . . . .	294, 4	Cochleariformis . . . . .	270, 3
Aristolochia Serpentāria . . . . .	294, 5	Collutorium . . . . .	239, 2
Atrabilis . . . . .	294, 2	Colluvies . . . . .	239, 1
Atramentum . . . . .	294, 1	Confectio . . . . .	279, 1
Aurantium . . . . .	99, 2	Contagiōsus . . . . .	239, 4
Aromaticus . . . . .	75, 2	Convulsion . . . . .	263, 4
Auripigmentum . . . . .	307, 1	Convulsionaire . . . . .	263, 5
Brachiocubital . . . . .	263, 1	Decanthatio . . . . .	239, 5
Brachotomy . . . . .	263, 2	Desiccātiva . . . . .	227, 4
Brachiorrheuma . . . . .	263, 3	Diagnōsis . . . . .	81, 1
Cicātrix . . . . .	211, 2	Digitālis . . . . .	191, 1
Christopher . . . . .	199, 1	Distillatio . . . . .	227, 3
Calendula . . . . .	134, 1	Dosiologia . . . . .	279, 2
Capsicum . . . . .	134, 2	Diaphorēsis . . . . .	299, 1
Catarrhus . . . . .	99, 3	Dysphagia . . . . .	252, 6
Cimifūga . . . . .	75, 3	Dysphonia . . . . .	252, 7
Calefacients . . . . .	227, 2	Dyspnœa . . . . .	252, 5
Calorifacient . . . . .	270, 1	Dysthanatos . . . . .	252, 8
Camphorosma . . . . .	227, 1	Electuarium . . . . .	303, 6
		Elixir . . . . .	134, 5



Emetieum . . . . .	99, 4	Letifer . . . . .	99, 8
Emplastrum . . . . .	99, 5	Lumbāgo . . . . .	252, 9
Empiricus . . . . .	279, 3	Lucum . . . . .	81, 4
Enterotyphus . . . . .	211, 5		
Eupatorium . . . . .	81, 2	Malagma . . . . .	307, 6
Experimentum . . . . .	134, 3	Malaria . . . . .	81, 5
Experior . . . . .	310, 2	Melieēris . . . . .	279, 4
Extractum . . . . .	134, 4	Melimelum . . . . .	279, 5
		Melituria . . . . .	279, 6
Febrieōsus . . . . .	310, 3	Morbid . . . . .	270, 4
Febrifūga . . . . .	310, 4	Morbific . . . . .	270, 5
		Morphina . . . . .	75, 7
Gaultheria . . . . .	99, 6		
Gentiāna . . . . .	134, 6	Cenanthe . . . . .	307, 7
Glueōsa . . . . .	294, 9	Officinālis . . . . .	279, 7
Glyeerinum . . . . .	294, 8	Opobalsamum . . . . .	313, 2
Glyeyrrhiza . . . . .	294, 6	Oxymel . . . . .	310, 6
Glyeyrrhœa . . . . .	294, 7		
		Parenchyma . . . . .	303, 7
Hæmaphōbus . . . . .	307, 3	Parōtis . . . . .	191, 3
Hæmatitis . . . . .	307, 2	Pedialgia . . . . .	307, 8
Hæmatology . . . . .	307, 4	Pestiferous . . . . .	239, 6
Hedeoma . . . . .	75, 6	Pharmacopœia . . . . .	288, 1
Humor . . . . .	307, 5	Pharmacomania . . . . .	288, 2
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	313, 3	Pharmacoposia . . . . .	288, 3
Hydroæmia . . . . .	199, 9	Pharmacopōla . . . . .	288, 4
Hydromania . . . . .	199, 7	Phosphorus . . . . .	288, 5
Hydromyringa . . . . .	199, 6	Photomania . . . . .	288, 6
Hydrometrum . . . . .	199, 5	Photophobia . . . . .	288, 7
Hydrophobia . . . . .	313, 1	Photopsia . . . . .	288, 8
Hydropericardium . . . . .	313, 2	Photuria . . . . .	288, 9
Hydropneumonia . . . . .	99, 81	Piperoid . . . . .	227, 6
Hypogastralgia . . . . .	81, 3	Piperopastus . . . . .	227, 6
Hyoseyāmus . . . . .	191, 2	Podœdēma . . . . .	191, 5
		Podophyllum . . . . .	191, 4
Ileotyphus . . . . .	211, 6	Podology . . . . .	191, 7
Ineineratio . . . . .	227, 5	Podothēca . . . . .	191, 6
		Porphyrotypus . . . . .	211, 4
Laetūca . . . . .	75, 5	Præordia . . . . .	310, 5
Laetophosphas . . . . .	75, 4	Pruriginōsus . . . . .	81, 7
Lavandūla . . . . .	99, 7	Psora . . . . .	81, 6

Pulsilegium . . . . .	299, 7	Subdiaphānus . . . . .	307, 10
Pulsimanteia . . . . .	299, 8	Sudiferous . . . . .	313, 8
Pulsus Biferiens . . . . .	299, 6	Tonicum . . . . .	75, 8
Pulsus . . . . .	299, 5	Torcular . . . . .	299, 4
Rectificatio . . . . .	299, 9	Torrefactio . . . . .	227, 8
Rectitis . . . . .	299, 11	Tormina . . . . .	310, 7
Rectum . . . . .	299, 10	Torticollis . . . . .	299, 3
Retorta . . . . .	299, 2	Trifolium . . . . .	303, 8
Rosmarīnus . . . . .	307, 9	Trochiscus . . . . .	75, 9
		Typhus . . . . .	211, 3
Saccharometer . . . . .	279, 8	Venæsectio . . . . .	310, 8
Sacchæorrhœa . . . . .	279, 9	Ventricle . . . . .	263, 6
Sanguipurgium . . . . .	313, 5	Ventriiloquism . . . . .	263, 7
Sanguisorba . . . . .	313, 6	Ventripotent . . . . .	263, 8
Sanguisūga . . . . .	313, 7	Xanthopsis . . . . .	211, 8
Saponaria . . . . .	270, 6	Xanthorrhīza . . . . .	211, 9
Saponariæ Nuculæ . . . . .	270, 7	Xanthoxylum . . . . .	211, 7
Salvia . . . . .	81, 8	Xanthuria . . . . .	211, 10
Sarsaparilla . . . . .	134, 7	Xylobalsamum . . . . .	307, 11
Scalpellum . . . . .	191, 8		
Squamaria . . . . .	294, 11		
Squamiferous . . . . .	294, 10	Zeodoaria . . . . .	303, 5



# A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

INCLUDING THE

## ? QUIZ-COMPENDS ?

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
New Series of Manuals, 2,3,4,5		Obstetrics, . . . . .	10
Anatomy, . . . . .	6	Pathology, Histology, .	11
Biology, . . . . .	11	Pharmacy, . . . . .	12
Chemistry, . . . . .	6	Physical Diagnosis, .	11
Children's Diseases, .	7	Physiology, . . . . .	11
Dentistry, . . . . .	8	Practice of Medicine, .	11, 12
Dictionaries, . . . . .	8, 16	Prescription Books, .	12
Eye Diseases, . . . . .	9	? Quiz-Compend? .	14, 15
Electricity, . . . . .	9	Skin Diseases, . . . . .	12
Gynæcology, . . . . .	10	Surgery and Bandaging, .	13
Hygiene, . . . . .	9	Therapeutics, . . . . .	9
Materia Medica, . . . .	9	Urine and Urinary Organs, .	13
Medical Jurisprudence, .	10	Venereal Diseases, . . .	13

PUBLISHED BY

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

*Medical Booksellers, Importers and Publishers.*

LARGE STOCK OF ALL STUDENTS' BOOKS, AT  
THE LOWEST PRICES.

1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

\* \* For sale by all Booksellers, or any book will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Catalogues of books on all branches of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, etc., supplied upon application.

Just Ready Price 10 cents	}	3000 Questions on Medical Subjects.
------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

"An excellent Series of Manuals."—*Archives of Gynecology*.

## A NEW SERIES OF STUDENTS' MANUALS

On the various Branches of Medicine and Surgery.

Can be used by Students of any College.

Price of each, Handsome Cloth, \$3.00. Full Leather, \$3.50.

The object of this series is to furnish good manuals for the medical student, that will strike the medium between the compend on one hand and the prolix textbook on the other—to contain all that is necessary for the student, without embarrassing him with a flood of theory and involved statements. They have been prepared by well-known men, who have had large experience as teachers and writers, and who are, therefore, well informed as to the needs of the student.

Their mechanical execution is of the best—good type and paper, handsomely illustrated whenever illustrations are of use, and strongly bound in uniform style.

Each book is sold separately at a remarkably low price, and the immediate success of several of the volumes shows that the series has met with popular favor.

### No. 1. SURGERY. 318 Illustrations.

Third Edition.

A Manual of the Practice of Surgery. By WM. J. WALSHAM, M.D., Asst. Surg. to, and Demonstrator of Surg. in, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, etc. 318 Illustrations.

Presents the introductory facts in Surgery in clear, precise language, and contains all the latest advances in Pathology, Antiseptics, etc.

"It aims to occupy a position midway between the pretentious manual and the cumbersome System of Surgery, and its general character may be summed up in one word—practical."—*The Medical Bulletin*.

"Walsham, besides being an excellent surgeon, is a teacher in its best sense, and having had very great experience in the preparation of candidates for examination, and their subsequent professional career, may be relied upon to have carried out his work successfully. Without following out in detail his arrangement, which is excellent, we can at once say that his book is an embodiment of modern ideas neatly strung together, with an amount of careful organization well suited to the candidate, and, indeed, to the practitioner."—*British Medical Journal*.

Price of each Book, Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.

## NO. 2. DISEASES OF WOMEN. 150 Illus. NEW EDITION.

The Diseases of Women. Including Diseases of the Bladder and Urethra. By DR. F. WINCKEL, Professor of Gynæcology and Director of the Royal University Clinic for Women, in Munich. Second Edition. Revised and Edited by Theophilus Parvin, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Jefferson Medical College. 150 Engravings, most of which are original.

"The book will be a valuable one to physicians, and a safe and satisfactory one to put into the hands of students. It is issued in a neat and attractive form, and at a very reasonable price."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

## NO. 3. OBSTETRICS. 227 Illustrations.

A Manual of Midwifery. By ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN, M.A., M.D., Obstetric Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women at Guy's Hospital, London; Examiner in Midwifery to the Conjoint Examining Board of England, etc. With 227 Illus.

"This manual is one we can strongly recommend to all who desire to study the science as well as the practice of midwifery. Students at the present time not only are expected to know the principles of diagnosis, and the treatment of the various emergencies and complications that occur in the practice of midwifery, but find that the tendency is for examiners to ask more questions relating to the science of the subject than was the custom a few years ago. \* \* \* The general standard of the manual is high; and wherever the science and practice of midwifery are well taught it will be regarded as one of the most important text-books on the subject."—*London Practitioner*.

## NO. 4. PHYSIOLOGY. Fifth Edition.

321 ILLUSTRATIONS AND A GLOSSARY.

A Manual of Physiology. By GERALD F. YEO, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. 321 Illustrations and a Glossary of Terms. Fifth American from last English Edition, revised and improved. 758 pages.

This volume was specially prepared to furnish students with a new text-book of Physiology, elementary so far as to avoid theories which have not borne the test of time and such details of methods as are unnecessary for students in our medical colleges.

"The brief examination I have given it was so favorable that I placed it in the list of text-books recommended in the circular of the University Medical College."—*Prof. Lewis A. Stimson, M.D., 37 East 33d Street, New York.*

Price of each Book, Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.



## No. 5. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

## SECOND EDITION.

A Manual. By J. F. GOODHART, M.D., Phys. to the Evelina Hospital for Children; Asst. Phys. to Guy's Hospital, London. Second American Edition. Edited and Rearranged by LOUIS STARR, M.D., Clinical Prof. of Dis. of Children in the Hospital of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, and Physician to the Children's Hospital, Phila. Containing many new Prescriptions, a list of over 50 Formulæ, conforming to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and Directions for making Artificial Human Milk, for the Artificial Digestion of Milk, etc. Illus.

"The merits of the book are many. Aside from the praiseworthy work of the printer and binder, which gives us a print and page that delights the eye, there is the added charm of a style of writing that is not wearisome, that makes its statements clearly and forcibly, and that knows when to stop when it has said enough. The insertion of typical temperature charts certainly enhances the value of the book. It is rare, too, to find in any text-book so many topics treated of. All the rarer and out-of-the-way diseases are given consideration. This we commend. It makes the work valuable."—*Archives of Pediatrics*, July, 1890.

"The author has avoided the not uncommon error of writing a book on general medicine and labeling it 'Diseases of Children,' but has steadily kept in view the diseases which seemed to be incidental to childhood, or such points in disease as appear to be so peculiar to or pronounced in children as to justify insistence upon them. \* \* \* A safe and reliable guide, and in many ways admirably adapted to the wants of the student and practitioner."—*American Journal of Medical Science*.

"Thoroughly individual, original and earnest, the work evidently of a close observer and an independent thinker, this book, though small, as a handbook or compendium is by no means made up of bare outlines or standard facts."—*The Therapeutic Gazette*.

"As it is said of some men, so it might be said of some books, that they are 'born to greatness.' This new volume has, we believe, a mission, particularly in the hands of the younger members of the profession. In these days of prolixity in medical literature, it is refreshing to meet with an author who knows both what to say and when he has said it. The work of Dr. Goodhart (admirably conformed, by Dr. Starr, to meet American requirements) is the nearest approach to clinical teaching without the actual presence of clinical material that we have yet seen."—*New York Medical Record*.

Price of each Book, Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.

**No. 6. PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.****FOURTH EDITION, WITH AN INDEX OF DISEASES.**

Practical Therapeutics, considered with reference to Articles of the Materia Medica. Containing, also, an Index of Diseases, with a list of the Medicines applicable as Remedies. By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., F.R.C.P. Fourth Edition. Rewritten and Revised by DUDLEY W. BUXTON, M.D., Asst. to the Prof. of Medicine at University College Hospital.

"We wish a copy could be put in the hands of every Student or Practitioner in the country. In our estimation, it is the best book of the kind ever written."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

"Dr. Waring's Therapeutics has long been known as one of the most thorough and valuable of medical works. The amount of actual intellectual labor it represents is immense. . . . An index of diseases, with the remedies appropriate for their treatment, closes the volume."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

"The plan of this work is an admirable one, and one well calculated to meet the wants of busy practitioners. There is a remarkable amount of information, accompanied with judicious comments, imparted in a concise yet agreeable style."—*Medical Record*.

**No. 7. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY.****THIRD REVISED EDITION.**

By JOHN J. REESE, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania; President of the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Phila.; Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

"This admirable text-book."—*Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences*.

"We lay this volume aside, after a careful perusal of its pages, with the profound impression that it should be in the hands of every doctor and lawyer. It fully meets the wants of all students. . . . He has succeeded in admirably condensing into a handy volume all the essential points."—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*.

"The book before us will, we think, be found to answer the expectations of the student or practitioner seeking a manual of jurisprudence, and the call for a second edition is a flattering testimony to the value of the author's present effort. The medical portion of this volume seems to be uniformly excellent, leaving little for adverse criticism. The information on the subject matter treated has been carefully compiled, in accordance with recent knowledge. The toxicological portion appears specially excellent. Of that portion of the work treating of the legal relations of the practitioner and medical witness, we can express a generally favorable verdict."—*Physician and Surgeon, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Price of each Book, Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.

### ANATOMY.

**Macalister's Human Anatomy.** 816 Illustrations. A new Text-book for Students and Practitioners, Systematic and Topographical, including the Embryology, Histology and Morphology of Man. With special reference to the requirements of Practical Surgery and Medicine. With 816 Illustrations, 400 of which are original. Octavo. Cloth, 7.50; Leather, 8.50

**Ballou's Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology.** Illustrated. By Wm. R. Ballou, M.D., Professor of Equine Anatomy at New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. 29 graphic Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for notes, 1.25

**Holden's Anatomy.** A manual of Dissection of the Human Body. Fifth Edition. Enlarged, with Marginal References and over 200 Illustrations. Octavo.

Bound in Oilcloth, for the Dissecting Room, \$4.50.

"No student of Anatomy can take up this book without being pleased and instructed. Its Diagrams are original, striking and suggestive, giving more at a glance than pages of text description. \* \* \* The text matches the illustrations in directness of practical application and clearness of detail."—*New York Medical Record*.

**Holden's Human Osteology.** Comprising a Description of the Bones, with Colored Delineations of the Attachments of the Muscles. The General and Microscopical Structure of Bone and its Development. With Lithographic Plates and Numerous Illustrations. Seventh Edition. 8vo. Cloth, 6.00

**Holden's Landmarks, Medical and Surgical.** 4th ed. Clo., 1.25

**Heath's Practical Anatomy.** Sixth London Edition. 24 Colored Plates, and nearly 300 other Illustrations. Cloth, 5.00


**Potter's Compend of Anatomy.** Fifth Edition. Enlarged. 16 Lithographic Plates. 117 Illustrations. See Page 14.

Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25

### CHEMISTRY.

**Bartley's Medical Chemistry.** Second Edition. A text-book prepared specially for Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Students. With 50 Illustrations, Plate of Absorption Spectra and Glossary of Chemical Terms. Revised and Enlarged. Cloth, 2.50

**Trimble. Practical and Analytical Chemistry.** A Course in Chemical Analysis, by Henry Trimble, Prof. of Analytical Chemistry in the Phila. College of Pharmacy. Illustrated. Third Edition. 8vo. Cloth, 1.50

 See pages 2 to 5 for list of Students' Manuals.

*Chemistry:—Continued.*

- Bloxam's Chemistry**, Inorganic and Organic, with Experiments. Seventh Edition. Enlarged and Rewritten. 281 Illustrations. Cloth, 4.50; Leather, 5.50
- Richter's Inorganic Chemistry**. A text-book for Students. Third American, from Fifth German Edition. Translated by Prof. Edgar F. Smith, PH.D. 89 Wood Engravings and Colored Plate of Spectra. Cloth, 2.00
- Richter's Organic Chemistry**, or Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. Illustrated. Second Edition. Cloth, 4.50
- Symonds. Manual of Chemistry**, for the special use of Medical Students. By BRANDRETH SYMONDS, A.M., M.D., Asst. Physician Roosevelt Hospital, Out-Patient Department; Attending Physician Northwestern Dispensary, New York. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00; Interleaved for Notes, 2.40
- Leffmann's Compend of Chemistry**. Inorganic and Organic. Including Urinary Analysis. Third Edition. Revised. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25
- Leffmann and Beam. Progressive Exercises in Practical Chemistry**. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, 1.00
- Müter. Practical and Analytical Chemistry**. Fourth Edition. Revised, to meet the requirements of American Medical Colleges, by Prof. C. C. Hamilton. Illustrated. Cloth, 2.00
- Holland. The Urine, Common Poisons, and Milk Analysis, Chemical and Microscopical**. For Laboratory Use. Fourth Edition, Enlarged. Illustrated. Cloth, 1.00
- Van Nüys. Urine Analysis**. Illus. Cloth, 2.00
- Wolff's Applied Medical Chemistry**. By Lawrence Wolff, M.D., Dem. of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Clo., 1.00

**CHILDREN.**

- Goodhart and Starr. The Diseases of Children**. Second Edition. By J. F. Goodhart, M.D., Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Children; Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital, London. Revised and Edited by Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. Containing many Prescriptions and Formulæ, conforming to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Directions for making Artificial Human Milk, for the Artificial Digestion of Milk, etc. Illustrated. Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50
- Hatfield. Diseases of Children**. By M. P. Hatfield, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children, Chicago Medical College. Colored Plate. 12mo. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved, 1.25

*See pages 14 and 15 for list of Quiz-Compend?*

*Children:—Continued.*

**Starr.** Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Infancy and Childhood. With chapters on the Investigation of Disease, and on the General Management of Children. By Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Pennsylvania. Illus. Second Edition. Cloth, 2.25

**DENTISTRY.**

**Fillebrown.** Operative Dentistry. 330 Illus. Cloth, 2.50  
**Flagg's** Plastics and Plastic Filling. 4th Ed. Cloth, 4.00  
**Gorgas.** Dental Medicine. A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Fourth Edition. Cloth, 3.50  
**Harris.** Principles and Practice of Dentistry. Including Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Dental Surgery and Mechanism. Twelfth Edition. Revised and enlarged by Professor Gorgas. 1028 Illustrations. Cloth, 7.00; Leather, 8.00  
**Richardson's** Mechanical Dentistry. Fifth Edition. 569 Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, 4.50; Leather, 5.50  
**Sewill.** Dental Surgery. 200 Illustrations. 3d Ed. Clo., 3.00  
**Taft's** Operative Dentistry. Dental Students and Practitioners. Fourth Edition. 100 Illustrations. Cloth, 4.25; Leather, 5.00  
**Talbot.** Irregularities of the Teeth, and their Treatment. Illustrated. 8vo. Second Edition. Cloth, 3.00  
**Tomes' Dental Anatomy.** Third Ed. 191 Illus. Cloth, 4.00  
**Tomes' Dental Surgery.** 3d Edition. Revised. 292 Illus. 772 Pages. Cloth, 5.00  
**Warren.** Compend of Dental Pathology and Dental Medicine. Illustrated. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved, 1.25

**DICTIONARIES.**

**Gould's New Medical Dictionary.** Containing the Definition and Pronunciation of all words in Medicine, with many useful Tables etc. ½ Dark Leather, 3.25; ½ Mor., Thumb Index 4.25  
**Harris' Dictionary of Dentistry.** Fifth Edition. Completely revised and brought up to date by Prof. Gorgas. Cloth, 5.00; Leather, 6.00  
**Cleveland's Pronouncing Pocket Medical Lexicon.** 31st Edition. Giving correct Pronunciation and Definition. Very small pocket size. Cloth, red edges .75; pocket-book style, 1.00  
**Longley's Pocket Dictionary.** The Student's Medical Lexicon, giving Definition and Pronunciation of all Terms used in Medicine, with an Appendix giving Poisons and Their Antidotes, Abbreviations used in Prescriptions, Metric Scale of Doses, etc. 24mo. Cloth, 1.00; pocket-book style, 1.25

*See pages 2 to 5 for list of Students' Manuals.*



**EYE.**

- Hartridge on Refraction. 4th Edition. Cloth, 2.00
- Hartridge on the Ophthalmoscope. *Nearly Ready.*
- Meyer. Diseases of the Eye. A complete Manual for Students and Physicians. 270 Illustrations and two Colored Plates. 8vo. Cloth, 4.50; Leather, 5.50
- Swanzy. Diseases of the Eye and their Treatment. 158 Illustrations. Third Edition. Cloth, 3.00
- Fox and Gould. Compend of Diseases of the Eye and Refraction. 2d Ed. Enlarged. 71 Illus. 39 Formulæ. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25


**ELECTRICITY.**

- Bigelow. Plain Talks on Medical Electricity and Batteries. Illustrated. With a Glossary of Electrical Terms. Cloth, 1.00
- Mason's Compend of Medical and Surgical Electricity. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 1.00

**HYGIENE.**

- Parkes' (Ed. A.) Practical Hygiene. Seventh Edition, enlarged. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, 4.50
- Parkes' (L. C.) Manual of Hygiene and Public Health. Second Edition. 12mo. Cloth, 2.50
- Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science. Seventh Edition. Revised and Illustrated. *In Press.*

**MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.**

- Potter's Compend of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing. Fifth Edition, revised and improved. *See Page 15.* Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25
- Biddle's Materia Medica. Eleventh Edition. By the late John B. Biddle, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Revised by Clement Biddle, M.D., and Henry Morris, M.D. 8vo., illustrated. Cloth, 4.25; Leather, 5.00
- Potter. Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. Including Action of Medicines, Special Therapeutics, Pharmacology, etc. By Saml. O. L. Potter, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. Third Edition. 8vo. Cloth, 4.00; Leather, 5.00
- Waring. Therapeutics. With an Index of Diseases and Remedies. 4th Edition. Revised. Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50
-  *See pages 14 and 15 for list of ? Quiz-Compend ?*



### MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

**Reese.** *A Text-book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.* By John J. Reese, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; President of the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia; Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital; Corresponding Member of The New York Medical-Legal Society. Third Edition. Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50

### OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

**Davis.** *A Manual of Obstetrics.* By Edw. P. Davis, Demonstrator of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Colored Plates, and 130 other Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00

**Byford.** *Diseases of Women.* The Practice of Medicine and Surgery, as applied to the Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women. By W. H. Byford, A.M., M.D., Professor of Gynæcology in Rush Medical College and of Obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College, etc., and Henry T. Byford, M.D., Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Chicago. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 306 Illustrations, over 100 of which are original. Octavo. 832 pages. Cloth, 5.00; Leather, 6.00

**Cazeaux and Tarnier's Midwifery.** With Appendix, by Mundé. The Theory and Practice of Obstetrics; including the Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition, Obstetrical Operations, etc. Eighth American, from the Eighth French and First Italian Edition. Edited by Robert J. Hess, M.D., Physician to the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia, with an appendix by Paul F. Mundé, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology at the N. Y. Polyclinic. Illustrated by Chromo-Lithographs, and other Full-page Plates, seven of which are beautifully colored, and numerous Wood Engravings. One Vol., 8vo. Cloth, 5.00; Leather, 6.00

**Lewers' Diseases of Women.** A Practical Text-Book. 139 Illustrations. Second Edition. Cloth, 2.50


**Parvin's Winckel's Diseases of Women.** Second Edition. Including a Section on Diseases of the Bladder and Urethra. 150 Illus. Revised. *See page 3.* Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50

**Morris.** *Compend of Gynæcology.* Illustrated. Cloth, 1.00

**Winckel's Obstetrics.** A Text-book on Midwifery, including the Diseases of Childbed. By Dr. F. Winckel, Professor of Gynæcology, and Director of the Royal University Clinic for Women, in Munich. Authorized Translation, by J. Clifton Edgar, M.D., Lecturer on Obstetrics, University Medical College, New York, with nearly 200 handsome illustrations, the majority of which are original. 8vo. Cloth, 6.00; Leather, 7.00

**Landis' Compend of Obstetrics.** Illustrated. 4th edition, enlarged. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25

**Galabin's Midwifery.** By A. Lewis Galabin, M.D., F.R.C.P. 227 Illustrations. *See page 3.* Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50

 *See pages 2 to 5 for list of New Manuals.*

**PATHOLOGY. HISTOLOGY. BIOLOGY.**

**Bowlby.** Surgical Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, for Students. 135 Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00

**Davis' Elementary Biology.** Illustrated. Cloth, 4.00

**Gilliam's Essentials of Pathology.** A Handbook for Students. 47 Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00

\* \* The object of this book is to unfold to the beginner the fundamentals of pathology in a plain, practical way, and by bringing them within easy comprehension to increase his interest in the study of the subject.

**Gibbes' Practical Histology and Pathology.** Third Edition. Enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, 1.75

**Virchow's Post-Mortem Examinations.** 3d Ed. Cloth, 1.00

**PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.**

**Fenwick.** Student's Guide to Physical Diagnosis. 7th Edition. 117 Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 2.25

**Tyson's Student's Handbook of Physical Diagnosis.** Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 1.25

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

**Yeo's Physiology.** Fifth Edition. The most Popular Students' Book. By Gerald F. Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. Small Octavo. 758 pages. 321 carefully printed Illustrations. With a Full Glossary and Index. See Page 3. Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50

**Brubaker's Compend of Physiology.** Illustrated. Sixth Edition. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25

**Stirling.** Practical Physiology, including Chemical and Experimental Physiology. 142 Illustrations. Cloth, 2.25

**Kirke's Physiology.** New 12th Ed. Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. 502 Illustrations. Cloth, 4.00; Leather, 5.00


**Landois' Human Physiology.** Including Histology and Microscopical Anatomy, and with special reference to Practical Medicine. Fourth Edition. Translated and Edited by Prof. Stirling. 845 Illustrations. Cloth, 7.00; Leather, 8.00

"With this Text-book at his command, no student could fail in his examination."—*Lancet*.

**Sanderson's Physiological Laboratory.** Being Practical Exercises for the Student. 350 Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, 5.00

**PRACTICE.**

**Taylor.** Practice of Medicine. A Manual. By Frederick Taylor, M.D., Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, Guy's Hospital, London; Physician to Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and Examiner in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of London. Cloth, 4.00; Leather, 5.00

 See pages 14 and 15 for list of ? Quiz-Compend? ?

*Practice:—Continued.*

**Roberts' Practice.** New Revised Edition. A Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. By Frederick T. Roberts, M.D.; M.R.C.P., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in University College Hospital, London. Seventh Edition. Octavo. Cloth, 5.50; Sheep, 6.50

**Hughes. Compend of the Practice of Medicine.** 4th Edition. Two parts, each, Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25

PART I.—Continued, Eruptive and Periodical Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, Peritoneum, Biliary Passages, Liver, Kidneys, etc., and General Diseases, etc.

PART II.—Diseases of the Respiratory System, Circulatory System and Nervous System; Diseases of the Blood, etc.

**Physicians' Edition. Fourth Edition.** Including a Section on Skin Diseases. With Index. 1 vol. Full Morocco, Gilt, 2.50

*From John A. Robinson, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Clinical Medicine, now Lecturer on Materia Medica, Rush Medical College, Chicago.*

"Meets with my hearty approbation as a substitute for the ordinary note books almost universally used by medical students. It is concise, accurate, well arranged and lucid, . . . just the thing for students to use while studying physical diagnosis and the more practical departments of medicine."

**PRESCRIPTION BOOKS.**

**Wythe's Dose and Symptom Book.** Containing the Doses and Uses of all the principal Articles of the Materia Medica, etc. Seventeenth Edition. Completely Revised and Rewritten. *Just Ready.* 32mo. Cloth, 1.00; Pocket-book style, 1.25

**Pereira's Physician's Prescription Book.** Containing Lists of Terms, Phrases, Contractions and Abbreviations used in Prescriptions Explanatory Notes, Grammatical Construction of Prescriptions, etc., etc. By Professor Jonathan Pereira, M.D. Sixteenth Edition. 32mo. Cloth, 1.00; Pocket-book style, 1.25

**PHARMACY.**

**Stewart's Compend of Pharmacy.** Based upon Remington's Text-Book of Pharmacy. Third Edition, Revised. With new Tables, Index, Etc. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for Notes, 1.25

**Robinson. Latin Grammar of Pharmacy and Medicine.** By H. D. Robinson, PH.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, University of Kansas, Lawrence. With an Introduction by L. E. Sayre, PH.G., Professor of Pharmacy in, and Dean of, the Dept. of Pharmacy, University of Kansas. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00

**SKIN DISEASES.**

**Anderson, (McCall) Skin Diseases.** A complete Text-Book, with Colored Plates and numerous Wood Engravings. 8vo. Cloth, 4.50; Leather, 5.50

**Van Harlingen on Skin Diseases.** A Handbook of the Diseases of the Skin, their Diagnosis and Treatment (arranged alphabetically). By Arthur Van Harlingen, M.D., Clinical Lecturer on Dermatology, Jefferson Medical College; Prof. of Diseases of the Skin in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. 2d Edition. Enlarged. With colored and other plates and illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 2.50

*See pages 2 to 5 for list of New Manuals.*

**SURGERY AND BANDAGING.**

**Moullin's Surgery,** A new Text-Book. 500 Illustrations (some colored), 200 of which are original.

Cloth, net 7.00; Leather, net 8.00

**Jacobson. Operations in Surgery.** A Systematic Handbook for Physicians, Students and Hospital Surgeons. By W. H. A. Jacobson, B.A., Oxon. F.R.C.S. Eng.; Ass't Surgeon Guy's Hospital; Surgeon at Royal Hospital for Children and Women, etc. 199 Illustrations. 1006 pages. 8vo. Cloth. 5.00; Leather, 6.00

**Heath's Minor Surgery, and Bandaging.** Ninth Edition. 142 Illustrations. 60 Formulæ and Diet Lists. Cloth, 2.00

**Horwitz's Compend of Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging,** Amputations, Fractures, Dislocations, Surgical Diseases, and the Latest Antiseptic Rules, etc., with Differential Diagnosis and Treatment. By ORVILLE HORWITZ, B.S., M.D., Demonstrator of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College. 4th edition. Enlarged and Rearranged. 136 Illustrations and 84 Formulæ. 12mo. Cloth, 1.00; Interleaved for the addition of Notes, 1.25  
 \*\*The new Section on Bandaging and Surgical Dressings, consists of 32 Pages and 41 Illustrations. Every Bandage of any importance is figured. This, with the Section on Ligation of Arteries, forms an ample Text-book for the Surgical Laboratory.

**Walsham. Manual of Practical Surgery.** Third Edition. By WM. J. WALSHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S., Asst. Surg. to, and Dem. of Practical Surg. in, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Surgeon to Metropolitan Free Hospital, London. With 318 Engravings. See Page 2. Cloth, 3.00; Leather, 3.50

**URINE, URINARY ORGANS, ETC.**

**Holland. The Urine, and Common Poisons and The Milk.** Chemical and Microscopical, for Laboratory Use. Illustrated. Fourth Edition. 12mo. Interleaved. Cloth, 1.00

**Ralfe. Kidney Diseases and Urinary Derangements.** 42 Illustrations. 12mo. 572 pages. Cloth, 2.75


**Marshall and Smith. On the Urine.** The Chemical Analysis of the Urine. By John Marshall, M.D., Chemical Laboratory, Univ. of Penna; and Prof. E. F. Smith, PH.D. Col. Plates. Cloth, 1.00

**Tyson. On the Urine.** A Practical Guide to the Examination of Urine. With Colored Plates and Wood Engravings. 7th Ed. Enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, 1.50

**Van Nüys, Urine Analysis.** Illus. Cloth, 2.00

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

**Hill and Cooper. Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases,** with Formulæ. Fourth Edition. 12mo. Cloth, 1.00

 See pages 14 and 15 for list of ? Quiz-Compend ?

NEW AND REVISED EDITIONS.

# ? QUIZ-COMPENDS ?

The Best Compendes for Students' Use  
in the Quiz Class, and when Pre-  
paring for Examinations.

*Compiled in accordance with the latest teachings of prominent lecturers and the most popular Text-books.*

They form a most complete, practical and exhaustive set of manuals, containing information nowhere else collected in such a condensed, practical shape. Thoroughly up to the times in every respect, containing many new prescriptions and formulæ, and over two hundred and fifty illustrations, many of which have been drawn and engraved specially for this series. The authors have had large experience as quiz-masters and attachés of colleges, with exceptional opportunities for noting the most recent advances and methods.

Cloth, each \$1.00. Interleaved for Notes, \$1.25.

**No. 1. HUMAN ANATOMY**, "Based upon Gray." Fifth Enlarged Edition, including Visceral Anatomy, formerly published separately. 16 Lithograph Plates, New Tables and 117 other Illustrations. By SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), late A. A. Surgeon U. S. Army. Professor of Practice, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.

**Nos. 2 and 3. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.** Fourth Edition. By DANIEL E. HUGHES, M.D., Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In two parts.

PART I.—Continued, Eruptive and Periodical Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, Peritoneum, Biliary Passages, Liver, Kidneys, etc. (including Tests for Urine), General Diseases, etc.

PART II.—Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Physical Diagnosis), Circulatory System and Nervous System; Diseases of the Blood, etc.

\*\* These little books can be regarded as a full set of notes upon the Practice of Medicine, containing the Synonyms, Definitions, Causes, Symptoms, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Treatment, etc., of each disease, and including a number of prescriptions hitherto unpublished.

**No. 4. PHYSIOLOGY**, including Embryology. Sixth Edition. By ALBERT P. BRUBAKER, M.D., Prof. of Physiology, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery; Demonstrator of Physiology in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Revised, Enlarged, with new Illustrations.


**No. 5. OBSTETRICS.** Illustrated. Fourth Edition. By HENRY G. LANDIS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, in Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. Revised Edition. New Illustrations.



## BLAKISTON'S ? QUIZ-COMPENDS ?

- No. 6. MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS AND PRESCRIPTION WRITING.** Fifth Revised Edition. With especial Reference to the Physiological Action of Drugs, and a complete article on Prescription Writing. Based on the Last Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and including many unofficial remedies. By SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army; Prof. of Practice, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. Improved and Enlarged, with Index.
- No. 7. GYNÆCOLOGY.** A Compend of Diseases of Women. By HENRY MORRIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. 45 Illustrations.
- No. 8. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND REFRACTION,** including Treatment and Surgery. By L. WEBSTER FOX, M.D., Chief Clinical Assistant Ophthalmological Dept., Jefferson Medical College, etc., and GEO. M. GOULD, M.D. 71 Illustrations, 39 Formulæ. Second Enlarged and Improved Edition. Index.
- No. 9. SURGERY, Minor Surgery and Bandaging.** Illustrated. Fourth Edition. Including Fractures, Wounds, Dislocations, Sprains, Amputations and other operations; Inflammation, Suppuration, Ulcers, Syphilis, Tumors, Shock, etc. Diseases of the Spine, Ear, Bladder, Testicles, Anus, and other Surgical Diseases. By ORVILLE HORWITZ, A.M., M.D., Demonstrator of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College. Revised and Enlarged. 84 Formulæ and 136 Illustrations.
- No. 10. CHEMISTRY.** Inorganic and Organic. For Medical and Dental Students. Including Urinary Analysis and Medical Chemistry. By HENRY LEFFMANN, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry in Penn'a College of Dental Surgery, Phila. Third Edition, Revised and Rewritten, with Index.
- No. 11. PHARMACY.** Based upon "Remington's Text-book of Pharmacy." By F. E. STEWART, M.D., PH.G., Quiz-Master at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Third Edition, Revised.
- No. 12. VETERINARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.** 29 Illustrations. By WM. R. BALLOU, M.D., Prof. of Equine Anatomy at N. Y. College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- No. 13. DENTAL PATHOLOGY AND DENTAL MEDICINE.** Containing all the most noteworthy points of interest to the Dental student. By GEO. W. WARREN, D.D.S., Clinical Chief, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Illus.
- No. 14. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.** By DR. MARCUS P. HATFIELD, Prof. of Diseases of Children, Chicago Medical College. Colored Plate.

Bound in Cloth, \$1. Interleaved, for the Addition of Notes, \$1.25.

 These books are constantly revised to keep up with the latest teachings and discoveries, so that they contain all the new methods and principles. No series of books are so complete in detail, concise in language, or so well printed and bound. Each one forms a complete set of notes upon the subject under consideration.

Illustrated Descriptive Circular Free.



JUST PUBLISHED.

# GOULD'S NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY



COMPACT.

CONCISE.

PRACTICAL.

ACCURATE.

COMPREHENSIVE

UP TO DATE.

It contains Tables of the Arteries, Bacilli, Ganglia, Leucomaines, Micrococci, Muscles, Nerves, Plexuses, Ptomaines, etc., etc., that will be found of great use to the student.

Small octavo, 520 pages, Half-Dark Leather, . \$3.25  
With Thumb Index, Half Morocco, marbled edges, 4.25

From J. M. DACOSTA, M. D., Professor of Practice and Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

*"I find it an excellent work, doing credit to the learning and discrimination of the author."*

**\*\* Sample Pages free.**













